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A GREEK GRAMMAR: SYNTAX
(The Vocabulary)

GREEK GRAMMAR

ACCIDENCE

SWAN SONNETS, 1810, BY LONDON
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BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A GREEK GRAMMAR: SYNTAX.

(In Preparation.)

This work, already completed by the Author, will contain all the facts of any importance in Greek Syntax, with copious citation and translation of illustrative examples. The Syntax of Attic Prose is distinguished from the Syntax of Poetry and the Dialects, the latter being printed in shorter lines. The general system of arrangement will be such as to facilitate the use of the book, both for general study and for reference.

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A
GREEK GRAMMAR
ACCIDENCE

By
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"A PLAIN EXAMINATION OF SOCIALISM"



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INTRODUCTION

THE GREEKS AND THEIR LANGUAGE

1. The Greeks.—1. The ancient Greeks were a branch of the great Indo-European or Aryan family of nations comprising the Indian, Persian, Italic, Celtic, Germanic, and Slavonic peoples. Their national name was *Hellenes* (Ἕλληνες), which was applied to all Greeks of whatever locality, and their country was called *Hellas* (Ἑλλάς). The Romans called them *Graeci*, whence our name *Greeks*. The Hellenic race was divided into three main divisions: the *Aeolians* (Αἰολεῖς), the *Dorians* (Δωριεῖς), and the *Ionians* (Ἴωνες).

2. At the time of the composition of the Homeric poems, the division into Aeolians, Dorians, and Ionians was unknown; nor was there a general name, as *Hellenes*, for the whole race. Homer uses the names *Hellas* and *Hellenes* only of a small district in Thessaly and its inhabitants. The Greeks in general he usually calls *Achaeans* (Ἀχαιοί), *Argives* (Ἀργεῖοι), or *Danaans* (Δαναοί), although these are only the names of certain tribes. Four times he uses the collective name *Παναχαιοί* (*Il.* 2, 404; 23, 236; *Od.* 1, 239; 14, 369); once *Πανέλληνες καὶ Ἀχαιοί* (*Il.* 2, 530).

2. 1. The Greek Language is one of the Indo-European or Aryan group of languages, all of which are descended from some common parent language. Of these the Italic languages (including Latin) are the most closely related to Greek, the relation being apparent from various similarities in roots, words, and inflections.

2. To the three divisions of the Greek race correspond the three groups of dialects: the Aeolic, the Doric, and the Ionic,

the dialects within each group differing in various respects from each other. The Aeolic and Doric groups have more resemblance to each other than either has to the Ionic.

3. 1. The Aeolic Dialect (ἡ Αἰολίς or ἡ Αἰολική) was spoken in the Aeolian colonies of Asia Minor, in Thessaly, Boeotia, Arcadia, Elis, Lesbos, and Cyprus. Like the Doric, the Aeolic has more strictly retained the more primitive Greek form in many sounds and word-forms. It thus oftener shows a closer resemblance to Sanscrit (the oldest language of India) and Latin; as *ῥίκατι*, Sanscr. *vinçati*, Lat. *vīginti*, Attic *εἴκοσι*, *twenty*; *ῥέτος*, Sanscr. *vatsa*, Lat. *vetus* (*old*), Attic *ἔτος*, *year*; *φῆρ*, Lat. *ferus* (*wild*), Attic *θήρ*, *wild beast*; *τού*, Sanscr. *tva*, Lat. *tū*, Attic *σύ*, *thou*.

2. Lesbian Aeolic is chiefly represented in literature by the lyrical fragments of *Alcaeus* and *Sappho* (about 600 B.C.); by the 28th, 29th, and 30th idylls of *Theocritus* (about 270 B.C.); and by some late imitators. Boeotian Aeolic is represented by the lines of the Boeotian in Aristophanes' *Acharnians* (lines 860 ff.), and by a few and very corrupt fragments of the poetess *Corinna* (about 490 B.C.). There are also a number of Aeolic inscriptions, and the ancient grammarians have various notices of the dialect.

4. 1. The Doric Dialect (ἡ Δωρίς or ἡ Δωρική) was spoken in Peloponnesus, in Isthmus, in Northern Greece, in the Doric colonies of Asia Minor, as well as on the adjacent islands, in Southern Italy (Magna Graecia), in a large part of Sicily, in Northern Africa, (Cyrenaica), on Crete and Rhodes. Like the Aeolic, it has preserved more primitive forms of the parent Greek language than the Attic, especially in the use of digamma, in the retention of *ā* for Attic *η*, in *τ* for which the Attic often has *σ*, and in many word-forms; as *ῥίκατι* and *ῥείκατι* for Attic *εἴκοσι*; *Ἀθάνᾱ* for *Ἀθήνη*; *Λᾱμνός* for *Λημνός*; *φᾱτί* for *φησί*, *says*; *πᾱτίον* for *πλησίον*, *nearer*; *Ποτειδάν* for *Ποσειδών*.

2. Leading peculiarities common to all Doric dialects, with few exceptions, are: the first person plural in *-μες* for *-μεν*, as *εὐρίσκομες*; the infinitive in *-μεν* for Attic *-ναι*, as *διδόμεν* for *διδόναι*; the formation with *ξ* in verbs in *-ζω*, as *χωριζῶ* and *ἐχώριξα* for *χωρίζω* and *ἐχώρισα*; the future in *-σῶ* and *-σοῦμαι*, as *λῶσῶ*, *δωσῶ*, *λύσοῦμαι* for *λύσω*, *δώσω*, *λύσομαι*; the demonstrative *τῆνος* for *ἐκείνος*, *that*; the reflexive *αὐταντοῦ* (*αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ*). In many respects the Doric agrees with the Aeolic: in the use of *ā* for *η*, as *λάθᾱ* for *λήθη*; in the dative plural in *-εσσι* in the third declension; in the apocope of the prepositions *παρά*, *ἀνά*, *κατά*; in the use of *τ* for *σ*, as *πλούτιος* for *πλούσιος* (but Lesbian Aeolic has *σ*); the

digamma is retained by most of the Dorians (also by the Lesbians and Thessalians) to the fifth century B.C., by some even later.

3. As regards the two varieties of a *stricter* and a *milder* Doric, the following is to be noticed. The distinction is mostly one of locality. The *stricter* Doric (which is nearer the Aeolic and more removed from the Ionic) was spoken by the Lacedaemonians, the Cretans, the Cyreneans, also by the Tarentines, the Heracleans, and probably also by the other Dorians of Southern Italy; the *milder* Doric was spoken in general by the other Dorians. But we also find forms of the *stricter* Doric in the older monuments of the *milder* Doric territory, thus showing that the distinction is also partly one of time. The principal differences between the *stricter* and the *milder* forms are the following: (a) the *stricter* Doric uses η and ω where the *milder* Doric, as well as the Ionic and Attic, uses the spurious diphthongs $\epsilon\iota$ and $\omicron\upsilon$ (arising from contraction or compensative lengthening); as $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ = *milder* Doric (also Attic) $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, from $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; $\mu\iota\sigma\theta\omega\acute{\nu}\tau\iota$ = *milder* Doric $\mu\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\upsilon\acute{\nu}\tau\iota$ = Attic $\mu\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$, from $\mu\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$; $\beta\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ for $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ = Attic $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}$; $\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$ for $\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ from $\chi\alpha\rho\iota\epsilon\nu\tau\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\delta\omega\varsigma$ for $\delta\iota\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ from $\delta\iota\delta\omicron\nu\tau\varsigma$, $\acute{\iota}\pi\pi\omega$ for $\acute{\iota}\pi\pi\omicron\nu$ from $\acute{\iota}\pi\pi\omicron\sigma$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omega\varsigma$ for $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ from $\lambda\upsilon\kappa\omicron\nu\varsigma$;—(b) it often assimilates consonants, as Laconian $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\kappa\omicron\rho$ for $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$;—(c) it has ω and \omicron for $\epsilon\omega$ and $\epsilon\omicron$ in verbs in $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, as $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\iota\nu\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\varsigma$; while the *milder* either has open forms ($\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\iota\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\varsigma$), or contracts $\epsilon\omega$ to ω and $\epsilon\omicron$ to $\epsilon\upsilon$ ($\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\mu\epsilon\varsigma$).

4. The Doric dialect is also divided into three periods: the *older*, to about the fifth century (*Alcman*); the *middle*, to the time of Alexander the Great (*Epicharmus*, *Sophron*, the Laconian parts in Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*, the Megarian lines in his *Acharnians*); and the *new*, from the time of Alexander.

5. Apart from the Doric inscriptions and the notices of the ancient grammarians, the Doric dialect is represented in literature by a number of writings, most of them fragmentary. We mention the most important. The lyric fragments of *Alcman* (about 630 B.C.) are Laconian Doric, but he has also Epic and Lesbian forms. The idylls of *Theocritus* (about 270 B.C.),—except the 28th, 29th, and 30th,—and of *Bion* (about 280 B.C.), and *Moschus* (about 250 B.C.) are written in Sicilian Doric (*stricter* form); but they have also many Epic and Lesbian forms. Pindar (about 522 to about 442) and the other lyric poets (except *Alcman*) use the *milder* Doric with some Lesbian and many Epic forms. The fragments of the Comic dramatist *Epicharmus* of Cos (about 550 to about 540, lived in Sicily) and of the mime-writer *Sophron* of Syracuse (about 460 to 420) are in the Sicilian (Syracusan) Doric. A number of the writings of the mathematician *Archimedes* (287—212) are in Sicilian Doric with an admixture of many ordinary forms, while others exist only in Attic versions. The few fragments of burlesque tragedy known as the *Hilarotragedy*, by *Rhinthon* (about 300 B.C.), *Blaesus*, and *Sciras* (or *Sclerias*) are in the Tarentine Doric. Most of the fragments of the Italian

Pythagorean philosophers (also the work of the philosopher *Timaeus* of Locri in Italy and a friend of Plato), and most of the fragments of *Archytas* of Tarentum (who lived about 400 B.C.) are spurious; they all show a curious mixture of Doric, Lesbian, and Ionic forms. Most of the fragments of *Philolaus* of Croton, a contemporary of Socrates, and some of those of *Archytas* of Tarentum are genuine; both of these philosophers were Pythagoreans. The Rhodian Doric is represented in the fragments of the lyric poet *Timocreon*, a contemporary of Themistocles. The text of the Laconian popular decree in Thucydides, 5, 77, is not in pure Laconian; the treaty between the Lacedaemonians and Argives in Thucydides, 5, 79, is in ordinary mild Doric. Aristophanes' *Lysistrata* has a number of lines in Laconian Doric (81 ff., 980 ff., 1076 ff., 1042 ff., 1297 ff.); in the *Acharnians*, 729 ff., a Megarian speaks in his dialect. The spurious letters of the Tyrant Periander of Corinth in Diogenes Laertius I., 99, 100, are supposed to be in the Corinthian dialect. The popular decree of the Byzantines, a Megarian colony, in Demosthenes' *Oration on the Crown*, 90, is probably spurious and has a mixture of stricter and milder forms, whereas the Byzantine inscriptions show only the milder forms. For the Doric of Tragedy, see 10.

5. 1. The Ionic Dialect (ἡ Ἰάς or ἡ Ἰωνική) was spoken in Ionia in Asia Minor and in the Ionic colonies, on the Cyclades, in Euboea, and in Attica. Although the Attic dialect is, properly speaking, only the Ionic of Attica, it is not included in the term Ionic and is always considered apart. The term Ionic dialect includes the *Old Ionic* (ἡ ἀρχαία Ἰάς) and the *New Ionic* (ἡ νεωτέρα Ἰάς). The Old Ionic or Epic dialect is the language of Epic poetry, the New Ionic is the Ionic as it appears in the writings of Herodotus and Hippocrates.

2. (a) The language of the Homeric poems must not be considered as quite identical with the Old Ionic spoken dialect of his time, but is somewhat a mixture containing a number of Aeolisms. In *Homer* the Old Ionic shows a variety of forms: often lengthening vowels grammatically short, and shortening those grammatically long, *metri causa*; doubling consonants or using a single consonant for a double, for the same cause; dropping consonants; and allowing the digamma to influence or not to influence the metre. From the Old Ionic was gradually developed the New Ionic, which differs from the Old Ionic notably in these respects: the digamma is wholly lost; contracted forms are much more frequent according to the inscriptions (although the older texts of New Ionic writers show even more open forms than *Homer*); the vowels sometimes differ, as τέσσαρες for the Old Ionic τέσσαρες, θῶμα for θαῦμα, ὦν for οῦν; κ for π in the interrogative and indefinite pronouns and adverbs (as κότερος for πότερος, ὁκόσος for ὁπόσος, κοῦ for ποῦ); smooth mutes before the rough breathing are not aspirated (ἀπ' οὐδ for ἀφ' οὐδ, μετ' ἄ for μεθ' ἄ).

(b) The three principal differences between Ionic (both Old and New) and Doric are these : Ionic regularly changes original \bar{a} (from $\bar{\alpha}$) to η , as $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$, $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta\varsigma$, etc., for Doric $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\bar{\alpha}$, $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\eta\gamma\omicron\nu$ for Doric $\bar{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\nu$ from $\bar{\alpha}\gamma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta$ for Doric $\epsilon\sigma\tau\bar{\alpha}$, $\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ for Doric $\kappa\lambda\bar{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$; it often weakens $\bar{\alpha}$ to ϵ , as $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$, $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$, for Doric $\gamma\acute{\alpha}$, $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$; it changes τ to σ in certain formations and inflections, as $\phi\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}$, $\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$; $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$, $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$, for Doric $\phi\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota$, $\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\tau\iota$.

3. Apart from the few Ionic inscriptions and the notices of the ancient grammarians, the Ionic dialect is represented in literature by a number of writings. The poems of *Homer* (about 800 B.C.) with their admixture of Aeolic forms have been already mentioned. The poems of *Hesiod* (about 735 B.C.) are also in the Old Ionic or Epic dialect ; but he sometimes used Doric forms : as the Aeolic and Doric genitive plural in $-\hat{\alpha}\nu$ (as $\theta\epsilon\hat{\alpha}\nu$ for $\theta\epsilon\hat{\omega}\nu$), the Doric accusative plural in $-\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ and $-\omicron\varsigma$ (as $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ for $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ for $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$). The Epic dialect was the language of all Epic poetry, and particularly of all poetry in hexameters, although it is sometimes modified, especially in the older Ionic poets. *Anacreon* (b. about 540, d. about 478) wrote in New Ionic. The mimes of *Herondas* (or *Herodas*, fl. about 225 B.C.) are in Ionic, with some Dorisms. New Ionic prose begins in the sixth century B.C. ; there are a few fragments of *Hecataeus* of Miletus, who lived about 510 B.C. The leading New Ionic prose writers are the historian *Herodotus* of Halicarnassus (b. about 484 B.C., d. about 408 B.C.), and the physician *Hippocrates* of Cos (b. about 460 B.C., d. about 357 B.C.). The language of Hippocrates differs from that of Herodotus chiefly in the aspiration of a smooth mute before the rough breathing : hence Hippocrates $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$, Herodotus $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$, from $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}$ and $\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\nu}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

6. 1. The Attic Dialect (η 'Ατθίς or η 'Αττικῇ) is a further development of the New Ionic. It holds a kind of middle place between the broad and rather rough Doric, and the soft Ionic. This is best seen in the use of \bar{a} and η . By using \bar{a} after ϵ , ι , and ρ , and η elsewhere, a harmonious variety of sound is produced. Compare Attic $\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}$ with Doric $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}$ and Ionic $\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta$, $\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\eta$ with Doric $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\bar{\alpha}$, $\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$ with Ionic $\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\iota}\eta$. The Athenians, moreover, did not hesitate to borrow occasionally from the Doric and Ionic, and thus gave their idiom a more generally Hellenic character comprehensible to all Greeks. Owing to its literary importance, the Attic dialect is made the basis of grammar and the other dialects are treated subordinately to it.

2. The Attic dialect underwent some changes in the course of time, according to which it is divided into *Old*, *Middle*, and *New Attic*, although the differences between these are not great. The period of *Old Attic* ends about the time of the Peloponnesian War (431 B.C.—404 B.C.). The inscriptions of this period show up to 420 B.C. $-\eta\sigma\iota$ ($-\gamma\sigma\iota$) and $\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ ($-\alpha\sigma\iota$) for

-ais in the dative plural (δραχμήσι and δραχμήσι for δραχμαῖς, ταμίαισι and ταμίαισι for ταμίαις); so also -ουσι for -οις, but not so late. But ττ for σσ (as πράττω for πράσσω) was always Attic from the earliest period; yet the Tragedians (*Aeschylus*, *Sophocles*, *Euripides*) and the oldest Attic prose writers (as *Gorgias*, *Antiphon*, *Thucydides*) preferred the Ionic σσ, while the Comedians (as *Aristophanes*) and the other prose writers preferred the Attic ττ. It was the same with Attic ρρ for Ionic ρσ, which latter was preferred by the oldest Attic prose and by the Tragedians (ἄρρην Attic = ἄρσην Ionic, and older Attic prose, and Tragedy). The *Middle Attic* period lasts to the times of Philip of Macedon (reigned B.C. 359—336) and is represented in literature by the orators *Lysias* and *Isocrates*, the historian *Xenophon*, and the philosopher *Plato*. The orators *Demosthenes* and *Aeschines* may be counted in the *New Attic*, whose other leading representatives in literature are *Menander*, *Philemon*, and the other writers of the *New Comedy*. In the *New Attic* the dual number is wanting; η is often written ει; names in -ης of the third declension have the genitive -ου (Δημοσθένου for Δημοσθένους; the Ionic forms of the third person plural perfect and pluperfect middle and passive in -α-ται and -α-το never occur; σύν is used for ξύν (*Xenophon* has σίν, *Plato* oftener ξύν than σύν); the plural of nouns in -εὺς ends in -ῆς in Old Attic (also in *Plato*), in -εῖς in Middle and New Attic (βασιλῆς, βασιλεῖς).

3. After the Macedonian conquest, the Attic language, as the most cultivated of all the Greek dialects and the idiom of the masterpieces of Greek literature, became the language of the Macedonian court, of literature, and finally of all educated Greeks; while the other dialects survived only among the uneducated classes. The old Ionic was however retained for Epic, the Doric for lyric and bucolic poetry.

7. The Common Dialect.—1. The Attic tongue thus became the universal Greek language. As it was now spoken not only by many non-Attic, but also by some non-Greek races, it naturally lost by degrees some of its earlier purity. This universal Greek idiom, dating from about the time of Alexander (died in 323 B.C.), is called the *Common Dialect* (ἡ κοινή or ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ διάλεκτος) and its writers are called οἱ κοινοὶ or οἱ Ἕλληνες. It took up some non-Attic forms and expressions and dropped some of the specially Attic forms (as ττ for σσ), although this occurred less in literature.

2. Midway between the purer Attic writers and the writers of the Common Dialect stand the philosopher *Aristotle* and his pupil *Theophrastus*. Important writers of the long period of the Common Dialect are the poet and scholar *Callimachus* (librarian of the Alexandrian library from about B.C. 260 to about 240); the historian *Polybius* (about 240 B.C.); the rhetorician *Dionysius* of Halicarnassus (lived since 30 B.C. in Rome); the Jewish historian *Josephus* (b. A.D. 37, d. about 100); *Diodorus Siculus*, a contemporary of Julius Caesar and Augustus; the geographer *Strabo* (b.

about 54 B.C., d. about 24 A.D.); the historian *Plutarch* (b. about 50 A.D., d. about 120); the historian *Arrian* (b. about 100 A.D., d. about 170); the historian *Dio Cassius* (b. 155 A.D.); the rhetorician *Lucian* (b. about 120 A.D., d. about 200).

3. In this period of decadence there arose, especially under the Caesars, a movement in favour of purer Attic which was called *Atticism*. The most prominent *Atticists* were Dionysius of Halicarnassus and Lucian. Grammarians like Phrynichus, who tabulated and contrasted Attic and non-Attic forms, were also called Atticists.

4. A *Macedonian* and an *Alexandrian* dialect are sometimes mentioned. The Macedonian language, of which little is known, was not a dialect of the Greek language, although related to it; only in the Southern part of Macedonia was Greek spoken. Under the Alexandrian dialect we understand not the language of the learned under the Ptolemies (they spoke the Common Dialect), but the popular idiom of the common people of that period.

8. Hellenistic.—This term is applied to that form of the Common Dialect which appears in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament and in the New Testament. A Jew or other foreigner who spoke Greek was called a Hellenist (*Ἑλληνιστής*, from *ἐλληνίζω*, *speak Greek*). This idiom naturally had some Hebrew colouring.

9. Modern Greek.—1. Throughout the long period of the Byzantine Empire and of the Turkish dominion, the language of the common people underwent a constant process of corruption and change, comparable in a measure to the change of the popular Latin to Italian. Although the ancient Greek continued to be the ideal of the Byzantine writers, the spirit of the older idiom was now dead. Many grammatical forms were lost, new ones were developed, and the vocabulary received a large admixture of Latin and Turkish words. The ancient language was no longer understood by the people, who now spoke a new language which may be considered about a thousand years old. This they called *Romaic* (*Ῥωμαϊκή*) from *Ῥωμαῖοι*, *Romans*, the name by which the Greeks of the Middle Ages designated themselves instead of *Ἕλληνες*. The term Romaic is now rather obsolete, the Modern Greeks calling themselves *Ἕλληνες*, their country *Ἑλλάς*, and their language *Ἑλληνική*. The earlier form of this popular tongue began to be used in writing about the end of the twelfth century alongside of the ancient Greek employed by the learned.

2. Apart from the great changes in pronunciation (see the footnotes to 38) and very many minor differences, the following are the principal points in which Modern Greek differs from ancient literary Greek: the dual is lost (as already in the Common Dialect and in New Attic); the dative occurs only in writing; the third declension is little used except in books; the comparative degree is generally expressed by the people by prefixing *more* to the positive, and the superlative by prefixing the article

to the comparative, as in the Romance languages; the future, perfect, and pluperfect are formed by periphrasis; the infinitive is used only in books and in forming compound tenses, otherwise it is replaced by *νά* (= *ίνα*) and the subjunctive (the New Testament often has *ίνα* with the subj. for the inf.); the optative mood is lost; the middle as an independent voice is absent, but the passive remains; the verbs in *-μι* have been changed to verbs in *-ω*; the pronouns often show changed or completely new forms; the negative *οὐ* is replaced by *δέν* (from *οὐδέν*); the vocabulary contains numerous foreign elements. The cultured or literary language, as it appears in books and newspapers, differs largely from the everyday popular idiom. The movement in favour of purifying and refining the language by dropping foreign words and again introducing classic forms and idioms has been going on for over fifty years and has greatly influenced the written and, to some extent, the spoken language. While the essential features of Modern Greek must always remain, the process of purification will continue to lead to a greater resemblance to the ancient language.

10. The Dialects and Literary Forms.—1. A certain connection exists between the dialects and particular literary forms. For Epic poetry the Old Ionic of Homer was the basis among all Greeks and in all times; it also had a large influence on all subsequent poetry. Lyric poetry was usually written in the Doric dialect; Alcaeus and Sappho use the Aeolic, Anacreon the New Ionic. For bucolic poetry (Theocritus, Bion, Moschus) Doric was generally employed. The Attic tragedians sometimes use Ionic and Doric forms in the dialogue; in the choral parts they use the Doric *ā* for *η*, also *ā* for the gen. sing. masc. of the first declension, and *-āν* for the gen. plur., besides other Dorisms (as *φίλā* for *φίλη*, *νεανίā* for *νεανίον*, *ἀγαθāν* for *ἀγαθών*, *μολπāν* for *μολπών*, *Ποσειδāν* for *Ποσειδών*). The Attic comedians use the Attic dialect throughout, except where they introduce Doric or poetic forms for parody.

2. Prose was developed much later than poetry, and an author did not necessarily write in his own dialect; for example, Herodotus, who was a Dorian of Asia Minor, wrote in Ionic. The philosophers and historians of Ionia were the first to cultivate prose, Ionic prose reaching its highest point in the works of Herodotus and Hippocrates, both of them Dorians. Doric prose was developed in the fifth and fourth centuries among the Pythagorean philosophers, of whom we may mention Philolaus of Croton, a contemporary of Socrates, and Archytas of Tarentum, who lived about 400 B.C. We also have a number of the works of the mathematician Archimedes of Syracuse (287—272) written in Doric. But it was in Athens that Greek prose reached its highest development. The Sophists (as Protagoras of Abdera, Gorgias of Leontini, Prodicus of Ceos, Hippias of Elis) contributed largely, by their studies and examples, toward moulding and refining the language. Then follow the great historians Thucydides and Xenophon, the orators Lysias, Demosthenes, Aeschines, Isocrates, and others, the philosopher Plato, and numerous other prose writers.

PART I

PHONOLOGY

THE ALPHABET

11. The Greek alphabet consists of twenty-four letters :—

FORM.		EQUIVALENT.		NAME.	
Α α		a <i>short or long</i>	ἄλφα		alpha
Β β		b	βῆτα		bēta
Γ γ		g (hard)	γάμμα		gamma
Δ δ		d	δέλτα		delta
Ε ε		e <i>short and close</i>	ἒ ψιλόν (εῖ, ἔ)		epsilon
Ζ ζ		z	ζῆτα		zēta
Η η		e <i>long and open</i>	ῆτα		ēta
Θ θ	ϑ	th	θῆτα		thēta
Ι ι		i <i>short or long</i>	ῖωτα		iōta
Κ κ		k (hard c)	κάππα		kappa
Λ λ		l	λά(μ)βδα		lambda
Μ μ		m	μῦ		mū
Ν ν		n	νῦ		nū
Ξ ξ		x	ξῖ (ξεῖ, ξῦ)		xī
Ο ο		o <i>short and close</i>	ὀ μῖκρόν (οῦ, ὄ)		omicron
Π π		p	πί (πεῖ)		pī
Ρ ρ		r, rh	ῥῶ		rhō
Σ σ	ς	s	σίγμα		sīgma
Τ τ		t	ταῦ		tau
Υ υ		y (ü) <i>short or long</i>	ῡ ψιλόν (ῦ)		upsilon
Φ φ		ph	φῖ (φεῖ)		phī
Χ χ		kh	χῖ (χεῖ)		chī
Ψ ψ		ps	ψῖ (ψεῖ)		psī
Ω ω		o <i>long and open</i>	ὦ μέγα (ῶ)		ōmega

For a brief history of the Greek alphabet, see 37 ; for the pronunciation, see 38.

12. NOTE.—Sigma has the form *s* at the end of a word, elsewhere *σ*; as *δυσπρόσodos*. But some editors still use *s* at the end of the first part of a compound; as *δυσπρόσodos* (from *δυσ-*, *πρός*, and *όδός*).

13. NOTE.—In the classical period the name *εἶ* was used for *epsilon*, *οῦ* for *omicron*, *ῦ* for *upsilon*, and *ωῦ* for *omega*; later grammarians calling the first two *εῖ* and *οῖ*. The names *εἶ* *ψιλόν* (*plain ε*) and *ῦ* *ψιλόν* (*plain υ*) were used by grammarians of the Byzantine period to distinguish *ε* from *αι* and *υ* from *ου*, which were sounded alike in their time. The names *ξῖ*, *πῖ*, *φῖ*, *χῖ*, *ψῖ* date from the period when *ει* had attained the sound *i*, about the first century B.C. For *ξῖ* there was also the name *ξῖ* (like *μῖ*, *νῖ*); *σίγμα* ('apparently more correct than *σίγμα*) was also called *σάν*.

14. Ϝ, ϝ, Ϛ, γ.—1. The letter *Ϝ*, called *Vau* (*Faû*) or *Digamma* (double gamma, from its form), was part of the older alphabet and is equivalent to our *W*. It stood originally between *ε* and *ξ*. The *digamma* was still pronounced in many words at the time of the composition of the Homeric poems, the meter of many lines depending on its presence. Some editors have therefore introduced it into the text. The assumption of its original presence in many words is necessary to explain their formation (see 108).

2. The letter *ϝ*, called *koppa* (*ϝόππα*), was equivalent to *Q* and became wholly obsolete. It stood between *π* and *ρ*.

3. The character *Ϛ*, evidently a combination of *C* (= *σάν*, i.e. *σίγμα*) and *πῖ*, is called *sampi* (*σαμπῖ*).

4. The letters *vau* and *koppa*, and the character *sampi* are used as numerals: *koppa* in the form *ϝ* or *Ϛ* or *ϛ*; and *vau* in the form *ς*, this last identical with the abbreviation of *στ*.

5. The spirant *γ* (i.e. *γ* in *yet*) was never written, although its sound existed (see 96).

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS'

15. Vowels.—The vowels are *a*, *ε*, *η*, *ι*, *ο*, *ω*, *υ*. Of these, *ε* and *ο* are always *short*; *η* and *ω* are always *long*; *a*, *ι*, and *υ* are short in some words, long in others,—hence, called *doubtful* vowels.

16. NOTE.—Short *a*, *ι*, *υ* are often indicated by *ᾶ*, *ῖ*, *ῦ*; the long sounds by *ᾷ*, *ῗ*, *ῡ*. In this book the long sounds are hereafter always marked (except in 37), unless the length is indicated by the circumflex accent; hence *a*, *ι*, *υ* will be always understood as short (*ᾶ*, *ῖ*, *ῦ*). The common character is sometimes indicated by *ᾷ*, *ῗ*, *ῡ*.

17. NOTE.—The vowels α , $\bar{\alpha}$, ϵ , η , \omicron , ω are termed *open* vowels ; ι , $\bar{\iota}$, υ , $\bar{\upsilon}$ are called *close* vowels.

18. Diphthongs.—The diphthongs ($\delta\acute{\iota}$ - ϕ θογγοι, double-sounding) are formed by the union of an open vowel and a close one, except in $\upsilon\iota$ formed of two close vowels.

The *proper* diphthongs are $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\upsilon\iota$, and $\omega\upsilon$ of the Ionic dialect.

The *improper* diphthongs are formed by the union of a long, hard vowel ($\bar{\alpha}$, η , ω) with ι ; they are $\alpha\iota$, $\eta\iota$, $\phi\iota$.

19. NOTE.—Spurious Diphthongs.—The diphthongs $\epsilon\iota$ and $\omicron\upsilon$ are called *spurious* whenever they do not arise from $\epsilon + \iota$ and $\omicron + \upsilon$. The spurious diphthongs may arise from contraction ($\epsilon\iota$ from $\epsilon\epsilon$, and $\omicron\upsilon$ from $\epsilon\omicron$ or $\omicron\omicron$ or $\omicron\epsilon$) or from compensative lengthening (40); as $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota$ from $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ from $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon$ (47, 2), $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ from $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ from $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\upsilon$ from $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron$, $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$ from $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota\nu\tau\varsigma$, $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ from $\lambda\bar{\omicron}\omicron\nu\tau\sigma\iota$. Before the fourth century B.C., the spurious diphthongs were written as ordinary ϵ and \omicron .

20. NOTE.—Diaeresis.—If two vowels which would regularly form a diphthong are to be pronounced separately, a mark of *diaeresis* ($\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, separation) is placed over the second; as $\pi\rho\omicron\iota\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ ($\pi\rho\omicron$ - $\iota\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$), *to go forward*. When, however, the diaeresis is evident from the accent or breathing or an iota written on the line, the mark is sometimes omitted; as $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}$, *shout*, distinguished by the place of the breathing from the demonstrative pronoun $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}$; $\acute{\iota}\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\iota$, the accent showing the diaeresis; $\lambda\eta\acute{\iota}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ with ι on the line, $\lambda\acute{\eta}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ with ι subscript.

21. NOTE.—Iota Subscript.—In α , η , ϕ , the ι is written below $\bar{\alpha}$, η , ω , and is called *iota subscript*. When the first vowel is a capital, the ι is written on the line; as in $\Theta\eta\iota\ \tau\rho\alpha\gamma\omega\iota\delta\iota\alpha\iota$, $\tau\eta\ \tau\rho\alpha\gamma\omega\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$; $\Omega\iota\delta\eta\iota$, $\Omega\iota\delta\eta$, $\epsilon\delta\eta$. As long as this ι was sounded, it was written on the line; but in the second century B.C., it was no longer heard, and henceforth was sometimes written (on the line), and sometimes dropped. Our *iota subscript* is quite modern, and dates from about the twelfth century A.D.

22. NOTE.—Latin Equivalents.—The Latin equivalents of the diphthongs were as follows :—

$\alpha\iota$	$\alpha\upsilon$	$\epsilon\iota$	$\epsilon\upsilon$	$\omicron\iota$	$\omicron\upsilon$	$\upsilon\iota$	α	η	ϕ
ae	au	\bar{e} or \bar{i}	eu	oe	\bar{u}	yi	\bar{a}	\bar{e}	\bar{o}

$\Phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\nu$, *Phaëdo*; $\mathcal{M}\acute{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha$, *Mēdēa*; $\mathcal{N}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *Nēlus*; $\mathcal{B}\omicron\iota\omega\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha$, *Boeotia*; $\mathcal{L}\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\rho\iota\omicron\nu$, *Laurium*; $\mathcal{O}\rho\phi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, *Orpheus*; $\mathcal{M}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, *Mūsa*; $\mathcal{E}\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\iota\upsilon\alpha$, *Ilithyia*; $\mathcal{O}\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$, *Thrāces*; $\mathcal{O}\rho\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha$, *Thressa*; $\mathcal{O}\delta\acute{\eta}$, *ōdē*. But in some names $\alpha\iota$ and $\omicron\iota$ are represented by *ai* and *oe*; as, $\mathcal{M}\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha$, *Maia*; $\mathcal{A}\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$, *Aias*; $\mathcal{T}\rho\omicron\acute{\iota}\alpha$, *Troia*;

in a few compounds of ᾠδή, *song*, there is *oe* for *o*; as, κωμωδιά, *cōmoedia*, τραγῳδός, *tragedus*; in Λαῖος, *Laios*, we have *ai* for *a*: See 38.

BREATHINGS

23. A vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word has either the *rough* breathing (´) or the *smooth* breathing (˘). The rough breathing (*spiritus asper*) is equivalent to *h*, and the vowel before which it stands is said to be *aspirated*; as, ἱστορίᾱ, *historia*; Ἡρακλῆς, *Heracles*. The smooth breathing (*spiritus lenis*) indicates that the vowel has no aspiration; as ἐγώ, *ego*; Ἀπόλλων, *Apollo*.

24. NOTE.—In diphthongs the breathing stands on the *second* vowel; as, οἶκος, Εὐρώπη, οἶτος. But when the diphthongs *α*, *η*, *ω* have the *ι* written on the line, the breathing is placed on the first vowel; as, Ἀιδῆς, ᾠδῆς, Ἥιδεῖν, ᾗδεῖν, Ὠιδῆ, ᾠδῆ. It will be seen that with small letters, the breathing is placed *over* the vowel; with capitals, *before* the vowel.

25. NOTE.—Initial *υ* or *ϋ* always has the breathing in Attic.

26. NOTE.—The signs of the breathings were formed from H, which was once used to denote the rough breathing, till it came to be employed as *η* (37). One half H was then used by some of the Italic Greeks, later also by the Athenians, for the rough breathing; and the Alexandrians introduced the other half I for the smooth breathing. These fragments soon came to be written as L and T, and in the later *cursive* hand (37) they dwindled to ´ and ˘.

27. The consonant *ρ* takes the rough breathing at the beginning of a word; as, ῥήτωρ (Latin *rhetor*), *orator*; Ῥόδος (Latin *Rhodus*). In the middle of a word, double *ρ* is written either ῥῥ, or more commonly ρρ; as Πύρρος or Πύρρος, *Pyrrhus* (ῥῥ = *rrh*).

28. NOTE.—Except in ῥῥ, the breathing is dropped if it is brought into the middle of a word by composition; as, ἐν-εῖναι from ἐν-εῖναι or ἐν-εῖναι. Evidence seems to show, however, that the rough breathing was here often pronounced. Compare the Latin forms *enhydria* for ἐνυδρίς, *polyhistor* for πολυῖστωρ, *Euhemerus* for Εὐήμερος.

CONSONANTS

29. The consonants are divided into *mutes*, *semivowels*, and *double consonants*.

30. Mutes.—1. The mutes are of three *classes*.:—

<i>labial</i> mutes,	π	β	ϕ ,	or	π -mutes
<i>palatal</i> mutes,	κ	γ	χ ,	or	κ -mutes
<i>lingual</i> mutes,	τ	δ	θ ,	or	τ -mutes.

Those of the same class, as π , β , ϕ , are said to be *cognate*.

2. These mutes are again divided into three *orders*.:—

<i>smooth</i> mutes,	π	κ	τ
<i>middle</i> mutes,	β	γ	δ
<i>rough</i> mutes,	ϕ	χ	θ .

Those of the same order, as π , κ , τ , are said to be *co-ordinate*. The rough mutes are also called *aspirates*, from the rough breathing, *h*, which they contain.

31. Semivowels.—1. The semivowels are λ , μ , ν , ρ , σ , nasal γ , \mathcal{F} of the older alphabet, and *y*. Of these

λ , μ , ν , ρ are *liquids* ;
 μ , ν , nasal γ are *nasals* ;
 σ is a *spirant* or *sibilant* ;
 \mathcal{F} and *y* are also *spirants*.

2. Nasal γ stands before κ , γ , χ , or ξ , and is pronounced like *n* in *sing* or *sink*. It was represented in Latin by *n* ; as, $\alpha\gamma\kappa\bar{\upsilon}\rho\alpha$ (*ancora*), *anchor* ; $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (*angelus*), *messenger* ; $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\xi$, *sphinx* ; $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\omicron\varsigma$ (*elenchus*), *proof*. Nasal γ is called $\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha$ or $\alpha\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha$ by some grammarians.

32. Double Consonants.—The double consonants are ξ , ψ , ζ . Ξ is composed of κ and σ ($=\kappa\sigma$). Ψ is composed of π and σ ($=\pi\sigma$). Z represents a combination of δ with soft *s* or with *y* ; that is, $\delta\sigma$ or $\sigma\delta$ or δy . In prosody ξ , ψ , and ζ have the force of two single consonants in making a preceding vowel long by position (116, 2).

33. Labials, Palatals, Linguals.—The consonants may all be divided into

<i>labials</i>	π	β	ϕ	μ	\mathcal{F}
<i>palatals</i>	κ	γ	χ	y	
<i>linguals</i>	τ	δ	θ	σ	λ ν ρ .

34. NOTE.—Surds, Sonants.—The smooth and rough mutes, and also σ , ξ , and ψ , are called *surds* (*hushed sounds*) ; the other consonants and the vowels are called *sonants* (*sounding letters*).

35. Final Consonants.—The only consonants permitted to stand at the end of a Greek word are ν , ρ , s (ξ , ψ). Others left at the end, in word-formation, are dropped. See also 109 to 113.

36. Relations of Consonants.—The following table shows the relations in which the consonants stand to one another:—

		LABIALS	PALATALS	<i>Antels</i> LINGUALS
MUTES	SMOOTH <i>Stops</i> <i>vl.</i>	π	κ	τ
	MIDDLE <i>vd.</i>	β	γ	δ
	ROUGH <i>Fricatives</i>	ϕ	χ	θ
SEMI-VOWELS	SPIRANTS	f	y	σ
	LIQUIDS	μ	γ -nasal	ν
	NASALS <i>Sonants</i>			λ ρ
DOUBLE CONSONANTS		ψ	ξ	ζ

HISTORICAL NOTE ON THE ALPHABET

37. The Greeks obtained their alphabet from the Phoenicians, who, in early times, had numerous settlements in Greece and on the islands of the Aegean. The whole twenty-two letters of the Phoenician alphabet were adopted; but their shapes were considerably modified, different values were assigned to the letters at different periods, and various letters were added. The two principal alphabets of ancient Greece were the Ionic or Eastern and the Chalcidic or Western, both of which went through various changes till they arrived at their final form, about the middle of the sixth century B.C. The Ionic alphabet is our ordinary Greek alphabet of twenty-four letters. The final form of the Chalcidic differed from the final form of the Ionic in these respects: it retained ρ and φ ; it kept the original value of η as the rough breathing, and thus did not distinguish between ϵ and $\bar{\epsilon}$; it used Λ for Λ , X for x , and Ψ for kh ; it had no Ω . The following table will show these differences, as well as the relative positions of the letters:—

Ionic— $\text{ΑΒΓΔΕ ΖΗ ΘΙΚΑΜΝΞΟΠ ΡΣΤΥ ΦΧΨΩ}$

Chalcidic— $\text{ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗ}(=\eta)\Theta\text{ΙΚΛΜΝ ΟΠϚΡΣΤΥΧ}(=x)\Phi \Psi(=kh)$.

In the fifth century B.C., the Ionic alphabet gradually came into use at Athens; and in the archonship of Eucleides, 403 B.C., it was officially introduced for all public documents and inscriptions. From this time on, it rapidly superseded the other modes of writing.

The older Attic alphabet agreed in most points with the Ionic. But it used E for ε, η, and spurious ει (19); O for ο, ω, and spurious ου (19); XΣ for ξ; ΦΣ for ψ; V for λ; Λ for γ; it still used H for the rough breathing; Ϝ is found in a few of the oldest inscriptions. The following examples will show how the Athenians wrote before the end of the Peloponnesian War: ΕΔΟΧΣΕΝ ΤΕΙ ΒΟΛΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙ ΔΕΜΟΙ for ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ, ΕΠΕΣΤΑΤΕ for ἐπισταται, ΕΛΠΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΕ for ἐγραμμάτετε, ΕΦΣΕΦΙΣΘΕ for ἐψηφίσθη, ΤΟ ΔΕΜΟ for τοῦ δήμου, ΤΟΝ ΑΦΙΚΝΟΜΕΝΟΝ for τῶν ἀφικνουμένων, ΠΡΟΧΣΕΝΟΣ for πρόξενος and προξένους, ΔΙΑΝΟΣΚΟ for γιγνώσκω, ΗΟΙ for οἱ, ΗΕ for ἡ, ΗΣ for ἡς, ΗΕΙ for ἡ, ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ for τὸν θεόν or τῶν θεῶν, ΚΟΝΥΕΝ for κωλύειν, ΤΡΕΣ for τρεῖς, ΧΡΥΣΟΣ for χρυσός and χρυσοῦς, ΤΟΥΤΟ for τοῦτο and τούτου, ΗΟΠΟΣ for ὅπως.

The ancients used only the capitals, called *majuscules* or *uncials* ("inch-high" letters). The tendency to round off the corners and to introduce abbreviations and amalgamations of letters produced the *cursive* or running hand which finally assumed, in the Middle Ages, the form of our ordinary small letters, known as *minuscules*. The numerous abbreviations found in older books are no longer used.

PRONUNCIATION

38. 1. Vowels.—The short simple vowels *ä*, *ι*, *υ* had qualitatively the same sounds as the long *ā*, *ī*, *ū*, and differed from them only in *quantity*.

Long *ā* was pronounced like *a* in *father*; short *ä* somewhat like *a* in *partition*.

Long *ī* was sounded *close*, like *i* in *machine*; short *ι* somewhat like *y* in *very*.¹

The vowel *υ* or *ū* was originally equivalent to *u* in *brute*; but before the fourth century B.C. it had acquired the sound of German *ii* or French *u*.² In the diphthongs *au*, *eu*, *ou*, *ηυ*, *ωυ*, the *υ* had the *u*-sound.

The vowel *η* was pronounced long and *open*; ³ like long French *ê* or *è* in *rêve*, *père* (like *ai* in *fair*); *βῆ βῆ* represented the bleating of sheep.

The vowel *ω* was long and *open*; like *o* in *bore*.

The vowels *ε* and *ο* were short ⁴ and *close*; ⁴ *ε* was pronounced somewhat like French *é* in *féodal*; *ο* somewhat like *o* in *annotate* or *poetic*.⁴

¹ The short *ι* in *bit* and short *ε* in *let* are *open*, and qualitatively different from *ι* in *machine* and *ε* in *obey*.

² In the ninth or tenth century A.D. *υ* had acquired the sound of *ī*. The Romans at first represented *υ* by *u*, later by *y*.

³ After the fourth century A.D. *η* acquired the sound of *ī*, which it still retains.

⁴ Originally *ε* and *ο* were also used to express long close sounds; probably equivalent to *e* in *obey*, and *o* in *prone*. After these long sounds of *ε* and *ο* had

2. **Diphthongs.**—In all the genuine diphthongs both vowels were originally heard distinctly, but as one syllable.

The diphthong *αι* was pronounced $\alpha\text{--}\epsilon$,¹ somewhat like *ai* in *aisle*.

The diphthong *οι* was pronounced $\omicron\text{--}\iota$,² somewhat like *oi* in *foil*.

The genuine diphthongs *ει* and *ου* were pronounced $\epsilon\text{--}\iota$ ($\epsilon\text{--}i$)³ and $\omicron\text{--}\upsilon$ ($\omicron\text{--}u$).⁴

The spurious diphthong *ει* (19) was pronounced as long close ϵ ; the spurious *ου* (19) as long close \omicron . In the fifth century B.C. this difference in pronunciation between genuine *ει* and *ου* on the one hand, and spurious *ει* and *ου* on the other, must still have subsisted (spurious *ει* and *ου* being then written as ϵ and \omicron). But by 400 B.C. both genuine and spurious *ει* and *ου* were written alike and practically had the same sound; *ου* being then pronounced as *ou* in *youth*, and *ει* probably like *ei* in *vein*.⁵

The diphthongs *αυ* and *ευ* were pronounced $\alpha\text{--}\upsilon$ ($\alpha\text{--}u$) and $\epsilon\text{--}\upsilon$ ($\epsilon\text{--}u$),⁶ somewhat like *ou* in *bound* and *eu* in *feud*; ⁷ *αῦ αῦ* was a dog's bark.

developed into the genuine diphthongs *ει* and *ου* (see footnote 4 below), the regular short ϵ and \omicron tended to become open. The Alexandrian grammarians no longer distinguished anything but a *quantitative* difference between ϵ and η , and \omicron and ω ; the ϵ being pronounced in their time somewhat like *e* in *met*, and the \omicron somewhat like *o* in *forget*.

¹ Evidently like Italian $\alpha\text{--}i$ in *mai*. After the Alexandrian period it tended to become short; and by about the third century A.D. it acquired the sound of long open ϵ , i.e. ancient η , which by that time had already changed considerably from its original sound. See footnote 3, p. 15. The Romans represented *αι* by *ae*, as *Φαίδρος*, *Phaedrus*; anciently by *ai*, as *Μαία*, *Maia*.

² Like Italian *oi* in *noi*. In the second century A.D. it began to be pronounced as *ü*, and in the ninth or tenth century it had acquired the sound of *ī*. In Latin *οι* was represented by *oe*, as *Κροῖσος*, *Croesus*; anciently by *oi*, as *Τροία*, *Troia*.

³ Like Italian *ei* in *lei*.

⁴ Genuine *ει* and *ου* arose at a very early period. Genuine *ει* was formed from an originally long close ϵ which had assumed a vanishing *i*-sound, making $\epsilon\text{--}i$; genuine *ου* was formed in the same way from a long close \omicron which had assumed a vanishing *u*-sound, making $\omicron\text{--}u$. The genuine diphthongs *ει* and *ου* are seen in words like *λαίπω* (old Attic *ΛΕΙΠΩ*), *ἔχει* (*EXEI*), *ὄθος* (*HOŦTOΣ*), *σπονδή* (*ΣΠΟΤΔΕ*).

⁵ But in the majority of cases *ει* and *ου* are spurious. Before the adoption of the Ionic alphabet, the spurious *ει* and *ου* were written like ordinary ϵ and \omicron . At the time of the change in 403 B.C., the long ϵ and \omicron (due to contraction or compensative lengthening, and henceforth written as *ει* and *ου*) must also have acquired the vanishing *i*- and *u*-sounds. By 400 B.C. the *u*-sound had prevailed over the \omicron -sound in the diphthong *ου*, which was then pronounced as *ou* in *youth*, the sound which it still retains. In *ει*, the *i* gradually prevailed more and more over the ϵ ; and by the first century B.C. *ει* was pronounced *ī*, except before vowels, where it still had the ϵ -sound (*Νεῖλος*, *Nilus*; but *Μήδεια*, *Medea*). Still later *ει* was finally pronounced everywhere as *ī*.

⁶ Evidently like Italian $\alpha\text{--}u$ and $\epsilon\text{--}u$ in *augusto*, *feudo*.

⁷ In Modern Greek *αυ* and *ευ* are pronounced *af* and *ef* before π , κ , τ , ϕ , χ , θ , σ ,

The diphthong *ui* had the value of *ü-i*,¹ like French *ui* in *lui*, *nuire*; somewhat like *ui* in *quit*.

The rare diphthongs *ηv* and *ωv* were probably pronounced *η* and *ω*, with the addition of *v* (*u*).²

The diphthongs *α*, *η*, *ω* were pronounced *ā-i*, *η-i*, *ω-i*, with the principal force on the first vowel. In the second century B.C. the *i* ceased to be heard.³ See 21.

3. Consonants.—The consonants *β*, *δ*, *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *π* were practically the same as *b*,⁴ *d*,⁵ *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*⁶ in English. The *ρ* was trilled more than English *r*; and when initial or doubled, it was felt to be aspirated. Ordinary *γ* was always like *g* in *go*,⁷ nasal *γ* like *n*⁸ in *sing* or *sink*. *T* was always like *t* in *to*.⁹ *Σ* was sharp, like *s* in *so*; but before middle mutes (*β*, *γ*, *δ*) and liquids, soft like English *z*.¹⁰ *Z* was composed of *σ* and *δ*, and pronounced *dz*, or more probably *zd*.¹¹ *Ξ* and *ψ* stood for *κσ* and *πσ*.¹² The rough mutes *θ*, *χ*, and *φ* were pronounced, in the classical period, as *τ*, *κ*, and *π*, followed by the rough breathing;¹³ thus

ξ, *ψ*; and *αv* and *εv* before other letters. Thus, *αὐτός* is pronounced *af-tos*; *εὐπορία*, *ej-poria*; *θαῦμα*, *thav-ma*, *εὐαγγέλιον*, *ev-an-gel-ion*. Similarly *ηv* and *ωv* are now pronounced *if*, *iv*, and *of*, *ov*. The period of this change of *v* (*u*) of these diphthongs to the spirant *f* or *v* has not been determined; but it could not have prevailed before 300 A.D.

¹ From the fourth century B.C. the Attics wrote and pronounced *υ* (*ü*) for the diphthong *ui*: thus, *μῦα* for *μῦα*. In the Hellenistic period, *ui* was again written, and has in consequence been introduced into the Attic authors.

² See footnote 2, p. 15.

³ Hence the Latin equivalents *cōmœdia*, *tragoedia*, *Laius*, for *κωμωδία*, *τραγωδία*, *Λαῖος*, were adopted when the *i* was still heard; but *ōdēum*, *rhapsōdus* for *φῶδειον*, *ῥαψῳδός*, after it had become silent.

⁴ In Modern Greek like *v*.

⁵ In Modern Greek like *th* in *that*.

⁶ In Modern Greek *π* after *μ* is pronounced *b*; as *ἐμπόρος* (*em-boros*).

⁷ In Modern Greek *γ* before *ε*, *η*, *ι*, *υ*, *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, *υι*, has the sound of our *y* in *yet*; elsewhere it has a peculiar guttural sound, which is, in fact, the voiced equivalent of German *ch* in *ach*.

⁸ In Modern Greek *γγ* and *γκ* are pronounced as *ng*, as *ἀνάγκη*, *anangē*; in *γχ*, the *γ* is like French nasal *u*.

⁹ In Modern Greek *τ* after *ν* is pronounced *d*; as *ἀντί*, *anti*.

¹⁰ Hence *ξ* was often written for it in these latter positions; as *Ζυῖννα* for *Συῖννα*, *ξβεννύναι* for *σβεννύναι*.

¹¹ Hence *σδ* in word-formation often gives *ζ*, as *Ἀθήνᾱζε* from *Ἀθηνᾶσ-δε*; and *σν* before *ζ* (= *σδ*) loses its *ν* the same as before *σ* and another consonant. In Modern Greek *ξ* is pronounced *z*.

¹² While *ξ* and *ψ* were still written as *ΧΞ* and *ΦΣ*, the Attics felt an aspiration in those letters.

¹³ Hence the Romans represented these letters by *th*, *ch*, and *ph*. The Greeks were obliged to use *φ* to represent Latin *f*. In Modern Greek *θ* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*; *χ* before *ε*, *η*, *ι*, *υ*, *αι*, *ει*, and *οι*, like German *ch* in *ich*, elsewhere like German *ch* in *ach*; *φ* like *f*.

ἄνθος was ἀν-τός, ἔχω was ἐ-κώ, ἀφέλκω was ἀ-πέλκω. We may represent these sounds approximately in words like *pothook*, *blockhouse*, *uphill*.

4. **English and American Usage.**—In England most scholars still pronounce Greek according to the English method, with Latin accentuation. In the United States some scholars still follow this English method, but the majority pronounce Greek with more or less approach to the ancient pronunciation. Perhaps a fair and practicable approximation to the probable ancient pronunciation would be the following: Pronounce β, γ (= *g* in *go*), δ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ (*ks*), π, ρ, σ, τ, ψ (*ps*), ᾱ, ᾱ, η, ι, ι, υ, υ (ü), as explained above (but many pronounce η as *a* in *late*, and υ as *u* in *cube*); θ as *th* in *thin*, φ as *f*, χ as German *ch* in *ach*; ζ as *dz* or *z* or *zd*; ε as *e* in *met*; ο short as *o* in *forget*, ω as *o* in *bore* (but most persons pronounce ω as *o* in *tone*); αυ as *ou* in *bound*; ευ and ηυ as *eu* in *feud*; ου and ωυ as *ou* in *youth*; οι as *oi* in *foil*; υι as *ui* in *quit*; αι as *ai* in *aisle*; ει as *ei* in *rein* or as *ei* in *height*; φ, η, φ as ᾱ, η, ω.

CHANGES OF VOWELS

LENGTHENING

39. In the inflection and formation of words, short vowels are often lengthened. These changes are the following:—

ᾱ	becomes	η	(ᾱ after ε, ι, or ρ)
ε	„	η	ι becomes ι
ο	„	ω	υ „ υ

Thus a short final vowel of a verb-stem is usually lengthened in the tense-formation of all verbs, except in the present system of verbs in ω. A similar lengthening occurs in the singular indicative active of the present system of verbs in μ (664, 2). So also in the temporal augment (453, 2), and in many other formations.

Τιμάω (stem τιμα-), *honor*, fut. τιμή-σω, aor. ἐτίμη-σα, perf. τετίμη-κα, perf. mid. τετίμη-μαι, aor. pass. ἐτίμη-θην; εἰάω (εἰα-), *permit*, εἰά-σω, εἰᾱ-σα, εἰᾱ-κα, εἰᾱ-μαι, εἰᾱ-θην; ἰάομαι (ια-), *heal*, ἰᾱ-σομαι, etc.; δράω (δρα-), *do*, δρᾱ-σω, ἐδρᾱ-σα, etc.; φιλέω (φιλε-), *love*, φιλῆ-σω, ἐφίλη-σα, etc.; δηλόω (δηλο-), *show*, δηλώ-σω, ἐδήλω-σα, etc.; μὴνίω (μηνί-, 867), *be wroth against*, μὴνί-σω, ἐμὴνι-σα; κωλύω (κωλύ-), *hinder*, κωλύ-σω, ἐκώλυ-σα, etc.

ἵστημι (stem στα-), *set*, ἵστης, ἵστησι, impf. ἵστη-ν, ἵστης, ἵστη; τί-θημι (θε-), *put*, impf. τί-θη-ν; δίδωμι (δο-), *give*; δείκνυμι (δεικ-, present-stem δεικνύ-), *show*, impf. δέδεικνυ-ν.

ἄγω, *lead*, impf. ἤγον; ἐλπίζω, *hope*, impf. ἤλπιζον, aor. ἤλπισα; ὀρίζω, *mark off*, ὀρίζον, ὀρισα; ἱκετεύω, *implore*, ἱκέτευον, ἱκέτευσα; ἱβρίζω, *insult*, ἱβρίζον, aor. pass. ἱβρίσθην.

Φύ-σις, *nature*, from root φύ-, but πέφῡ-κα, *am* (*by nature*), perf. of φῶω, *produce*; τί-σις, *retribution*, root τι-, from which τίνω, *pay*, τί-σω, ἔτι-σα, τέτι-κα, τέτι-σμαι, ἐτί-σθην; τίμη-σις, τίμη-μα, from root τιμα-; φίλη-μα from root φιλε-; μισθω-τής from root μισθο-.

COMPENSATIVE LENGTHENING

40. A short vowel is often lengthened to make up for the omission, for euphony, of one or more following consonants. In this way

ä becomes ā	ĩ becomes ī
ε „ αι	ũ „ ū
ο „ ου	
μέλās for μελαν-ς (90, 3)	λῶουσι for λῶοντ-σι (90, 4)
ιστάς „ ισταντ-ς (90, 4)	λῶουσι „ λῶο-νσι (90, 3)
θείς „ θεντ-ς (90, 4)	λῶουσα „ λῶοντ-γα (90, 3)
χαρίεις „ χαριεντ-ς (90, 4)	ἔκρινα „ ἔκριν-σα (105, 3)
ἔστειλα „ ἐστελ-σα (682, 2)	ἡμῦνα „ ἡμυν-σα (105, 3)
διδούς „ διδοντ-ς (90, 4)	δεικνύς „ δεικνυντ-ς (90, 4)

In these cases *ει* and *ου* are *spurious* diphthongs.

41. NOTE.—(a) In the first aorist of liquid verbs (682, 2), ä is mostly lengthened to η (after ι or ρ, nearly always to ā); as, ἔφῃνα for ἐφανσα, from φαίνω (φαν-); ἐμίᾱνα for ἐμιανσα, from μιαίνω (μιαν-); ἐπέρᾱνα for ἐπερανσα, from περαίνω (περαν-).

(b) Masculine and feminine stems in -ν-, -ρ-, -σ-, -οντ- (224, 3), lengthen ε and ο of the stem to η and ω in forming the nominative; as λιμῆν (λιμεν-), ῥήτωρ (ῥητορ-), τρυῆρης (τρυηres-), γέρων (γεροντ-).

INTERCHANGE OF VOWELS

42. 1. In the inflection and formation of words, the short vowels ε, ä, and ο are often interchanged.

τρέφ-ω, *nourish*, ἐ-τρέφ-ην, *was nourished*, τέ-τροφ-α, *have nourished*, τροφ-ή, *nourishment*, from the stem τρεφ-.

κλέπ-τω, *steal*, ἐ-κλάπ-ην, *was stolen*, κέ-κλοφ-α, *have stolen*, κλοπ-ή, *theft*, from the stem κλεπ-.

στέλ-λω, *send*, ἔ-σταλ-κα, *have sent*, στόλ-ος, *expedition*, stem στελ-.

See 621, 1 and 2; 1081.

2. Rarely η and ω interchange; as, ἀρήγ-ω, *help*, ἀρωγ-ός, *helping*. In σπεύδ-ω, *hasten*, and σπουδ-ή, *haste*, there is interchange of εῦ and οῦ. See also 44.

43. NOTE.—Interchange between an original open vowel and a close one rarely occurs; as, ἐστί (ἐσ-), *is*, and ἴσθι, *be thou*; σκεδάννῡμι and σκίδνῃμι,

scatter; ὄνομα, *name*, and ἀνόνημος, *nameless*; ἀγορά, *assembly*, and πανήγυρις; μῶμος, *blame*, and ἀμύμων, *blameless*.

STRONG AND WEAK ROOT-VOWELS

44. In some formations and inflections we find an interchange, in the root, of

ι	with	ει	or	οι
υ	„	ευ	(sometimes	ου)
ᾱ	„	η	(seldom	ω).

In such cases the long vowels or diphthongs are said to be the *strong* forms, and the short vowels the *weak* forms. The weak form is treated as the original.

λείπ-ω, *leave*, λέ-λοιπ-α, *have left*, ἔ-λιπ-ον, *left*, root λιπ-
 φεύ-ω, *flee*, πέ-φευγ-α, *have fled*, ἔ-φυγ-ον, *fled*, root φυγ-
 τήκ-ω, *melt*, τέ-τηκ-α, *am melted*, ἐ-τάκ-ην, *was melted*, root τακ-
 ῥήγ-νῦμι, *break*, ἔρ-ρωγ-α, *am broken*, ἐρ-ράγ-ην, *was broken*, root παγ-
 ἐλεύ-σομαι (84), *shall go*, ἐλ-ήλουθ-α (Ionic) = ἐλ-ήλυθ-α, *have gone*,
 ἦλυθ-ον (Epic) = ἦλθ-ον, *went*, root ἐλυθ- (see ἔρχομαι).

See also 630 and 1080.

EXCHANGE OF QUANTITY

45. A long open vowel sometimes exchanges quantity with a short one following: ᾱο and ηο becoming εω, and ηα becoming εᾱ; as in Epic νᾱός, *temple*, and Attic νέος; Epic βασιλῆος, βασιλῆα, *king*, and Attic βασιλέως, βασιλεᾶ; Epic μετήορος, *aloft*, and Attic μετέωρος; Μενέλαος, Attic Μενέλεως. See 210, 2; 266. So ηω may become εω, as τεθνεός for Hom. τεθνηώς, *dead*.

CONTRACTION OF VOWELS

46. **Meeting of Vowels, Hiatus.**—When two vowels of different syllables meet, they are generally contracted into one long vowel or diphthong. The meeting of two vowels between two different words, called *hiatus*, can be avoided in prose by *crasis* (53—58), by *elision* (59—63), or by adding a *movable consonant* (62—67).

47. **Rules of Contraction.**—The following are the general principles of contraction:—

1. An open vowel followed by a close one forms a diphthong with it.

γένεῖ	γένει	γέραι	γέραι	πειθεί	πειθεί	εὖ	εὖ
κλήϊθρον	κλήθρον	ράϊστος	ράϊστος	ῥῆραι	ῥῆραι		

2. Two *like* vowels (*i.e.* two *a*-sounds, two *e*-sounds, or two *o*-sounds) unite in the common long \bar{a} , η , or ω . But $\epsilon\epsilon$ gives $\epsilon\iota$ (19) and $\omega\omega$ gives $\omega\upsilon$ (19).

γέραα γέρᾱ φιλέητε φιλήητε δηλόω δηλῶ
 μνάᾱ μνᾱ τιμήεντι τιμήηντι σῶος σῶς

But φίλεε, φίλει ; πλόος, πλοῦς.

3. When an *a*-sound meets an *e*-sound, the first in order prevails, and the result is \bar{a} or η .

τίμαε, τίμᾱ ; τιμάητε, τιμάητε ; γέναε, γένη ; Ἑρμέας, Ἑρμῆς.

4. When an *o*-sound meets an *a*-sound or an *e*-sound, the two become ω . But $\omega\epsilon$ and $\epsilon\omega$ give $\omega\upsilon$ (19).

αἶδοα αἰδῶ ἥρωα ἥρω δηλόητε δηλῶτε
 τιμάομεν τιμῶμεν τιμάωμεν τιμῶμεν φιλέωσι φιλῶσι
 ἥρωες ἥρως

But δήλοε, δήλου ; γένεος, γένους.

5. Except in the case of $\epsilon + \omega$, a vowel followed by a diphthong *not beginning with the same vowel* is contracted with the *first* vowel of the diphthong ; and a following *ι* remains as *iota subscript*, but a following *υ* disappears.

τιμάεις τιμᾶς λῦεαι λῦῃ (48, 3) λῦηαι λῦῃ
 τιμάῃ τιμᾶ φιλέης φιλῆς μεμνηοίμην μεμνήμην
 τιμάοιμι τιμῶμι φιλέου φιλοῦ διδόης διδῶς
 τιμάον τιμῶ ὅστέω ὅστῳ

6. A vowel before a diphthong beginning with the *same* vowel is absorbed, similarly ϵ before ω .

μνάαι μναῖ ποίεει ποιεῖ δηλόοι δηλοῖ
 μνάα μνᾶ ποιέοι ποιοῖ δηλόου δηλοῦ

See also 48, 2.

48. NOTE.—Special Rules of Contraction.—1. The spurious diphthong $\epsilon\iota$ is contracted like simple ϵ ; as, πλακόεις, πλακοῦς, *cake* ; τιμάειν, τιμᾶν ; δηλόειν, δηλοῦν. See 322 ; 599, 1.

2. In contracts of the first and second declensions, every short vowel followed by \bar{a} or by a long vowel or diphthong, is absorbed (47, 6), the following \bar{a} becoming \bar{a} ; as, σῦκαί, σῦκαῖ ; σῦκέας, σῦκᾶς ; ἀργυρέαν, ἀργυρᾶν ; ὅστέα, ὅσῑ ; ἀπλόα, ἀπλᾶ ; ἀπλόη, ἀπλῇ ; ἀπλόη, ἀπλῇ ; ἀπλόαις, ἀπλαῖς. But in the *singular* of the first declension, $\epsilon\bar{a}$, after any consonant but ρ , contracts to η ; as, χρῦσέα, χρῦσῇ ; σῦκέα, συκῇ. See 192, 294.

3. In the second person singular of the passive and middle, $\epsilon\alpha\iota$ (for $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$) gives the ordinary Attic $\epsilon\iota$ as well as the regular η ; as, λῦεαι, λῦει or λῦῃ. See 597.

4. Verbs in $\omega\omega$ contract $\omega\epsilon\iota$ to $\omega\iota$, as, δηλόεις, δηλοῖς ; also $\omega\eta$ in the subjunctive, as δηλόῃ, δηλοῖ. See 477.

5. In adjectives in $\eta\varsigma$ of the third declension, $\epsilon\alpha$ becomes \bar{a} after ϵ ; and \bar{a} or η after ι or υ . See 307.

6. Rarely $\alpha\epsilon\iota$ gives $\alpha\iota$ instead of α ; as $\alpha\dot{\iota}\rho\omega$ from Ionic $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\dot{\iota}\rho\omega$, *take up*.

7. For exceptions in the contraction of verbs, see 479; 481; 666, 2; 1047. For contraction confined to certain cases of nouns and adjectives of the third declension, see that declension.

49. NOTE.—A close vowel rarely contracts with a succeeding open one; as $\dot{\iota}\chi\theta\bar{\epsilon}\varsigma$ for $\dot{\iota}\chi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, and $\dot{\iota}\chi\theta\bar{\upsilon}$ for $\dot{\iota}\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon$ in comedy.

50. NOTE.—An $\dot{\iota}$ followed by $\dot{\iota}$ gives $\bar{\iota}$; as $\dot{\chi}\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma$, *Chian*, from $\dot{\chi}\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma$ ($\dot{\chi}\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma$, *Chios*); $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ from $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\dot{\iota}\nu\omega$ for $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\eta\omega$ (96, 5). Similarly $\bar{\upsilon}\iota$ becomes $\bar{\upsilon}$ in liquid verbs; as $\sigma\acute{\theta}\rho\omega$ from $\sigma\bar{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta\omega$ for $\sigma\bar{\upsilon}\rho\text{-}\eta\omega$ (96, 5). But no contraction occurs in cases like $\kappa\iota\text{-}\acute{\iota}$, dat. of $\kappa\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *weevil*; $\dot{\iota}\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\iota$, dat. of $\dot{\iota}\chi\theta\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, *fish*; and $\mu\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\iota}$, dat. of $\mu\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, *mouse*.

51. NOTE.—Contraction is often neglected when the first vowel is long; as $\nu\eta\acute{\iota}$, *to a ship*. See 45.

52. Table of Contractions.

$\alpha + \alpha = \bar{a}$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\alpha = \gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\bar{a}$	$\epsilon + \epsilon\iota = \epsilon\iota$	$\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}$
$\alpha + \alpha\iota = \alpha\iota$	$\mu\acute{\nu}\alpha\alpha\iota = \mu\acute{\nu}\alpha\bar{\iota}$	$\epsilon + \eta = \eta$	$\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\epsilon = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\eta}\tau\bar{\epsilon}$
$\alpha + \alpha\upsilon = \alpha\upsilon$	$\mu\acute{\nu}\alpha\acute{\alpha} = \mu\acute{\nu}\alpha\bar{\upsilon}$	$\epsilon + \eta\eta = \eta\eta$	$\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\eta}\bar{\eta}$
$\alpha + \epsilon = \bar{a}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\epsilon = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{a}$	$\epsilon + \iota = \epsilon\iota$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\iota = \gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\bar{\iota}$
$\alpha + \epsilon\iota = \alpha\upsilon$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\alpha}\upsilon$	$\epsilon + \omicron = \omicron\upsilon$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\omicron\varsigma = \gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\bar{\nu}\varsigma$
	OR \bar{a} $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\upsilon\upsilon = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{a}\nu$ (48, 1)	$\epsilon + \omicron\iota = \omicron\iota$	$\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\bar{\iota}$
	OR $\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\dot{\iota}\rho\omega = \alpha\dot{\iota}\rho\omega$ (48, 6)	$\epsilon + \omicron\upsilon = \omicron\upsilon$	$\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\bar{\upsilon}$
$\alpha + \eta = \bar{a}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\eta\tau\epsilon = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{a}\tau\epsilon$	$\epsilon + \upsilon = \epsilon\upsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon} = \acute{\epsilon}\bar{\upsilon}$
$\alpha + \eta\eta = \alpha\eta$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\alpha}\eta$	$\epsilon + \omega = \omega$	$\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\bar{\omega}$
$\alpha + \iota = \alpha\iota$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\acute{\iota} = \gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\bar{\iota}$	$\epsilon + \varphi = \varphi$	$\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\varphi = \acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\bar{\varphi}$
$\alpha + \iota\iota = \alpha\iota$	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma = \rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$	$\eta + \alpha\iota = \eta\eta$	$\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\eta\alpha\iota = \lambda\acute{\upsilon}\bar{\eta}$
$\alpha + \omicron = \omega$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\omega}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon$	$\eta + \epsilon = \eta$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\tau\iota = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\eta}\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\tau\iota$
$\alpha + \omicron\iota = \varphi$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omicron\iota\mu\iota = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\omega}\mu\iota$	$\eta + \epsilon\iota = \eta$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}\epsilon\iota\varsigma = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\eta}\varsigma$ (48, 1)
$\alpha + \omicron\upsilon = \omega$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\omega}$	$\eta + \iota = \eta\eta$	$\kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\acute{\iota}\theta\bar{\rho}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma = \kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\bar{\theta}\bar{\rho}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$
$\alpha + \omega = \omega$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\omega}$	$\eta + \omicron\iota = \varphi$	$\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\eta\omicron\iota\mu\eta\upsilon\upsilon\upsilon = \mu\epsilon\mu\eta\bar{\omega}\mu\eta\upsilon\upsilon\upsilon$
$\epsilon + \alpha = \eta$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\chi\epsilon\alpha = \tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\chi\bar{\eta}$	$\iota + \iota = \iota$	$\dot{\chi}\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma = \dot{\chi}\bar{\iota}\omega\varsigma$
	$\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha = \acute{\upsilon}\gamma\acute{\iota}\bar{\eta}$ (48, 5)		$\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\text{-}\dot{\iota}\nu\omega = \kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\bar{\nu}\omega$ (50)
	$\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\phi\eta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha = \acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\phi\eta\bar{\eta}$ (48, 5)	$\omicron + \alpha = \omega$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omicron}\alpha = \alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\bar{\omega}$
	OR \bar{a} $\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha = \acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\bar{a}$ (48, 2)		OR \bar{a} $\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\alpha = \acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\bar{a}$ (48, 2)
	$\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha = \acute{\upsilon}\gamma\acute{\iota}\bar{a}$ (48, 5)	$\omicron + \alpha\iota = \alpha\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\alpha\iota = \acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\bar{a}\iota$ (48, 2)
	$\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\phi\eta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha = \acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\phi\eta\bar{a}$ (48, 5)	$\omicron + \epsilon = \omicron\upsilon$	$\nu\acute{\omicron}\acute{\epsilon} = \nu\omicron\bar{\upsilon}$
$\epsilon + \alpha\iota = \eta$	$\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota = \lambda\acute{\upsilon}\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron + \epsilon\iota = \omicron\iota$	$\delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omicron}\acute{\epsilon}\iota = \delta\eta\lambda\omicron\bar{\iota}$ (48, 4)
	OR $\epsilon\iota$ $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota = \lambda\acute{\upsilon}\bar{\epsilon}\iota$ (48, 3)		OR $\omicron\upsilon$ $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omicron}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\upsilon\upsilon = \delta\eta\lambda\omicron\bar{\upsilon}\nu$ (48, 1)
	OR $\alpha\iota$ $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota = \sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\iota}\kappa\bar{a}\iota$ (48, 2)	$\omicron + \eta = \omega$	$\delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omicron}\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon = \delta\eta\lambda\bar{\omega}\tau\epsilon$
$\epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon = \acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\bar{\epsilon}\iota$	$\omicron + \eta\eta = \varphi$	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omicron}\eta\varsigma = \delta\acute{\iota}\delta\bar{\omega}\varsigma$

ο + η = η	ἀπλόη = ἀπλῆ (48, 2)	υ + ι = υ	σϋ-ιρω = σϋρω (50)
ο + ι = οι	πειθοί = πειθοῖ	Rarely the following :—	
ο + ο = ου	νόος = νοῦς	υ + ε = υ	ἰχθύες = ἰχθῦς (49)
ο + οι = οι	δηλόοι = δηλοῖ	ω + α = ω	ἥρωα = ἥρω
ο + ου = ου	δηλόου = δηλοῦ	ω + ε = ω	ἥρωες = ἥρως
ο + ω = ω	δηλόω = δηλῶ	ω + ι = ω	ἥρωι = ἥρω
ο + φ = φ	ἀπλόφ = ἀπλῶ	ω + ο = ω	σῶος = σῶς

CRASIS

53. Crasis (κράσις, *mixture*) is the contraction of a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, with one at the beginning of the following word. The two words are then written as one, with the corōnis (') over the contracted syllable. Thus τὰ ἀγαθὰ, τὰγαθα; τὸ ὄνομα, τοῦνομα. (For Synizesis, see 853, 854.)

54. Crasis generally follows the rules of contraction, with these exceptions :—

1. A diphthong at the end of the first word drops its last vowel before contraction takes place; as οὐπί for οἱ ἐπί.

2. The final vowel or diphthong of the article is lost by absorption before initial α. Thus ἀνὴρ for ὁ ἀνὴρ, ἀδελφοί for οἱ ἀδελφοί, τάνδρι for τῷ ἀνδρί, ταῦτοῦ for τοῦ αὐτοῦ.

3. The particle τοί drops οι before α; as τᾶρα for τοι ἄρα.

4. The diphthong of καί is lost by absorption before all vowels and diphthongs, except ε and ει. Thus καὐτός for καὶ αὐτός; but κᾶς for καὶ ἐς, κᾶτα for καὶ εἴτα. Yet we have καὶ εἰ and καὶ εἰς.

55. NOTE.—The corōnis is dropped if the first word has the rough breathing; as ἄν for ἄ ἄν, ἀνὴρ for ὁ ἀνὴρ.

56. NOTE.—In crasis, ἕτερος, *other*, assumes the form ἄτερος; hence ἄτερος for ὁ ἕτερος.

57. NOTE.—If, by crasis, a smooth mute (π, κ, τ) comes before the rough breathing, it is changed to the cognate rough mute (30, 2; 98); as θᾶτερα for τὰ ἕτερα, χᾶτερος for καὶ ἕτερος, θοῖμάτιον for τὸ ἱμάτιον.

58. Crasis occurs mostly in poetry. It is rare in Homer (see 851), more frequent in later poetry, especially in comedy, but rare in tragedy; in prose the orators use it most. Crasis occur chiefly in the following cases :—

1. With the article: as ἀνὴρ for ὁ ἀνὴρ; οὐπί for ὁ ἐπί; οὔκ for ὁ ἐκ; ταῦτοῦ for τοῦ αὐτοῦ; τάνδρι for τῷ ἀνδρί; ἀδελφοί for οἱ ἀδελφοί; τοῦνομα for τὸ ὄνομα; τοῦναντίον for τὸ ἐναντίον; ταυτό for τὸ αὐτό; τὰγαθὰ for τὰ ἀγαθὰ; τῆπαρῇ for τῇ ἐπαρῇ.

2. With the relatives ὃ and ἄ; as οὐγῶ for ὃ ἐγώ; αν for ἄ ἄν.

3. With καί and τοί; as κᾶν for καὶ ἄν; κᾶν for καὶ ἐν; κοῦ for καὶ

οὐ; καὐτός for καὶ αὐτός; χαῦτη for καὶ αὔτη (57); κᾶστι for καὶ ἐστι; χῶ for καὶ ὅ; χῆ for καὶ ἦ; χοὶ for καὶ οἶ; χαὶ for καὶ αἶ; τᾶν for τοὶ ἄν; μεντᾶν for μέντοι ἄν; τᾶρα for τοι ἄρα.

4. With ἐγὼ οἶμαι, ἐγῶμαι; and ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῶδα.

5. With the interjection ὦ; as ὦνθρωπε for ὦ ἄνθρωπε; and in προὔργου, *helpful*, from πρὸ ἔργου, *for an object*. See also 99.

6. With the enclitics μοί and σοί, mostly before ἔστι and ἐδόκει; as μοῦδόκει for μοι ἐδόκει, σοῦστί for σοι ἐστί.

7. With πρό in verbs; as προὔχω for προ-έχω, προὔτίμησα for προ-ετίμησα (see 554), especially in compounds.

8. With εἰ or ἐπεὶ or ἐπειδή before ἄν: thus εἰ ἄν gives ordinary ἑάν or ἦν (Ion. and older Att.) or ἄν (newer Att.);—ἐπεὶ ἄν gives ἐπεάν (Ion.) or ἐπήν (Hom. and sometimes Att.) or ἐπάν (rarely Attic); generally the Attics use ἐπειδᾶν.

ELISION

59. Elision is the omission of a final short vowel (ᾱ, ε, ι, ο) before a word beginning with a vowel. The elision is marked by an *apostrophe*.

Ἄπ' ἐμοῦ for ἀπὸ ἐμοῦ, δι' ἐκείνο for διὰ ἐκείνο, ἀλλ' εὐθύς for ἀλλὰ εὐθύς, λέγοιμ' ἄν for λέγοιμι ἄν, ὁρᾶτ' αὐτόν for ὁρᾶτε αὐτόν.

60. NOTE.—If, by elision, a smooth mute (π, κ, τ) is brought before the rough breathing, it is changed to the cognate rough mute; as ἀφ' οὐδ' from ἀπὸ οὐδ', καθ' ἡμέραν from κατὰ ἡμέραν, νύχθ' ὄλην from νύκτα ὄλην. See 55, 97.

61. Elision is not a necessary rule: some authors, as Isocrates, make full use of it; while others, as Thucydides, often neglect it. In Herodotus elision is not as common as in Attic prose. It is most frequent with prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs; less frequent at the end of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs.

62. No elision takes place in

- (1) the prepositions περί, πρό, μέχρι, ἄχρι;
- (2) the conjunction ὅτι;
- (3) monosyllables, except those ending in ε;
- (4) the dative singular in -ι of the third declension, and the dative plural in -σι;
- (5) final -α of the nominative of the first declension;
- (6) words ending in -υ.

63. In the formation of compound words, a short final vowel is usually dropped, but no apostrophe here marks the elision.

Ἄπ-άγω (ἀπὸ and ἄγω), οὐδ-είς (οὐδέ and εἶς), δι-έλιπον (διὰ and ἔλιπον), ἐφ-ευρίσκω (ἐπὶ and εὐρίσκω, 60), πενθ-ήμερος (πέντε and ἡμέρᾱ, 60), δε-χήμερος (δέκα and ἡμέρᾱ, 60).

MOVABLE CONSONANTS

64. 1. At the end of certain forms of declension and conjugation, also in some other words, *ν* is added when the following word begins with a vowel. This is called *ν movable* (*ν ἐφελκυστικόν*, lit. *dragging after*).

2. The forms which take *ν movable* are :

(a) All words in *-σι* (*-ξι -ψι*).

(b) All verbs of the third person singular ending in *ε*.

(c) *ἔστί*, *is*.

Thus: *δίδωσιν ἐμοί*, but *δίδωσί μοι*; *πάσιν ἔλεγεν ἐκείνα*, but *πᾶσι λέγουσι ταῦτα*; *ἔλυσεν αὐτόν*, but *ἔλυσε τὸν ἄνδρα*; *λέλυκεν ἐμέ*; *εἴκοσιν ἔτη*, but *εἴκοσι μῆνες*.

65. NOTE.—The third singular pluperfect active in *-ει* rarely takes *ν movable*; as *ἔλελύκει(ν)*, *he had loosed*, *ᾔδει(ν)*, *he knew*. But the contracted imperfect in *-ει* (for *-εε*) never takes *ν* in Attic.

66. NOTE.—It is usual, but not necessary, to add *ν* at the end of a sentence; also at the end of a verse in poetry. In Herodotus *ν movable* is seldom found. The inscriptions show that *ν movable* was often written before a consonant; this is often done in poetry to make position (116, 2).

67. NOTE.—Of all the words which take *ν movable*, only *ἔστί* may be elided in prose.

68. *Οὐ*, *not*, becomes *οὐκ* before a vowel with the smooth breathing, and *οὐχ* before a vowel with the rough breathing; as *οὐ λέγω*, *οὐκ οἶδα*, *οὐχ οὗτος*. *Μή*, *not*, inserts *κ* in *μηκ-έτι*, *no longer*, on the analogy of *οὐκ-έτι*.

69. *Ἐξ* (*ἐκς*), *from*, drops *ς* before a consonant; as *ἐκ πόλεως*, but *ἐξ οἴκου*; *ἐκλέγω*, but *ἐξέλεγον*.

Οὕτως, *thus*, often drops *ς* before a consonant: as *οὕτως ἔλεξεν*, but *οὕτω(ς) λέγει*.

SYNCOPE

70. 1. The omission of a short vowel between two consonants is called *syncope*; as *γίγνομαι* for *γιγενομαι* (619), *ἦλθον* for Epic *ἦλυθον*, *ἔσται* for Epic *ἔσεται*, *πήσομαι* for *πετήσομαι* (619), *πατρός* for *πατέρος* (243).

2. Syncope occurs oftener in the Dialects (most often in Epic forms) than in Attic, especially in verbs; as *ἔπλε* for *ἔπελε*, from *πέλω*; *γαλακτοφάγος* for *γαλακτο-φάγος*, *living on milk*; *τίπτε* for *τίποτε*, *why then*?

71. NOTE.—(a) When *μ* is brought before *λ* or *ρ*, by syncope or metathesis

(74), β is inserted after it. Thus $\mu\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\beta\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$, *midday*, for $\mu\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu(\epsilon)\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ ($\mu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ and $\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}$); $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha$, epic perfect of $\beta\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$, *go*, from stem $\mu\omicron\lambda-$, $\mu\lambda\omicron-$, $\mu\lambda\omega-$ (39); for $\mu\epsilon-\mu\lambda\omega-\kappa\alpha$.

(b) At the beginning of a word, μ is dropped before β in this case. Thus $\beta\rho\acute{o}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, *mortal*, from stem $\mu\omicron\rho-$, $\mu\rho\omicron-$ (compare Latin *morior*, *die*), for $\mu\rho\omicron-\tau\omicron\varsigma$; $\beta\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\omega$, *take honey*, from stem $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau-$ of $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$, *honey* (compare Latin *mel*), syncopated $\mu\beta\lambda\iota\tau-$, $\beta\lambda\iota\tau-$.

(c) Similarly when syncope brings ν before ρ in the oblique cases of $\alpha\nu\acute{\eta}\rho$, *man* (243, 2), a δ is euphonically inserted after the ν ; as $\alpha\nu\delta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ for $\alpha\nu-\rho\omicron\varsigma$, from $\alpha\nu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\varsigma$.

ADDITION OF VOWELS

72. Prothesis.—At the beginning of some words which begin with two consonants or had initial \mathcal{F} , a short vowel is sometimes found; thus occasionally giving double forms; as, $\chi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ and $\acute{\epsilon}-\chi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, *yesterday*; $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ and $\acute{\alpha}-\sigma\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$, *ear of corn*; $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ and $\sigma\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, *pant*; $\acute{\alpha}\theta\lambda\omicron\nu$, *prize*, from $\acute{\alpha}-\epsilon\theta\lambda\omicron\nu$, formerly $\acute{\alpha}-\mathcal{F}\epsilon\theta\lambda\omicron\nu$.

73. Epenthesis.—In some cases a vowel has been inserted between two liquids or between a mute and a liquid. Compare $\sigma\tau-\epsilon-\rho\omicron\pi\acute{\eta}$ and $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\pi\acute{\eta}$, *lightning*; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda-\acute{\epsilon}-\xi\omega$, *defend*, and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\kappa\acute{\eta}$, *defense*.

METATHESIS

74. The transposition of a short vowel and a following liquid in a word is called *metathesis*. Thus $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma$ and $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\omicron\varsigma$, *strength*; $\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ and $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, *courage*; compare $\beta\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\lambda\eta-\kappa\alpha$ (from stem $\beta\alpha\lambda-$) with $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\alpha\lambda-\omicron\nu$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}-\kappa\mu\eta-\kappa\alpha$ (from stem $\kappa\alpha\mu-$) with $\acute{\epsilon}-\kappa\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}-\theta\nu\eta-\kappa\alpha$ (from stem $\theta\alpha\nu-$) with $\acute{\epsilon}-\theta\alpha\nu-\omicron\nu$. The vowel is then often lengthened, as in the last three examples (39).

CHANGES OF CONSONANTS

DOUBLING OF CONSONANTS

75. 1. In the great majority of cases, doubling of consonants is due to euphonic assimilation. The only consonants found doubled in Attic are the liquids λ , μ , ν , ρ ; the mutes π , κ , τ ; and rarely the spirant σ .

2. The rough mutes (ϕ , χ , θ) are never doubled; but $\pi\phi$, $\kappa\chi$, and $\tau\theta$ are used for $\phi\phi$, $\chi\chi$, and $\theta\theta$. Thus $\Sigma\alpha\pi\phi\acute{\omega}$, *Sappho*, $\text{B}\acute{\alpha}\kappa\chi\omicron\varsigma$, *Bacchus*, $\text{A}\tau\theta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *Attic*.

3. The middle mutes (β , γ , δ) are never doubled in Attic. In $\gamma\gamma$, the first γ is always nasal; as $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (31, 2).

76. The later Attic has $\tau\tau$ for the earlier Attic $\sigma\sigma$; as $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$, $\kappa\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\omega\nu$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\tau\tau\alpha$, for $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega\nu$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$. But this refers only to $\sigma\sigma$ due to the union of a mute with y (96); not in Ἀττικὸς and in some other words. The older Attic prose (as Thucydides) and the Tragedians have $\sigma\sigma$ and $\rho\sigma$; the later prose (as Xenophon) and the Comedians have $\tau\tau$ and $\rho\rho$.

77. Initial ρ is doubled before the syllabic augment; also in compounds after a short vowel. Thus $\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\text{-ραπτον}$, imperfect of $\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$; $\alpha\pi\sigma\sigma\text{-}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\alpha\pi\sigma\sigma$ and $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$); but $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\text{-}\rho\sigma\sigma$. The cause of the doubling is the loss of an initial σ or Ϝ before the ρ (see 108, 4).

78. The later Attic has $\rho\rho$ for the earlier Attic $\rho\sigma$; as $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\rho\eta$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\rho\sigma$ for $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\sigma\eta$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma\sigma$. See 76.

EUPHONY OF CONSONANTS

79. When the final consonant of a stem meets a consonant, in inflection and word-formation, such a collision generally gives rise to certain euphonic changes; these are explained in 80—84 and 86—97. Certain special changes in the spirants σ and Ϝ are treated in 105—107 and in 108. The changes in the aspirated consonants are treated in 98—104. For the change of τ before ι and other vowels to σ , see 85.

MUTES BEFORE MUTES

80. Before a lingual mute (τ , δ , θ), a labial (π , β , ϕ) or a palatal mute (κ , γ , χ) becomes co-ordinate (30, 2); a lingual before another lingual becomes σ . Hence, only these combinations are allowed: $\pi\tau$, $\kappa\tau$; $\beta\delta$, $\gamma\delta$; $\phi\theta$, $\chi\theta$; $\sigma\tau$, $\sigma\theta$.

$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\pi\tau\alpha\iota$	for	$\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\iota\beta\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$	for	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$
$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$	"	$\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$	"	$\delta\epsilon\delta\epsilon\chi\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$
$\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\delta\eta\nu$	"	$\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\delta\eta\nu$	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\eta\nu$	"	$\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\text{-}\delta\eta\nu$
$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\eta\nu$	"	$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$	$\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$	"	$\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$
$\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\eta\nu$	"	$\epsilon\tau\rho\iota\beta\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$	$\epsilon\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\chi\theta\eta\nu$	"	$\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\nu\gamma\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$
$\eta\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$	"	$\eta\nu\iota\tau\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$	"	$\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\upsilon\theta\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$
$\eta\sigma\theta\eta\nu$	"	$\eta\delta\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$	$\epsilon\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$	"	$\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$
$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$	"	$\pi\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\delta\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$	$\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$	"	$\chi\alpha\rho\iota\epsilon\tau\text{-}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$

81. NOTE.— Ἐκ , *from*, in composition, remains unchanged; as $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\text{-}\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\text{-}\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

82. NOTE.—When $\tau\tau$ stands for the later Attic $\sigma\sigma$, it remains unchanged (76). Also $\tau\tau$ and $\tau\theta$ in a few words; as Ἀττικὸς , Ἀτθίς , *Attic*.

83. NOTE.—In all of the above combinations, the second mute is τ , δ ,

or θ . If in formations any other combination of consonants would occur, the first mute drops out; as *κεκόμικα* for *κεκομιδ-κα*, *πέπεικα* for *πεπειθ-κα*. Exceptions are $\pi\phi$, $\kappa\chi$, and $\tau\theta$ (75, 2); $\tau\tau$ and $\tau\theta$ in several words, as *Ἄπτικός*, *Ἀτθίς*; and γ -nasal, which is not a mute (75, 3).

MUTES BEFORE σ

84. A labial mute before σ unites with it to form ψ ($=\pi\sigma$); a palatal mute forms ξ ($=\kappa\sigma$); a single lingual mute is dropped.

$\beta\lambda\epsilon\psi\omega$ for $\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\text{-}\sigma\omega$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ for $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\sigma\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\iota\delta\text{-}\sigma\iota$
$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$ „ $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}\sigma\omega$	$\phi\lambda\acute{o}\xi$ „ $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\sigma$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omega$ „ $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\text{-}\sigma\omega$
$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$ „ $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\text{-}\sigma\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\rho\xi\omega$ „ $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\text{-}\sigma\omega$	$\omicron\rho\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$ „ $\omicron\rho\nu\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\sigma\iota$
$\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi$ „ $\phi\lambda\epsilon\beta\text{-}\sigma$	$\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\sigma\iota$ „ $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\tau\text{-}\sigma\iota$	$\nu\acute{\upsilon}\xi$ „ $\nu\upsilon\kappa\tau\text{-}\sigma$
$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ „ $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\sigma\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ „ $\acute{\alpha}\delta\text{-}\sigma\omega$	$\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\sigma\iota$ „ $\chi\alpha\rho\iota\epsilon\tau\text{-}\sigma\iota$ (321, 2)

For more examples, see 231, 484, 485.

τ BEFORE VOWELS

85. T often becomes σ , especially before ι ; as *τίθησι* for original *τίθητι*; *πλούσιος* for *πλούτ-ιος*, from *πλούτος*. But seldom before other vowels; as *σί*, *σοί*, *σέ* for Doric *τύ*, *τοί*, and Aeolic *τέ*; *σήμερον*, *to-day*, for *τήμερον*; *ἔπεισον* for Doric *ἔπετον*.

MUTES BEFORE μ

86. Before μ a labial mute becomes μ ; a palatal mute becomes γ ; a lingual mute becomes σ .

$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\eta\rho\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\eta\rho\chi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$
$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ „ $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\eta\nu\nu\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ „ $\eta\nu\tau\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$
$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ „ $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\psi\epsilon\nu\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ „ $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\epsilon\iota\delta\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$
$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ „ $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ „ $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$

87. NOTE.—But when $\kappa\mu$ and $\tau\mu$ are brought together by metathesis (74), they stand unchanged; as *κέ-κμη-κα* (*κάμ-νω*), *τέ-τμη-κα* (*τέμ-νω*). Also κ , χ , τ , θ often stand before μ in the formation of nouns; as *ἀκ-μή*, *edge*; *αἷχ-μή*, *spear-point*; *ἀτ-μός*, *vapor*; *σταθ-μός*, *station*.

Εκ remains unchanged here as in 81; as *ἐκ-μανθάνω*.

88. NOTE.—If the assimilation gives rise to $\mu\mu$ or $\gamma\gamma$, one μ or γ is dropped. Thus *πέπεμμαι* (for *πεπεμμ-μαι*, *πεπεμπ-μαι*) from *πέμπω*; *ἐλήλεγμαι* (for *ἐληλεγγ-μαι*, *ἐληλεγχ-μαι*) from *ἐλέγχω*. See 485.

89. NOTE.—The mutes remain unchanged before the other liquids, λ , ν , ρ . In *σεμνός*, *revered*, *solemn*, for *σεβ-νος* (*σέβ-ομαι*, *revere*), *ἐρεμνός*, *dark*, for *ἐρεβ-νος* (*Ἐρεβ-ος*, *Erebos*), β becomes μ .

ν BEFORE CONSONANTS

90. 1. Before a labial mute (also ψ), ν becomes μ; before a palatal mute (also ξ), it becomes nasal γ.

ἐμπλέκω	for	ἐν-πλεκω	συγκαίω	for	συν-καιω
συμβαίνω	„	συν-βαινω	συγγενής	„	συν-γενης
ἐμφανής	„	ἐν-φανης	συχέω	„	συν-χέω
ἐμψυχος	„	ἐν-ψυχος	ἐγξέω	„	ἐν-ξέω

2. Before another liquid, ν is changed to that liquid.

ἐλλείπω	for	ἐν-λειπω	συρράπτω	for	συν-ραπτω
ἐμμένω	„	ἐν-μενω	σύλλογος	„	συν-λογος

3. Before σ, the ν is regularly dropped and the preceding vowel is compensatively lengthened, α to ā, ε to ει, ο to ου (38).

μέλας	for	μελαν-ς	(241, 2)	λύουσα	for	λϋοντ-γα, λϋον-σα	(96, 2)
εἷς	„	ἐν-ς	(„)	πᾶσα	„	παντ-γα, παν-σα	(„)
λύουσι	„	λϋον-σι	(588)	λυθεῖσα	„	λυθεντ-γα, λυθεν-σα	(„)

4. Before σ in inflections, ντ, νδ, νθ are always dropped and the preceding vowel is compensatively lengthened as in 89, 3

γίγας	for	γιγαντ-ς	πέισμαι	for	πενθ-σομαι
πᾶσι	„	παντ-σι	σπείσω	„	σπενδ-σω
δούς	„	δοντ-ς	τιθείς	„	τιθεντ-ς
λέουσι	„	λεοντ-σι	τιθείσι	„	τιθεντ-σι

For nominatives in -ων from stems in -οντ-, see 224, 3.

91. NOTE.—When ν stands alone before -σι of the dative plural, it is dropped, but the preceding vowel is not lengthened; as λιμέσι for λιμεν-σι, δαίμοσι for δαιμον-σι, μέλασι for μελαν-σι.

92. NOTE.—(a) The preposition ἐν remains unchanged before ρ and σ; as ἐν-ρίπτω, ἐν-στρέφω.

(b) The preposition σύν becomes συν- before σ and a vowel, and σν- before σ and a consonant or before ξ; as σῖς-σῖτος, σν-σσημα, σν-ξέγγνυμι.

93. NOTE.—The ν of πᾶν and πάλιν may stand before σ or change to σ, in composition; as πᾶν-σοφος or πᾶς-σοφος, παλίν-σκιος or παλῖς-σκιος.

94. NOTE.—In verbs in -νω the ν of the stem is mostly changed to σ before -μαι in the perfect middle (485); as φαίνω, πέφασ-μαι for πεφαν-μαι. See also 737, 4.

95. NOTE.—(a) The ν is preserved before σ in ἔλμινς (stem ἐλμινθ-), tape-worm, πείρινς (stem πειρινθ-), body of a cart, Τίρινς (stem Τῖρυνθ-), see 224, 2; also in a few nouns in -σις belonging to late Greek, as ξήρανσις, drying up, from ξηραίνω, dry up.

(b) For ν before σ in the perfect and pluperfect middle of liquid verbs in -νω, see 737, 4 and 5.

CHANGES BEFORE *y*

96. The spirant *y* (13, 5) gave rise to certain changes when it followed the final consonant of a stem.

1. Palatals (*κ, γ, χ*) and occasionally *τ* and *θ* unite with *y* to form *σσ* (later Attic *ττ*).

φυλάσσω	for	φυλακ- <i>y</i> ω,	stem	φυλακ-
ἥσσω, <i>worse</i> ,	„	ἥκ- <i>y</i> ων,	„	ἥκ- (354, 2)
τάσσω	„	ταγ- <i>y</i> ω,	„	ταγ-
ταράσσω	„	ταραχ- <i>y</i> ω,	„	ταραχ-
ἔρῶσσω	„	ἔρετ- <i>y</i> ω,	„	ἔρετ-
Κρήσσω	„	Κρητ- <i>y</i> α,	„	Κρητ-
χαρίεσσα	„	χαριετ- <i>y</i> α,	„	χαριετ- (321, 2)
κορίσσω	„	κορυθ- <i>y</i> ω,	„	κορυθ-

See also 638.

2. In the feminine of participles and adjectives (319, 333), *ντ* with *y* becomes *νσ*, the *ν* is then dropped (89, 3) and the preceding vowel receives compensative lengthening.

λῶντ-	stem,	fem.	λῶντ- <i>y</i> α,	λῶνσα,	λῶνσα
διδόντ-	„	„	διδόντ- <i>y</i> α,	διδονσα,	διδοῦσα
λυθέντ-	„	„	λυθέντ- <i>y</i> α,	λυθενσα,	λυθείσα
δεικνύντ-	„	„	δεικνύντ- <i>y</i> α,	δεικνυνσα,	δεικνύσα
παντ-	„	„	παντ- <i>y</i> α,	πανσα,	πάσα

3. The union of *δ* (sometimes also *γ* or *γγ*) with *y* forms *ξ*.

ἐλπίζω	for	ἐλπιδ- <i>y</i> ω,	stem	ἐλπιδ- (643)
φράζω	„	φραδ- <i>y</i> ω,	„	φραδ- (643)
κράζω	„	κραγ- <i>y</i> ω,	„	κραγ- (641)
σαλπίζω	„	σαλπιγγ- <i>y</i> ω,	„	σαλπιγγ- (641)
μέζων (Ionic) or μείζων	(comparative of μέγας, <i>great</i>)			
for μεγ- <i>y</i> ων (354, 4).				

4. After *λ*, the *y* is assimilated, forming *λλ*.

στέλλω (στελ-), <i>send</i> ,	for	στελ- <i>y</i> ω (648)
ἄλλομαι (ἀλ-), <i>leap</i> ,	„	ἀλ- <i>y</i> ομαι, Latin <i>salio</i> (648)
μᾶλλον, <i>more, rather</i> ,	„	μᾶλ- <i>y</i> ον, comparative of μάλ-α (363)
ἄλλος, <i>other</i> ,	„	ἀλ- <i>y</i> ος, Latin <i>alius</i>

5. After *ν* or *ρ*, the *y* is thrown back as *ι* to the preceding vowel with which it is contracted (47, 1; 50).

φαίνω (φαν-)	for	φαν- <i>y</i> ω	χείρων (χερ-), <i>worse</i> ,	for	χερ- <i>y</i> ων
χαίρω (χαρ-)	„	χαρ- <i>y</i> ω	σώτεια (σωτερ-), fem. of σωτήρ,		
μέλαινα (μελαν-), fem. of			συνίου, for σωτερ- <i>y</i> α		
μέλας, for μελαν- <i>y</i> α			κρίνω (κρῖν-)	for	κρῖν- <i>y</i> ω
(324)			σῆρω (σῆρ-)	„	σῆρ- <i>y</i> ω

τείνω (τεν-) for τεν-γω ἀμύνω (ἀμύν-) for ἀμυν-γω
 κείρω (κερ-) „ κερ-γω οἰκτίρω (οἰκτίρ-) „ οἰκτιρ-γω
 See also 648, and καίω and κλαίω (650).

97. NOTE.—Between two vowels *y* is dropped ; as ἐάν for ἐ-γαν (= εἰ ἄν).

CHANGES IN ASPIRATED LETTERS

98. When a smooth mute (π, κ, τ) is brought before the rough breathing by elision (59, 60), or crasis (53, 57), or in forming a compound (63), it is changed to its corresponding rough mute (φ, χ, θ).

ὑφ' ἡμῶν	for ὑπὸ ἡμῶν	θοῖμάτιον	for τὸ ἱμάτιον
ἐφοράω	„ ἐπ-όραω	νύχθ' ὄλην	„ νύκτα ὄλην
οὐχ οὗτος	„ οὐκ οὗτος	καθίστημι	„ κατ-ίστημι
χοῦτος	„ καὶ οὗτος	ἐφθήμερος	„ ἐπτ-ήμερος

99. NOTE.—The smooth mute has been made rough, notwithstanding an intervening ρ, in φροῦδος, *gone* (from προδ-όδοϋ) ; φρουρός, *watchman* (for προ-όρος) ; τέθριππος, *four-horsed* (from τέτταρες and ἵππος).

100. In general, two successive syllables of the same word cannot begin with a rough mute. Hence—

1. In reduplications (536 ; 764, *b*) the first rough mute is changed to its corresponding smooth one.

πε-φίληκα	for φε-φίληκα	τέ-θυκα	for θε-θυκα
κε-χάρηκα	„ χε-χαρηκα	τί-θημι	„ θι-θημι

2. In the first aorist passive imperative, the ending -θι is changed to -τι after θη- of the tense-stem (756).

λύθη-τι for λυθη-θι, φάνθη-τι for φανθη-θι ; but 2 aor. φάνη-θι.

3. The verbs τίθημι (stem θε-) and θίω (θν-) change θ of the stem to τ in the first aorist passive, and make ἐ-τέ-θην and ἐ-τύ-θην.

A similar loss of aspiration occurs in ἀμπ-έχω (for ἀμφ-εχω), ἀμίσπχω (for ἀμφ-ισχω), *clothe* ; ἐκε-χειρίᾱ (ἐχω and χείρ), *truce*, and in several other words.

Ἐχω (stem ἐχ- for σεχ-, 533, *b*) loses its initial aspirate in the present, but recovers it in the future ἔξω.

101. NOTE.—In other cases, both aspirates remain unchanged ; as ἐθέλχθην from θέλγω, ὠρθώθην from ὀρθόω ; ἐχύθην from χέω, φάθι from φημί, στράφηθι from στρέφω, μάθεθ' ἡμῶν for μάθετε ἡμῶν.

102. Some stems, beginning with τ and ending in φ or χ, throw the aspirate back to the τ, whenever it is lost at the end by any euphonic changes. These stems are supposed to have had the initial mute originally rough. They are—

τρέφω, *nourish*, stem τρεφ- for θρεφ-, fut. θρέψω, 2 aor. pass. ἐτράφην;
 θάπτω, *bury*, stem ταφ- for θαφ-, fut. θάψω, 2 aor. pass. ἐτάφην;
 τρέχω, *run*, stem τρεχ- for θρεχ-, fut. θρέξομαι;
 θρύντω, *weaken*, stem τρυφ- for θρυφ-, fut. θρύψομαι, subst. τρυφή,
delicacy;
 τόφω, *smoke*, stem τῡφ- or τϣφ- for θϣφ-, perf. mid. τέθῡμαι, 2 aor.
 pass. ἐτύφην;
 θρίξ, *hair*, stem τριχ- for θριχ-, gen. τριχός, dat. pl. θριξί;
 ταχύς, *swift*, stem ταχ- for θαχ-, compar. θάσσων for θαχ-γων, superl.
 τάχιστος.

See also θράσσω and the stem θαπ- in the Catalogue.

103. NOTE.—But θ remains at the beginning of the above stems, if φθ appears at the end; as ἐθρέφ-θην, τεθράφ-θαι (inf. perf. mid.), from τρέφω; τεθάφ-θαι (inf. perf. mid.) from θάπτω; ἐθρύφ-θην, τεθρύφ-θαι (inf. perf. mid.) from θρύντω.

104. NOTE.—In πάσχω, *suffer*, for παθ-σκω, stem παθ-, there is transfer of aspiration to a succeeding consonant.

ON σ

105. Single σ between two vowels is dropped in certain forms of inflection.

1. In stems of nouns in εσ- and ασ-; as γένος, *race* (stem γενεσ-), gen. γένους contracted from γένε-ος for γενεσ-ος; γέρας, *prize* (stem γερασ-), gen. γέρως contracted from γέρα-ος for γερασ-ος. See 246.

2. In the middle endings -σαι and -σο; as λῦε-σαι, λῦε-αι, λύη or λυει (46, 3),—ἐλῦε-σο, ἐλῦε-ο, ἐλύου. But μι-forms keep σ; as τίθε-σαι, ἐτίθε-σο, λέλυ-σαι, ἐλέλυ-σο. See 596, 609.

3. The first aorist active and middle of liquid verbs drops σ of the tense-suffix σα- (682, 2); as φαίνω (φαν-), aor. ἔφηνα for ἐφαν-σα, ἐφηνάμην for ἐφαν-σαμην. There are a few exceptions (686).

4. When σ of a stem meets σ of an inflectional ending, one σ is dropped; as γένος, *race* (γενεσ-), dat. pl. γένεσι for γενεσ-σι (246), ἔσπασαι for ἐσπασ-σαι (730, 1).

106. In some adverbs of place (284, 3) σδ becomes ζ; as Ἀθήνᾱζε for Ἀθηνᾶς-δε, *toward Athens*.

107. An initial σ has often been weakened to the rough breathing. Thus ἱσστη-μι, *place*, for σι-στη-μι, Latin *sisto*; ἵς or σῖς, *swine*, Latin *sus*; ἑκυρος, *brother-in-law*, Latin *socer*; ἡμιός, *half*, Latin *semi*; ἕξ, *six*, Latin *sex*; ἑπτά, *seven*, Latin *septem*; ἅλς, *salt*, Latin *sal*; ἔρπω, *creep*, Latin *serpo*; ἕζομαι, *sit* (root ἑδ-, originally σεδ-), Latin *sed-eo*.

Some words lost both σ and \mathcal{F} ; as ξ , *him, her, it*, for $\sigma\mathcal{F}\epsilon$, Latin *se*; poetic ς , *his*, for $\sigma\mathcal{F}\omicron\varsigma$, Latin *suus*; $\eta\delta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, *sweet*, from root $\acute{\alpha}\delta$ - for $\sigma\mathcal{F}\acute{\alpha}\delta$ -, Latin *suavis*. See 108.

For initial σ before ρ dropped, see 108, 4.

ON \mathcal{F}

108. Many forms are due to the omission of an original \mathcal{F} .

1. The \mathcal{F} was dropped when initial or between two vowels. Thus $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, *twenty*, for $\mathcal{F}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, Latin *viginti*; $\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, *year*, for $\mathcal{F}\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, Latin *vetus*, *old*; $\epsilon\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$, *work*, for $\mathcal{F}\epsilon\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$, German *werk*; $\epsilon\sigma\theta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, *garment*, for $\mathcal{F}\epsilon\sigma\theta\eta\varsigma$, Latin *vestis*; $\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *strength*, Latin *vis*; $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, *house*, Latin *vicus*; $\omicron\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, *wine*, Latin *vinum*; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\nu$, *saw* (root $\mathcal{F}\acute{\iota}\delta$ -, Latin *vid-eo*), for $\epsilon\mathcal{F}\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\nu$ = $\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\nu$; $\epsilon\alpha\rho$, *spring*, Latin *ver*; $\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, Ionic $\kappa\lambda\eta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *key*, Latin *clavis*; $\delta\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, *divine*, Latin *divus*; $\omicron\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *sheep*, Latin *ovis*; $\sigma\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, *left*, Latin *scaevus*. See also 834—839.

2. Verbs in $-\epsilon\omega$ of the Second Class (632) change $\epsilon\nu$ of the stem to $\epsilon\mathcal{F}$ and then to ϵ ; as $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *sail* (for $\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu\text{-}\omega$, stem $\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu\text{-}$, $\pi\lambda\epsilon\mathcal{F}\text{-}$, $\pi\lambda\epsilon\text{-}$), fut. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$. For $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$ for $\kappa\alpha\mathcal{F}\text{-}\eta\omega$ and $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$ for $\kappa\lambda\alpha\mathcal{F}\text{-}\eta\omega$, see 650.

3. In the third declension stems ending in $\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\nu$, and $\omicron\nu$ changed these diphthongs to $\alpha\mathcal{F}$, $\epsilon\mathcal{F}$, and $\omicron\mathcal{F}$ before a succeeding vowel, and then dropped \mathcal{F} ; as, $\gamma\rho\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, *old woman* (stem $\gamma\rho\alpha\text{-}$ for $\gamma\rho\alpha\mathcal{F}\text{-}$, from $\gamma\rho\alpha\nu\text{-}$), gen. $\gamma\rho\alpha\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ for $\gamma\rho\alpha\mathcal{F}\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$; $\beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, *king*, gen. $\beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ for $\beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mathcal{F}\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, Hom. $\beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\omicron\varsigma$; $\beta\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, *ox* (stem $\beta\omicron\text{-}$ for $\beta\omicron\mathcal{F}\text{-}$ from $\beta\omicron\nu\text{-}$), gen. $\beta\omicron\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ for $\beta\omicron\mathcal{F}\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$. See 263.

4. Words beginning with ρ lost an initial \mathcal{F} or σ . Compare $\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\acute{\nu}\mu\iota$, *break*, with Latin *frango*; $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ is for $\sigma\omicron\epsilon\omega$, hence the $\rho\rho$ after the augment, as $\epsilon\rho\rho\epsilon\omicron\nu$ for $\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\rho\epsilon\omicron\nu$.

FINAL CONSONANTS

109. The only consonants permitted to stand at the end of a Greek word are ν , ρ , ς (ξ , ψ). Others left at the end in word-formation or in inflection are dropped.

$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu$, <i>old man</i> , gen.	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, voc. $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu$ for $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\text{-}$
$\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, <i>body</i> , „	$\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, stem $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\text{-}$
$\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$, <i>milk</i> , „	$\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\kappa\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, „ $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\text{-}$
$\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, <i>all</i> , „	$\pi\alpha\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, voc. $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu$ for $\pi\alpha\nu\text{-}$
$\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, <i>boy</i> , „	$\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, „ $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}$ „ $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta$
$\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$, <i>woman</i> , „	$\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, „ $\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ „ $\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\iota\kappa$

110. NOTE.—Exceptions are the preposition $\epsilon\kappa$ and the negative adverb $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\kappa$ or $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\chi$; for these there are also the forms $\epsilon\xi$ and $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}$.

111. NOTE.—In the preposition *πρός* from Epic *προσί*, final *τ* was changed to *ς* after *ι* was dropped.

112. NOTE.—In a few imperatives, the imperative ending *-θι* dropped *ι*, and *θ* was then changed to *ς*; as *δός* from *δοθι* for *δο-θι* (see 702, 3).

113. NOTE.—An original final *μ* was often changed to *ν*; in many cases it was dropped.

ἐδείκνυν, <i>I showed</i> ,	for original	ἐδεικνῦμ, present δεικνῦμι
ἄγρόν (nom. ἄγρός, <i>field</i>),	„ „	ἄγρομ, Latin <i>agrum</i>
ναῦν (nom. ναῦς, <i>ship</i>),	„ „	ναυμ, Latin <i>navem</i>
νύκτα (nom. νύξ, <i>night</i>),	„ „	νυκταμ, Latin <i>noctem</i>
ἐλύσα, <i>I loosed</i> ,	„ „	ἐλύσαμ

SYLLABLES

114. 1. Every vowel or diphthong forms, with or without consonants, a distinct syllable. Thus *ἀ-παι-ρί-ᾱ* and *ὑ-γί-ει-α* have four syllables, *βα-σι-λεύς* has three, *παύ-ω* has two, *εὖ* and *τό* have one.

2. The last syllable is called the *ultima*; the syllable next to the last is called the *penult* (paen-ultima, *almost last*); the one before the penult is called the *antepenult*.

115. Division of Syllables.—In dividing a word into syllables at the end of a line, the following rules generally obtain:—

1. A single consonant between two vowels belongs to the following vowel; as *ψῦ-χή*, *ὄ-ψις*, *πῤῥᾱ-ξίς*, *λέ-γω*.

2. Such combinations of mutes as may stand at the beginning of a word belong to the following vowel. They are: a *π*-mute or a *κ*-mute followed by a corresponding *τ*-mute; a mute and a liquid; *μν*; *σ* and a mute; *σμ*; *σ* with a smooth or a rough mute and a liquid (*σκλη*, *σπλ*, *στρ*, *στλ*, *σφρ*, *σκν*).

Βλά-πτω, *ῥά-βδος*, *λει-φθῆ-ναι*, *νέ-κταρ*, *ὄ-γδο-ος*, *ἄ-χθο-μαι*, *ἄ-κτῆ*; *ὄ-πλον*, *ἄ-τμός*, *τέ-θνη-κα*, *μα-κρός*; *ἄ-μνός*; *έ-σπέ-ρᾱ*, *έ-όχον*, *έ-σφα-ξα*; *ἄ-σμε-νος*; *έ-σκλη-κα*, *ὄ-στρα-κον*.

3. Even combinations of consonants which cannot begin a word belong to the following vowel; but a liquid is separated from a following consonant, and doubled letters are separated, also *π-φ*, *κ-χ*, *τ-θ*.

Πῤῥᾱ-γμα, *ἄ-κμή*, *ἄ-ρι-θμός*; *βά-κτρον*, *έ-χθρός*;—*ἄν-θρω-πος*, *ἄλ-σος*, *ἄρ-χω*; *ἄλ-λος*, *ἴπ-πος*, *ῥ-ρι-πτον*, *πῤῥᾱ-σσω*, *τάτ-τω*;—*Σαπ-φώ*, *Βάκ-χος*, *Ἄτ-θίς*.

4. Compound words formed without elision are divided according to their

component parts; as ἐξ-ά-γω, ἐλ-λείπω. But when the final vowel of a word has been elided, the compound may be divided like a simple word; as ἀν-ά-γω or ἀ-νά-γω from ἀνά and ἄγω, ἐπ-έρ-χο-μαι or ἐ-πέρ-χο-μαι, καθ-υφ-αι-ρῶ or κα-θυ-φαι-ρῶ. Similarly in separate words ἀπ' ἐκείνου or ἀ-π' ἐκείνου, γαλήν' ὁ-ρῶ or γαλή-ν' ὁ-ρῶ.

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES

116. Long Syllable.—1. A syllable is long by *nature* when it has a long vowel or a diphthong; as κρέ-νω, βου-λή, βαί-νω, ἄ-κων, λῦ-ω.

2. A syllable is long by *position* when it has a short vowel followed by two consonants (but see 119) or by a double consonant; as the first syllable of στέλλομεν, ἄσκος, πεζός, ὄξύς, ἔψω.

In this case, one or both of the consonants which make the syllable long by position may be in the following word; as ἔτερος τόπος (~ ~ ~ ~), τὸ ξύγον (~ ~ ~), τὸ στόμα (~ ~ ~).

117. NOTE.—Obviously a syllable may be long both by nature and by position; as πράσσω, πράξις, πράγμα (ā). But the vowel of the syllable was pronounced long or short according to its nature; as πράσσω = prässō, τᾶσσω = tässō.

118. Short Syllable.—A syllable is short when it has a short vowel followed by a single consonant (but see 119); as all the syllables of ἐκόμισα, λέλυκα.

119. Common Syllable.—When a short vowel (ᾱ, ε, ο, ι, υ) is followed by a mute and a liquid, *both in the same word or in the same part of a compound*, the syllable is *common*; that is, it may be treated as *long or short*; as the first syllable of τέκνον, πέπλος, ἄτμος, βότρυς, ἄγρός (all ~ ~ or ~ ~).

But when the mute and liquid are in different words or in different parts of a compound, the syllable is long; as ἐκ νεῶν and ἐκ-νέμω, both ~ ~ ~.

120. NOTE.—In Attic poetry a syllable with a short vowel followed by a mute and a liquid is generally short. But when a short vowel is followed by γν, γμ, δμ, δν, the syllable is regularly long; when the short vowel is followed by βλ, γλ, the syllable is seldom short, never short in the Old Comedy.

121. The quantity of most syllables is apparent at a glance. Those with η or ω or any diphthong are long by nature, those with ε or ο are short by nature (116). The only cases of uncertainty are ᾱ, ι, or υ, followed by a vowel or a single consonant. But in these cases the following points will usually tell the quantity.

1. A vowel resulting from contraction is always long.
Κέρα from κεραα, ἄκων from ἀέκων, κρίνω from κρι-νω
2. In all formations -αν-σ- and -αντ-σ- give -ᾶσ-, and -υν-σ- and -υντ-σ- give -ῶσ- by compensative lengthening (40).
Λελύκασι from λελυκα-νσι (592), γίγας from γιγαντ-ς, δεικνύς from δεικνυντ-ς.

3. The accent often betrays the quantity of its vowel or of the vowel of a succeeding syllable.

Thus κρᾶσις (*ā*, *ι*), μάθε (*ǎ*), θᾶκος (*ā*); χῶρᾶ (*ā*), μοῖρα and γέφυρα (*ǎ*); κρῖνε (*ι*), λῖνον (*ι*); κῆμα (*ῑ*, *ǎ*), πῆχυσ and ἰχθίς (*ῑ*). See 132, 135.

122. NOTE.—The quantity of *ǎ*, *ῑ*, *ῑ*, in the inflectional parts of words is explained in Part II. of the Grammar.—In cases where the quantity is not evident from position, or accent, or contraction, or compensative lengthening, it must be determined from the Lexicon or from poetic usage.

ACCENT

123. The Greek mode of pronouncing an accented syllable was entirely different from ours. In English an accented syllable merely receives a *stress* by which it is uttered *louder* or *stronger* than the other syllables. In Greek the accented syllable was spoken in a *higher key*, its *musical pitch* or *tone* being raised. Hence the Greek words for accent προσφῶδιᾶ, *singing*, or τόνος, *tone* (*stretching* of the voice); and the descriptive terms ὀξύς, *sharp*, and βαρύς, *flat*. The Greek accent was thus essentially a musical one, while the English is simply a stress accent. In the course of time the musical accent disappeared, and a stress accent took its place, as in Modern Greek and in other languages.

124. Selection of the Syllable to be accented.—In determining which syllable of a word is to receive the accent, the Greek makes use of three different principles, the *rhythmical*, the *logical*, and the *grammatical*; while the English makes use of only one, the *logical*.

125. 1. The logical principle of accentuation puts the accent on the root-syllable or primitive element on which the meaning of the word depends, or else on a prefixed syllable which explains the meaning of the word more definitely; as *laugh*, *laugh'ing*, *laugh'ter*, *laugh'able*, *laugh'ably*, *laugh'ableness*; *work*, *work'ing*, *work'er*, *work'able*, *work'man*, *work'manship*, *work'house*.

The Greek also follows this logical principle to some extent, especially in verbs which regularly accent the stem-syllable, the augment, and the reduplication.

Γράφω, γράμμα, διάγραμμα, ἔγραφον, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, ἄγραφος; μάχομαι, μάχη, μάχος, ἀπόμαχος, ἄμαχος; εἶμι, ἅπειμι.

2. But the logical accent is always subject to the rhythmical principle, which always limits the accent to one of the three last syllables, and generally restricts it to one of the last two, if the ultima is long; as λέγ-ομαι, but λεγ-όμεθα; ἔ-λῡ-σα, but ἐ-λῡ-σάμην; γράμ-μα, but γραμ-μάτων; μάχ-ιμος, but μαχίμουν.

126. The rhythmical principle prevails in Greek. It permits the accent to stand only on one of the last three syllables; and if the ultima is long, only on one of the last two (for exception, see 137). The accent is thus very frequently shifted to a suffix or to an inflectional syllable, without regard to the root-syllable, which is the basis of the signification.

Παιδεύω, παιδευ-όμενος, παιδευ-ομένη, παιδευ-ομένων, παιδευ-θήσομαι; δαίμων, δαιμόνων; λύουσα, λῡ-ούσης, λῡοισῶν from λῡ-ουσάων.

127. 1. The grammatical principle of accentuation is used to a considerable degree. By it certain suffixes or inflectional syllables receive the accent, or words spelled alike are distinguished in meaning by difference of accent.

Γράφω (root γραφ-), γραφ-ή, γραφ-ικός, γραφ-ίς, γραφ-εύς, γραμ-μή, γραπ-τός, γραπ-τέος; λέγω (root λεγ-, λογ-), λεκ-τικός, λεκ-τός, λογ-άω, λογ-ικός, ἀλογ-ιά, λογ-εῖον, λογ-εύς; ἄρχω (root ἀρχ-), ἀρχ-ή, ἀρχ-ικός, ἀρχ-εῖον, ἀρχ-αῖος, ἀναρχ-ιά.

Θής, θητ-ός, θητ-ί, θητ-οῖν, θητ-ῶν, θη-σί; γύνη, γυναικ-ός, γυναικ-ί, γυναικ-οῖν, γυναικ-ῶν, γυναιξί; λαβ-ών, 2 aor. part., root λαβ-; γεγραμ-μένος perf. mid. part., root γραφ-; λυ-θείς, aor. pass. part., root λῡ-.

Παιδεύσαι, aor. inf. act., παίδευσαι, 2 sing. imper. aor. mid., παιδεύσαι 3 sing. aor. opt. act., all from παιδεύ-ω, *teach*; πείθω, *persuade*, and πειθώ, *persuasion*; ὤμος, *shoulder*, and ὠμός, *raw*; λιθοβόλος, *throwing stones*, and λιθόβολος, *stoned*; πότε, *when?* and ποτέ, *at some time*.

2. But the grammatical principle also yields to the rule of the rhythmical principle that the accent is always confined to one of the three last syllables, and generally to one of the last two if the ultima is long.

Thus, τὸ στένος, *strait*, and στενός, *narrow*, but gen. pl. of στένος, στενῶν (for στενέων), is the same as the gen. pl. of στενός; λιθοβόλος and λιθόβολος, both have gen. λιθοβόλου; so abstracts in -ιά are paroxytone, as φιλιά, *friendship*, but the gen. pl. is φιλιῶν, from φιλιᾶων.

128. There are three accents:—

the acute (´), as τόπος, ὁδός

the grave (`), as ἐγὼ ἢ σύ

the circumflex (^), as δῶρον, ταῦτα.

129. NOTE.—The mark of accent is placed over the vowel ; in the case of a diphthong over the *second* vowel, as *μοῦσα, αὐτοῖς, οἶκος, οἶκον*. If the accent is placed over the first of two vowels, they are to be pronounced separately, the place of the accent making the diaeresis unnecessary ; as *ἄνπνος* (a-ūpnos). With capitals, the accent stands before the vowel ; as *Ὁμηρος, Ἡλῖς*. When the *ι* subscript is written on the line, the first vowel receives the accent ; as *Ἄιδης = ἄδης, Ὡόμην = ὠόμην*. The accent also stands over the diaeresis, as *πραῦτης*. The above examples also show that the acute and the grave follow the breathing, and the circumflex is placed over it ; as *ὦν, ὅπως, ἦγον, ἐμὲ ἦ ἐκείνον*.

130. NOTE.—The *acute* accent denotes that the vowel or diphthong was pronounced altogether on a higher key. The *grave*, which originally belonged to all vowels uttered in ordinary tone, is used only in place of the weakened acute at the end of a word (142), and rarely on the indefinite pronoun *τις, τὶ* (156, 2). The *circumflex*, which is composed of the acute and the grave (´ ` = ^), denotes that the vowel or diphthong began on a higher key, but sank to the ordinary. Thus *πεῖθε* was pronounced somewhat like *πέιθε*, *οἶκος* like *οἰκος*, *τοῦτο* like *τόντο*, *δώρον* like *δόδρον*, *πράγμα* like *πράάγμα*, *νήσος* like *νέεσος*.

131. The origin of the marks of accent dates from the Alexandrian period. They were first introduced (and perhaps invented) by Aristophanes of Byzantium, about 200 B.C. Originally every syllable was marked, as *ἄνθρωπος, Θεόδωρος, Δημόδοκός, ταῦρος* ; later only the syllable uttered in the higher key.

132. Place of the Accent.—The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables of a word ; the grave only on the last ; the circumflex only on one of the last two ; and then only on a syllable long by *nature*.

133. According to the accent, a word is called—
oxytone, if it has the *acute* on the *ultima* : *ἐν, καλός, βασιλείς* ;
paroxytone, if it has the *acute* on the *penult* : *γένους, βασιλείων* ;
proparoxytone, if it has the *acute* on the *antepenult* : *πόλεμος, ἐβασίλευε* ;
perispomenon, if it has the *circumflex* on the *ultima* : *καλοῦ, φανῶ* ;
properispomenon, if it has the *circumflex* on the *penult* : *χρῆμα, φιλοῦμεν*.

A word whose last syllable is not accented is termed *barytone* (*βαρύ-τονος*, *grave-* or *flat-toned*) ; all *paroxytones*, *proparoxytones*, and *properispomena* are, of course, *barytones*. The term *oxytone*, *ὀξύ-τονος*, means *sharp-toned* ; *περι-σπώμενον* means *drawn around* (i.e. from the higher key to the lower).

134. Recessive Accent.—A word which throws its accent back as far as possible is said to have *recessive* accent. This belongs especially to verbs.

135. 1. Accent of the Antepenult.—When the antepenult is accented, it has the acute; but it can take no accent if the last syllable is long by nature or position. Thus *ἄνθρωπος*, *τράπεζα*, *λυώμεθα*; but *ἀνθρώπου*, *τραπέζης*, *νυκτοφύλαξ*, *καλαῦρον*.

2. Accent of the Penult.—An accented penult long by nature has the acute if the ultima is long by nature, and the circumflex if the ultima is short by nature; an accented penult short by nature always has the acute. Thus *ἀνθρώπου*, *ταύτης*, *λύσεις*, *σῶμα*, *μουσα*, *πράξις*, *νήσος*, *αὐλαῖς* (but *θώραῖς*); *λόγος*, *τότε*, *φύλαξ*, *τάσσε*, *τραπέζης*.

3. Accent of the Ultima.—An accented ultima short by nature takes the acute, as *καλός*, *λαμπάς*, *λελυκός*. If it is long by nature, it takes either the acute, as *λελυκώς*, or the circumflex, as *τῆμων*, *καλοῦ*, *τῆμα*.

136. NOTE.—Final *αι* and *οι* in inflectional endings and in adverbs compounded of *πάλαι*, *long ago*, are reckoned as short in determining the accent; as *ἄνθρωποι*, *τράπεζαι*, *χώροι*, *γλώσσαι*, *λέγεται*, *λέλυνται*, *τίθεται*, *πρόπαλαι*, *very long ago*; except in the optative mood, as *βουλεύοι*, *βουλεύσαι*, and in *οἴκοι*, *at home* (thus distinguished from *οἴκοι*, *houses*).

137. NOTE.—(a) In genitives in *-εως* and *-ων* from nominatives in *-ις* and *-υς* of the third declension (216, 2; 256), and in all cases of nouns and adjectives in *-ως* and *-ων* of the *Attic* second declension (207), the acute is allowed on the antepenult; as *πόλις*, *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*, *πῆχυς*, *πήχεως*, *πήχεων*, *ἴλεως*, *ιλεων*. So also in the *Ionian* genitive in *-εω* of the first declension (189), as *Καμβύσης*, *Καμβύσεω*; and in a few compound adjectives in *-ως*, as *δύσερως*, *unhappy in love*, *ὑψίκερως*, *high-horned*.

(b) For the acute in words like *ὥστε*, *ἥδε*, *οἷδε*, and others, see 153, 6.

138. NOTE.—The special rules of accent for the inflected parts of speech, with their exceptions, are given in the inflection part of the grammar. The accent of many words must be learned by practice and observation; while for many others certain rules can be given (see Part IV., on the Formation of Words).

139. Change and moving of Accent.—In inflection and composition the accent may be changed or it may move to

another syllable, but it always remains on one of the three last syllables.

1. When the final syllable is lengthened,

(a) a proparoxytone becomes paroxytone; as *θάλασσα, θαλάσσης*; *πόλεμος, πολέμου*;

(b) a properispomenon becomes paroxytone; as *δῶρον, δῶρον*; *τεῖχος, τεύχος*;

(c) an oxytone of the first and second declensions becomes perispomenon in the genitive and dative; as *τιμή, τῆμης, τῆμῃ*; *ὁδός, ὁδοῖ, ὁδοῖ*.

2. When the final syllable is shortened

(a) a dissyllabic paroxytone with the penult long by nature becomes properispomenon; as *λείπω, λείπε*; *πράσσω, πράσσε*.

(b) a polysyllabic paroxytone becomes proparoxytone; as *παιδεύω, παιδεύε*.

3. When a syllable is prefixed to a word, the accent tends to move toward the beginning; with verbs this occurs regularly; with nouns and adjectives generally. Thus *λείπω, ἔ-λειπον, λέ-λοιπα, ἀπό-λειπε*; *τιμή, ἄ-τιμος, φιλό-τιμος*; *λόγος, ἄλογος, διάλογος, εὐλογος*.

4. When a syllable is added to a word, the accent tends to move toward the end; as *παιδεύω, παιδενόμεθα, παιδενθήσομαι*.

140. Accent of contracted Syllables.—1. A contracted syllable receives an accent if either of the original syllables was accented. A contracted penult or antepenult takes the accent according to the general rule (135, 1 and 2). A contracted ultima takes the acute if the word was originally oxytone, otherwise it is circumflexed. For some exceptions in the declensions, see 203, 293.

τιμῶμαι from *τιμάομαι* *φιλοῦμεν* from *φιλέομεν* *τιμῶ* from *τιμάω*
τιμώμενος „ *τιμαόμενος* *φιλείτω* „ *φιλέετω* *ἔστώς* „ *ἔσταώς*

2. If neither of the original syllables had an accent, the contracted syllable obtains none; as *τίμα* from *τίμαε*, *φίλει* from *φίλεε*, *εὖπλους* from *εὖπλοος*.

141. NOTE.—The retention of the acute on the contracted ultima of a word originally oxytone is due to the fact that the circumflex is derived from ´ + ` (130), not from ` + ´; hence *φιλέω* gives *φιλῶ*, while *ἑστᾶώς* gives *ἑστῶς*.

142. Acute changed to Grave.—An oxytone standing before other words in the same sentence weakens its acute to the grave; as *καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς ἦν* (for *καλός καὶ ἀγαθός ἦν*); *Σωκράτης ἦν σοφὸς καὶ ἀγαθός*; *ἐπὶ τούτοις*; *βασιλεὺς ἦν*.

143. NOTE.—But the acute remains before an elided syllable (145), before enclitics (153, 2), and in the interrogative τίς, τί (387). Before a punctuation mark which separates distinct ideas, the acute must stand. The acute also remains on a word considered simply as a word; as, τὸ μὴ λέγεις, *you say the word μὴ*; τὸ ἀνὴρ ὄνομα, *the word ἀνὴρ*.

144. Accent with Crasis.—In crasis, the first word loses its accent; that of the second word remains. But if the second word is a dissyllabic paroxytone with short ultima, the acute changes to a circumflex (135, 2).

Τοῦνομα for τὸ ὄνομα; τὰγαθὰ for τὰ ἀγαθὰ; ἐγῶ οἶδα for ἐγὼ οἶδα; τᾶλλα for τὰ ἅλλα; τοῦπος for τὸ ἔπος; θῶπλα for τὰ ὅπλα; τᾶρα for τοὶ ἄρα (but κᾶν for καὶ ἄν because ἄν is a monosyllable).

145. Accent with Elision.—The accent of an elided vowel is thrown back as an acute on the preceding syllable; but if the elided word is a preposition or a conjunction, its accent is lost.

δεῖν' ἔλεξας	for	δεινὰ ἔλεξας	ἐπ' αὐτῷ	for	ἐπὶ αὐτῷ
ἐπ' ἦσαν	„	ἐπὰ ἦσαν.	παρ' ἐμοῦ	„	παρὰ ἐμοῦ
φήμ' ἐγώ	„	φημί ἐγώ	ἄλλ' ἔχω	„	ἄλλα ἔχω
ἀφ' ἵππου	„	ἀπὸ ἵππου	οὐδ' ἐγώ	„	οὐδὲ ἐγώ

146. Anastrophe.—Oxytone prepositions of two syllables sometimes throw the accent back on the penult. This occurs

1. When the preposition follows its case; as τούτων περί for περὶ τούτων. In prose only περί can be so used; in poetry all dissyllabic prepositions may suffer anastrophe, except ἀμφί, ἀνά, ἀντί, διά.

2. When the preposition alone is used for its compound (with ἐστι). The five prepositions thus used are μέτα for μέτεστι, ἐπι for ἐπεστι, παρά for πάρεστι, ὑπο for ὑπεστι, ἐνι for ἐνεστι (ἐνί being poetic for ἐν). The poets also use ἄνα for ἀνά-στηθι, *up*!—In poetry these prepositions may be also used for their other compounds of the indicative present of εἰμί; as ἐγὼ παρά = πάρεμι; παρά = πάρεσι, ἐνι = ἐνεσι.

3. When a preposition follows its verb, to which it properly belongs in composition, it suffers anastrophe. This occurs in Homer; as φυγὼν ὑπο for ὑποφυγὼν, ὀλέσας ἄπο for ἀπολέσας.

147. Words distinguished by the Accent.—1. Many words are spelled alike, and are distinguished in meaning by the difference of accent (127).

ἄγων, present participle of ἄγω, *lead*, and ἀγών, *contest*; ἄλλα, neuter plural of ἄλλος, *other*, and ἀλλά, *but*; βίος, *life*, and βιός, *bow*; βουλευσαι, third singular aorist optative active, and βουλευῆσαι, aorist infinitive active, and βούλευσαι, second singular aor. imperative middle of βουλεύω, *advise*; δῆμος, *people*, and δημός, *fat*; διάλυτος, *dissolved* (*dissolutus*), and διαλυτός,

dissoluble (*dissolubilis*) ; ἐξαίρετος, *selected*, and ἐξαιρετός, *that can be taken out* ; ἔχθρᾱ, *hatred*, and ἔχθρᾱ, feminine of ἔχθρός, *hating* ; πειθῶ, *persuasion*, and πείθω, *I persuade* ; τὸ ὄρος, *mountain*, and ὁ ὄρος, *why* ; στενός, *strait*, and στένος, *narrow* ; φόρος, *tribute*, and φορός, *bearing* ; and numerous others.

2. So also verbal compounds with active and passive meanings.

Πατροκτόνος, *parricide*, and πατρόκτονος, *slain by a father* ; λιθοβόλος, *throwing stones*, and λιθόβολος, *stoned* ; λιθοτόμος, *stone-cutter*, and λιθότομος, *cut out of stone*.

3. An adjective or participle which becomes a proper name almost always changes its accent.

Γλαυκός, *bright*, and Γλαῦκος, *Glaucus* ; διογενής, *Jove-born*, and Διογένης, *Diogenes* ; δεξάμενος, *having received*, and Δεξάμενός, *Dexamenos*.

148. NOTE.—See the following particles in the Syntax : ἄρα and ἀρα ; ἦ and ἧ ; νῦν and poetic νύν ; οὔκουν and οὔκουν ; ὥς and ὤς.

PROCLITICS

149.—A few monosyllables are so closely attached to a following word that they have no accent of their own. They are called *proclitics* (from προκλίνω, *lean forward*), and are the following :—

The forms of the article ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.

The prepositions εἰς or ἐς, ἐξ or ἐκ, ἐν, ὧς.

The conjunctions εἰ (poetic αἰ) and ὥς.

The negative οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ).

150. *Proclitics accented*.—The proclitics are accented in the following cases :—

1. Οὐ in the sense of *no* has the acute, οὐ ; so also at the end of a sentence, as πῶς γὰρ οὐ ; *for why not ?* (Xen. Mem. 4, 2³⁷).

2. A proclitic is oxytone when it appears as an independent word ; as τὸ εἶ, *the word εἰ* ; ἡ ἔκ πρόθεσις, *the preposition ἐκ*.

3. A proclitic before an enclitic takes the acute (153, 5).

4. When the article is used for the relative ὅς in Homer, it is accented ; so also when demonstrative ; some editors accent the article in all cases when it is used pronominally ; for examples see the Syntax.

5. When ὥς means *thus*, it has an accent ; as καὶ ὥς, *even thus* ; οὐδ ὥς and μηδ' ὥς, *not even thus*. This use of ὥς is mostly poetic.

6. When the conjunction ὥς, *as*, and the above prepositions follow the nouns to which they belong ; as θεὸς δ' ὥς, *as a god* (Hom.) ; κακῶν ἐξ, *out of evils* (Hom.).

ENCLITICS

151. Some monosyllables and dissyllables attach themselves so closely to the preceding word that they lose their own accent. These are called *enclitics* (from ἐγκλίνω, *lean upon*)

152. The enclitics are the following:—

1. The personal pronouns μοῦ, μοί, μέ; σοῦ, σοί, σέ; οἦ, οἷ, ἔ; in poetry σφίσι.

2. The indefinite pronoun τις, τὶ in all its forms (except ἅττα); and the indefinite adverbs ποῦ, πῇ, ποί, πόθεν, ποτέ, πῶ, πῶς. These must not be confounded with the interrogatives τίς, ποῦ, πῇ, ποί, πόθεν, πότε, πῶ, πῶς.

3. The indicative present of εἰμί, *be*, and of φημί, *say*, except the forms εἶ and φῆς.

4. The particles γέ, τέ, τοί, πέρ; the inseparable -δε in ὅδε, τόνδε, τοσόσδε, etc. (not δέ, *but, and*); the local suffix -δε (-ξε), as in Μέγαράδε, *toward Megara*, Ἀθῆνᾶξε, *toward Athens* (284, 3); -θε in εἶθε; and -χι in ναίχι.

5. These are poetic and dialectic: pronouns—μεῦ=μοῦ; σέο and σεῦ=σοῦ; τοί=σοί; τέ and τύ=σέ; ἔο, εἶ, and ἔθεν=οἶ; μίν, νίν, σφί; σφέ, σφῶε, σφῶν, σφέων, σφέας, σφάς, σφέα;—verbs: the Epic εἶς and ἐσί=εἷς, *thou art*;—particles: poetic, νύ and νύν (not νῦν, *now*); Epic κέ or κέν, θήν, and ῥά (=ἄρα); poetic ποθί=ποῦ (but not πόθι=ποῦ).

6. For ἦμων, ἦμιν, ἦμας, ὕμων, ὕμιν, ὕμας, see 369, 2.

153. Rules for Enclitics.—1. The enclitic loses its own accent, except a dissyllabic enclitic following a paroxytone (see 4 below).

2. An oxytone or a perispomenon before an enclitic always retains its proper accent, the acute here never changing to a grave; as καλόν τι for καλὸν τί, οὐδὲν φησιν for οὐδὲν φησίν, καλὼν τινων for καλῶν τινῶν. For an exception, see 156, 1.

3. A proparoxytone or a properispomenon before an enclitic receives from it an acute on the ultima, and thus has two accents; as ἀνθρωπός τε, ἀνθρωποί τινες, φῆνόν μοι, σῶμά τινος, ταῦτά ἐστιν, εἰχόν ποτε.

4. A paroxytone before an enclitic receives no second accent, but here a dissyllabic enclitic does not lose its accent; as νόμος τις, φίλος μου; but νόμοι τινές, φίλος ἐστίν, νόμων τινῶν.

5. A proclitic before an enclitic takes an acute; as εἴ τις, οὗ φημι.

6. A compound word, whose last part is an enclitic, is accented

as if the enclitic were a separate word; as ὄδε, οἶδε, τοῖσδε; ὅστις, οὗτινος, ᾧτινι, ᾧτινων, etc.; οἴσπερ, οἴστε, ὥσπερ, ὥστε, εἴτε, οὔτε, μήτε, οὐπω, καίτοι, etc. See also 155.

154. NOTE.—A properispomenon with final ξ or ψ takes no second accent from a dissyllabic enclitic; as κῆρυξ τινός, λαίλαψ ἐστιν (but κῆρύξ τις, λαίλαψ τε).

155. NOTE.—When ἐγώ and ἐμοί are written with the enclitic γέ as single words, the accent recedes to the first syllable: ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε.

156. Enclitics accented.—The enclitics keep their proper accent whenever they are specially emphatic. They are then said to be *orthotone*. This occurs in the following cases:—

1. The enclitic personal pronouns are accented when they express antithesis; as ἡ σοὶ ἢ τῷ πατρί σου; when they follow an accented preposition, as ὑπὲρ σοῦ, παρὰ σοί, ἐπὶ σέ; at the beginning of a sentence, as σοὶ εἶπον. In these cases the larger forms ἐμοῖ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ are used (except frequently πρὸς με). When the personal pronouns of the third person are direct reflexives, they are not enclitic (see the Syntax).

2. The indefinite τις, τὸ, is accented when it stands at the beginning of a clause (which occurs very rarely); as τὸ φημί; *do I say anything proper?* (Soph. Oed. Tyr. 1471);—at the beginning of a clause after a punctuation mark (as in Plato, Rep. 337^e);—also in philosophical language, as τινὸς in Plat. Theæt. 147, τὸ in Plat. Soph. 237^c. Also in the combination τινὲς μέν . . . τινὲς δέ, as in Dem. 9, 2.

3. (a) The enclitic forms of εἰμί are accented at the beginning of a sentence, as εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι; and when they are separated by punctuation from the words to which they belong. (b) Ἔστί becomes ἔστι: at the beginning of a sentence; when it is equivalent to ἔξεστι, as ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, *one can see*; in the combinations ἔστιν οἷ, ἔστιν ὄν, ἔστιν ὅτε, etc.; and after ἀλλ' or ἀλλά, εἰ, καί, μή, οὐκ, τοῦτ' or τοῦτο, and the adverb ὥς.

4. The enclitic forms of φημί are accented when they stand at the beginning of a sentence, as φημὶ ἐγώ; and when a punctuation mark separates them from the words to which they belong.

5. The enclitic ποτέ is accented when separated by a punctuation mark from the context; also in ποτέ μέν . . . ποτέ δέ, ποτέ μέν: . . . ἐνίποτε δέ, and the like.

6. All enclitics are accented when the preceding syllable is elided; as σοφὸν δ' εἰσὶν for σοφοὶ δέ εἰσιν, πόλλ' ἐστίν for πολλὰ ἐστιν.

7. When several enclitics follow each other, each one takes an acute from the one following; as εἴ τίς τί μοί φησί ποτε, *if any one ever says anything to me*.

8. For dissyllabic enclitics after a paroxytone, see 153, 4.

PUNCTUATION

157. 1. The *comma* (,) and the *period* (.) are used as in English; the Greek *colon* is a point above the line (·) and is equivalent to the English colon and semicolon.

Κλέαρχος δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς πολέμιους οὐκ ᾔγεν· ἦρτι γὰρ καὶ ἀπειρηκότας τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ ἀσίτους ὄντας· ἤδη δὲ καὶ ὅψε ἦν, Clearchus did not march against the enemy: for he knew that the soldiers were worn out and fasting; and now it was late (Xen. Anab. 2, 2¹⁶).

2. The mark of interrogation is formed like the English semicolon (;); as τί ποιεῖς; *what are you doing?*

3. The *diastole* or *hypodiastole* (,), like a comma, distinguishes certain compound pronouns from particles; as ὅ,τι and ὅ,τε, *which*, but ὅτι, *because*, and ὅτε, *when*. The diastole is now usually omitted, a blank space taking its place; as ὅ τι and ὅ τε.

4. Modern editors sometimes use the mark of exclamation (!), the quotation marks (" "), and the parenthesis.

PART II

INFLECTION

158. Inflection changes the form of a word in order to denote its relation to other words in the sentence. The inflection of nouns, adjectives, participles, pronouns, and the article, is called *declension*; that of verbs is called *conjugation*. Other parts of speech are not inflected.

159. Stems and Roots.—1. The stem of an inflected word is that element to which the inflectional parts are attached to express person, number, case, tense, mood, and voice. Thus ταμιᾶ-, λογο-, and λαμπαδ- are the stems of the nouns ταμίᾱς, λόγος, and λαμπάς; σοφο-, of the adjective σοφός; ἰστα-, of the participle ἰστάς; λεγ-, of the verb λέγω.

2. The root of a word is the most primitive part which remains after removing all inflectional parts and all prefixes and suffixes. Thus, the roots of the words σοφός, λίθος, φέρω, λέγω, βοῦς, and λαμπάς, are σοφ-, λιθ-, φερ-, λεγ-, βου-, and λαμπ-. By the addition of various letters or syllables these roots are developed into different stems. In some cases the root and the stem are identical; as in τίω (root τι-), λέγω (root λεγ-).

3. Both stems and roots very often assume different forms in formation and inflection. Thus, final consonants of stems and roots are subject to the euphonic changes explained in 79—109. Vowels are subject to the changes explained in 39—63, 70—74. Roots may be strengthened by the addition of consonants; as κόπ-τ-ω (root κοπ-), στέλ-λ-ω for στελ-γ-ω (root στελ-), τάσσω for ταγ-γ-ω (root ταγ-), δάκ-ν-ω (root δακ-), φά-σκ-ω (root φα-); they may be reduplicated, as δι-δω-μι (δο-). Stems may shorten or change a final vowel; as γνώμη, *opinion*, the original stem γνωμᾶ- remaining in the nominative dual; but in the plural it is shortened to γνωμᾶ-, and in the singular it is γνωμη-.

NOUNS

160. Numbers.—There are three numbers: the *singular*, denoting one object; the *plural*, denoting more than one; and the *dual*, denoting two, but the plural is generally used instead of the dual.

161. Genders.—There are three genders: the *masculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*.

162. The gender is determined, partly by the signification, partly by the termination; the *grammatical* gender being often different from the real gender. The article prefixed often indicates the gender; as ὁ ἀνὴρ, *the man*, ὁ πόλεμος, *the war*, ἡ γυνή, *the woman*, ἡ τιμή, *the honor*, τὸ δῶρον, *the gift*, τὸ πρᾶγμα, *the thing*. For the gender according to the termination, see the declensions.

163. The gender of many nouns can only be learned by observation and practice; but where the signification or the termination does not certainly indicate the gender, the following rules, to which there are many exceptions, will give some assistance:—

1. **Masculine** are names of *rivers, winds, and months*. Thus ὁ ποταμός, *the river*; ὁ Πηνειός, *the river Penæus*; ὁ ἄνεμος, *the wind*; ὁ Εἶρος, *the south-east wind*; ὁ μῆν, *the month*; ὁ Ἑκατομβαιών, *the month Hecatombaeon*.

2. **Feminine** are names of *lands, islands, most cities, trees, plants, most qualities and conditions*. Thus ἡ γῆ, *the land*; Αἴγυπτος, *Aegypt*; ἡ νῆσος, *the island*; Λήμνος, *the island Lemnos*; ἡ πόλις, *the city*; Κόρινθος, *Corinth*; ἡ δρῦς, *the oak*; ἡ ἄμπελος, *the vine*; ἀρετή, *virtue*; ἐλπίς, *hope*; νίκη, *victory*.

3. **Neuter** are names of the *letters of the alphabet, many fruits, diminutives* even when they denote males or females, *infinitives, all words conceived merely as names or words*. Thus τὸ ἄλφα, *the letter alpha*; τὸ σῖκον, *the fig*; τὸ γερόντιον, *the little old man* (from ὁ γέρων); τὸ ᾄδειν, *singing*; τὸ λέγει, *the word λέγει*; τὸ ἀνθρωπος, *the word "man"*; τὸ δικαιοσύνη, *the term "justice."*

164. Common Gender.—Some nouns are either masculine or feminine according as they denote males or females; as ὁ, ἡ θεός, *god or goddess*; ὁ, ἡ παῖς, *boy or girl*; ὁ, ἡ φύλαξ, *male or female guard*; ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, *ox or cow*.

165. Epicenes.—Many names of animals have only one grammatical

gender for both sexes; these are termed *epicene* (ἐπίκοινος, *promiscuous*). Such are ὁ μῦς, *the mouse*, ὁ ἄετος, *the eagle*, ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *the fox*, ἡ ἄρκτος, *the bear*. In order to designate the *real* sex of such words, the adjectives ἄρρην, *male*, and θήλυσ, *female*, are added; as ἡ ἄρρην ἀλώπηξ, *the male fox*; ὁ θήλυσ μῦς, *the female mouse*; ἡ ἄρρην ἄρκτος, *the he-bear*.

166. Cases.—There are five cases: the *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *vocative*.

167. 1. The meaning of the cases is in general the same as the corresponding cases in Latin. Thus: *nom. a man* (as subject); *gen. of a man*; *dat. to or for a man*; *acc. a man* (as object); *voc. O man*. The principal functions of the Latin *ablative* (*by, from, in, with a man*) are shared between the Greek *genitive* and *dative*.

2. The *genitive*, *dative*, and *accusative* are called *oblique* cases.

DECLENSIONS

168. Three Declensions.—There are three declensions of nouns, adjectives, and participles.

169. These resemble the first three declensions in Latin. The first or *A-declension* (with stems in *ā*), and the second or *O-declension* (with stems in *o*) are often called the *Vowel declension*. The third is often called the *Consonant declension*, because its stems usually end in a consonant; but it also contains many stems ending in *ι*, *υ*, and in the diphthongs *av*, *ev*, *ov*, and a few in *ο* and *οι*.

170. Case-endings of Nouns.

SING.	VOWEL DECLENSION.		CONSONANT DECLENSION.	
	Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.	Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
Nom.	-s or none	-v	-s or none	none
Gen.	-s or -io		-os	
Dat.	-ι		-ι	
Acc.	-v		-v or -α	none
Voc.	none	-v	none	
DUAL.				
N. A V.	none		-ε	
G. D.	ιν		-οιν (-ουν)	
PLUR.				
N. V.	-ι	-α	-ες	-α
Gen.	-ων		-ων	
Dat.	-ιςσι		-σι (-σσι, -εσσι)	
Acc.	-vs	-α	-vs or -ας	-α

These will be explained under the different declensions. The two classes of endings agree in many points.

171. Accent.—1. The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative singular as long as the last syllable permits (132); otherwise it advances to the following syllable. The same rule applies to adjectives and participles. Whether the accent is acute or circumflex is determined by the rule in 135.

2. An accented ultima has the acute; but in the genitive and dative of all numbers, an accented *long* ultima takes the circumflex.

3. A contracted ultima, if accented, takes the circumflex.

Exceptions to these rules are given under the separate declensions.

172. Points in Common.—The three declensions have the following points in common:—

1. The dative singular ends in *-i*, which is written as *iota subscript* in the first and second declensions.

2. The genitive plural ends in *-ov*.

3. The dual has two endings: one for the nominative, accusative, and vocative; and the other for the genitive and dative.

4. All neuters have the same form for the nominative, accusative, and vocative; in the plural this ends in *-a*.

FIRST DECLENSION

173. The first declension includes masculine and feminine stems ending in *ā*. But this *ā* is often changed to *η* or *ǎ* in the singular; in the plural it is always changed to *ǎ*, also in the genitive and dative dual. The masculines take *-ς* in the nominative singular, and thus end in *-ās* or *-ης*. The feminines have no case-ending in the nominative singular, and end in *-ā*, *-ǎ*, or *-η*.

174. In the following table, final *ā*, *ǎ*, or *η* is joined to the case-endings (170). The terminations may thus be seen as they appear in inflection.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		DUAL	
	Feminine		Masculine		Masc. and Fem.	Masc. and Fem.	
Nom.	-ā or -ǎ	-ῆ	-ās	-ῆς	-αι		
Gen.	-ās „	-ῆς	-ῆς	(-οῦ)	-ῶν	N. A. V.	-ā
Dat.	-ᾱ „	-ῇ	-ῇ	-ᾱ	-ῇ	G. D.	-αιν
Acc.	-āν „	-ᾶν	-ῆν	-ᾶν	-ῆν		
Voc.	-ā „	-ᾶ	-ῆ	-ā	-ᾶ or -ῆ		

175. NOTE.—In the dative singular -ᾱ and -ῇ are contracted from -ā-ι and -ῆ-ι. In the nominative and vocative plural, -αι is contracted from -ā-ι. In the dative plural, -αισι (from -ā-ισι) is the old Attic form, found sometimes in Attic poetry, rarely in prose. The oldest Attic had also -ῆσι (but not after ε, ι, ρ). In the accusative plural, -ās is from -ā-vs (40). The genitive plural in -ῶν is from the Ionic -έων, but the old Ionic or Epic was also -άων. The genitive singular in Homer ends in -āo from original -ā-ιο; as *νεανίās*, gen. *νεανιά-o* for *νεανιά-ιο* (compare Homeric *ἄνεμος*, gen. *ἀνέμοιο*, from which Ionic and Attic *ἀνέμων* for *ἀνεμοο*). The Attic -οῦ of the first declension is perhaps formed on the analogy of -οῦ in the second declension.

176. Accent.—The accent follows the general rule (171). The genitive plural is perispomenon because -ῶν is contracted from Ionic -έων.

177. NOTE.—Irregular Accent.—The vocative of *δεσπότης*, *master*, is *δέσποτα*. The nouns *ἄφῆ*, *anchovy*, *χρήστης*, *usurer*, and *ἐτησίαι*, *Etesian winds*, are paroxytone in the genitive plural, *ἄφῶν*, *χρήστων*, *ἐτησίων*; *ἀφῶν* is the genitive plural of *ἀφνής*, *dull*, and *χρηστῶν* of *χρηστός*, *good*, *useful*.

178. NOTE.—Examples of regular changes of Accent.

Oxytone: *τίμή*, *τῆμῆς*, *τῆμῃ*, *τῆμῃν*, *τῆμαί*, *τῆμῶν*, *τῆμαῖς*, *τῆμάς*.

Paroxytone: *κόμη*, *κόμης*, *κόμῃ*, *κόμαι*, *κομῶν*, etc.

Proparoxytone: *γέφῆρα*, *γεφῆρās*, *γεφῆρα*, *γέφῆραι*, *γεφῆρῶν*, etc.

Perispomenon: *σῦκῃ* (contr. from *σῦκέᾱ*), *σῦκῆς*, *σῦκῇ*, *συκῆν*, etc.

Properispomenon: *σφαῖρα*, *σφαίρās*, *σφαίρα*, *σφαῖραν*, *σφαίραι*, etc.

179. Quantity.—1. The quantity of the terminations can be seen in 174; -ᾶν of the accusative singular and ᾶ of the vocative singular agreeing in quantity with ā or ᾶ of the nominative.

2. The ᾶ of the nominative singular is always short (ǎ) if the genitive has -ῆς, and generally long (ā) if the genitive has -ās; as *μοῦσα*, *μούσης*, *ρίξα*, *ρίξης*, *ἄμιλλα*, *ἀμίλλης*, *σκιᾶ*, *σκιās*, *χώρᾱ*, *χώρās*; but always long in oxytones and paroxytones (except *μία*, *one*, *Κίρρα*, and those which have -ῆς in the genitive).

3. Nouns in *-ǎ* preceded by a vowel and those in *-ρǎ* always betray the quantity by the accent; these having long *ā* when oxytone or paroxytone, otherwise short *ǎ*; as *στρατιά*, *φθορά*, *βασιλεία*, *kingdom*, *σοφία*, *ἡμέρα*, but *εὐνοιά*, *γέφυρά*, *βασίλειά*, *queen*, *μνιά*, *πεῖρα*. The majority of nouns in *ǎ* have the recessive accent (134).

FEMININES

180. The following are the declensions of *χώρα*, *land*, *τιμή*, *honour*, *σκιά*, *shadow*, *νίκη*, *victory*, *γλώσσα*, *tongue*, and *τράπεζα*, *table*.

Stem	χωρᾱ-	τιμᾱ-	σκιά	νικᾱ-	γλωσσᾱ-	τραπέζᾱ-
SINGULAR						
Nom.	χώρα	τιμή	σκιά	νίκη	γλώσσα	τράπεζα
Gen.	χωρᾱς	τιμῆς	σκιάς	νίκης	γλώσσης	τραπέζης
Dat.	χωρᾷ	τιμῇ	σκιάῃ	νίκῃ	γλώσσῃ	τραπέζῃ
Acc.	χωρᾶν	τιμήν	σκιάν	νίκην	γλώσσαν	τράπεζαν
Voc.	χώρα	τιμή	σκιά	νίκη	γλώσσα	τράπεζα
DUAL						
N. A. V.	χώρα	τιμά	σκιά	νικά	γλώσσᾱ	τραπέζᾱ
G. D.	χωραῖν	τιμαῖν	σκιαῖν	νικαῖν	γλώσσαιν	τραπέζαιν
PLURAL						
Nom.	χώραι	τιμαί	σκιαί	νικαι	γλώσσαι	τράπεζαι
Gen.	χωρῶν	τιμῶν	σκιῶν	νικῶν	γλωσσῶν	τραπέζων
Dat.	χωραῖς	τιμαῖς	σκιαῖς	νικαῖς	γλώσσαις	τραπέζαις
Acc.	χωρᾶς	τιμάς	σκιάς	νικάς	γλώσσᾱς	τραπέζᾱς
Voc.	χώραι	τιμαί	σκιαί	νικαι	γλώσσαι	τράπεζαι

181. **Two Classes of Feminines.**—There are two classes of feminines: those which have long *ā* or *η* in the final syllable of the singular *throughout*; and those which have short *ǎ* in the *nominative*, *accusative*, and *vocative* singular.

182. **First Class.**—These have long *ā* throughout the singular after *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*; otherwise they have *η*. For examples, see *σκιά*, *χώρα*, *τιμή*, *νίκη*, in 180; for the exceptions, see below, 183.

183. **Exceptions to 182.**—1. *Κόρη*, *girl*, and *δέρη*, *neck* (originally *κόρφη* and *δέρφη*); also *ἀθήρη*, *porridge*.

2. *Ἑλλά*, *olive*, *πόα*, *grass*, *ρόα*, *pomegranate*, *χρῶα*, *color*, *στοά*, *porch* (for these Attic forms, there are also *ἐλαία*, *ποιά*, *ροία*, *χροία*, *στοία*).

Adjectives in *-poos* have the feminine in *-poā* (286, 2). For contracts ending in *-ā*, *-ῆ*, and *-ῆς*, see 192.

3. Some proper names have *ā* against the rule; as *Λήδā*, *Leda*, gen. *Λήδās*; so *Διοτίμā*, *Φιλομήλā*, and others.

4. Those belonging to the second class (184).

184. Second Class.—1. Some have *ā* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular; and *η* in the genitive and dative singular (like *γλώσσα*, 180).

(a) These are all in which *ā* is preceded by *σ* (*ξ*, *ψ*, *σσ*, *ττ*), *ζ*, or *λλ*. For exceptions, see 185.

Thus, *μοῦσα*, *muse*; *ἄμαξα*, *wagon*, *δίψα*, *thirst*, *θάλασσα* = later Attic *θάλαττα*, *sea*, *ρίζα*, *root*; *ἄμιλλα*, *contest*.

(b) Also *ἄκανθα*, *thorn*; *δέσποινα*, *mistress*; *δίαίτα*, *living*; *εὐθῦνα*, *scrutiny*; *ἔχιδνα*, *adder*; *λέαινα*, *lioness*; *μέριμνα*, *care*; *παῦλα*, *cessation*; *πείνα* (also *πείνη*), *hunger*; *πρύμνα*, *stern of a ship*; *τόλμα*, *daring*; *τρίαίνα*, *trident*; *Αἶγινα*, *Πύδνα*; also several rare words.

2. Some have *ā* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular; and *ā* in the genitive and dative singular (*i.e.* after *ε*, *ι*, *ρ*). They betray short *ā* in the nominative singular by the accent, and are the following:—

(a) Those in *-τρια* and *-εια* denoting women; as *ψάλτρια*, *female harper*, *βασιλεια*, *queen* (but *βασιλεία*, *kingdom*). Also *μνία*, *fly*.

(b) Abstract nouns in *-εια* and *-οια* from adjectives in *-ης* and *-οος*; as *ἀλήθεια*, *truth* (*ἀληθής*, *true*); *εὐνοια*, *kindness* (*εὐνοος*, *εὐνους*, *kind*).

(c) Most of those ending in *-ρα* preceded by *ῥ* or by a diphthong; as *γέφυρα*, *πείρα*.

(d) Certain feminine adjectives in *ā*, see 315.

185. Exceptions to 184.—*Ἐρση*, *dev*, and *κόρση* = later Attic *κόρρη*, *temple*, have *η* after *σ*. In Attic poetry we sometimes have abstracts in *-εῖα* and *-οῖα*, as *ἀληθεία*, *εὐνοῖα*.

MASCULINES

186. The following are the declensions of *ταμῖās*, *steward*, *πολίτης*, *citizen*, and *ποιητής*, *poet*:—

Stem	ταμῖā-	πολίτā-	ποιητā-
SINGULAR			
Nom.	ταμῖās	πολίτης	ποιητής
Gen.	ταμίου	πολίτου	ποιητοῦ
Dat.	ταμίᾳ	πολίτῃ	ποιητῇ
Acc.	ταμίαν	πολίτην	ποιητήν
Voc.	ταμίᾱ	πολίτα	ποιητά

DUAL			
N. A. V.	ταμίᾱ	πολίτᾱ	ποιητά
G. D.	ταμίαιν	πολίταιν	ποιηταῖν
PLURAL			
Nom.	ταμίαι	πολίται	ποιηταί
Gen.	ταμιῶν	πολιτῶν	ποιητῶν
Dat.	ταμίαις	πολίταις	ποιηταῖς
Acc.	ταμίᾱς	πολίτᾱς	ποιητάς
Voc.	ταμίαι	πολίται	ποιηταί

So are declined νεᾱνίᾱς, *youth*, στρατιώτης, *soldier*, κριτής, *judge*, Νικίᾱς, *Nicias*.

187. The stem here also keeps *ā* in the singular after *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*; otherwise it changes *ā* to *η*. Exceptions are compounds in *-μέτρης*, as *γεω-μέτρης*, *land-measurer*; the adjective *γεννάδᾱς*, *noble*; and some non-Attic names, as *Πελοπίδᾱς*. For *-ον* in the genitive, see 175.

188. **Vocative Singular.**—The following in *-ης* have *ᾱ* in the vocative singular.

1. Those ending in *-της*; as *πολίτης*, voc. *πολίτα*.

2. Compounds in *-μέτρης*, *-πώλης*, and *-τρίβης*; as *γεω-μέτρης*, *land-measurer*, *γεω-μέτρα*; *μυρο-πώλης*, *dealer in perfumes*, *μυρο-πῶλα*; *παιδο-τρίβης*, *teacher*, *παιδο-τρίβα*.

3. Names of nations; as *Πέρσης*, *Persian*, *Πέρσα*.

Others in *-ης* have *-η* in the vocative; as *Ἀλκιβιάδης*, *Ἀλκιβιάδη*.

189. **Ionic Genitive.**—The Ionic genitive in *-εω* of masculines in *-ης* occurs in Ionic proper names, and in names introduced by Ionians; as *Θαλῆς*, *Thales*, gen. *Θαλέω*; *Καμβύσης*, *Cambyses*, gen. *Καμβύσεω*.

190. **Doric Genitive.**—The Doric genitive in *-ᾱ* occurs in some Doric and Roman proper names; as *Σκόπᾱς*, *Σκόπᾱ*; *Σύλλᾱς*, *Σύλλᾱ*, *Sylla*. So *πατραλοῖᾱς*, *parricide*, *μητραλοῖᾱς*, *matricide*, and *ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς*, *bird-catcher*, have *πατραλοῖᾱ*, *μητραλοῖᾱ*, and *ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ*, according to the grammarians, but no examples of these three genitives in *-ᾱ* have been found.

CONTRACT NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

191. Some nouns in *-ᾱᾱ*, *-έᾱ*, and *-έᾱς* are contracted and have the circumflex in all cases. The contraction follows the principles in 47; and in the dual and plural *-εᾶ* is contracted to *-ᾱ* (48, 2).

192. The following are the declensions of *μνάᾱ*, *μνά*, *μῖνα*; *γαλέη*, *γαλή*, *weasel*; and *Ἑρμέās*, *Ἑρμῆς*, *Hermes* (in the plural, *statues of Hermes*):—

Stem *μνά-* for *μναᾱ-* *γαλά-* for *γαλεᾱ-* *Ἑρμᾱ-* for *Ἑρμεᾱ-*

SINGULAR

Nom.	(<i>μνάᾱ</i>)	<i>μνά</i>	(<i>γαλέη</i>)	<i>γαλή</i>	(<i>Ἑρμέās</i>)	<i>Ἑρμῆς</i>
Gen.	(<i>μνάās</i>)	<i>μνάς</i>	(<i>γαλέης</i>)	<i>γαλής</i>	(<i>Ἑρμέου</i>)	<i>Ἑρμοῦ</i>
Dat.	(<i>μνάα</i>)	<i>μνά</i>	(<i>γαλέῃ</i>)	<i>γαλή</i>	(<i>Ἑρμέα</i>)	<i>Ἑρμῇ</i>
Acc.	(<i>μνάᾱν</i>)	<i>μνάν</i>	(<i>γαλέην</i>)	<i>γαλήν</i>	(<i>Ἑρμέαν</i>)	<i>Ἑρμήν</i>
Voc.	(<i>μνάᾱ</i>)	<i>μνά</i>	(<i>γαλέη</i>)	<i>γαλή</i>	(<i>Ἑρμέᾱ</i>)	<i>Ἑρμῇ</i>

DUAL

N. A. V.	(<i>μνάᾱ</i>)	<i>μνά</i>	(<i>γαλέᾱ</i>)	<i>γαλά</i>	(<i>Ἑρμέᾱ</i>)	<i>Ἑρμᾱ</i>
G. D.	(<i>μνάαιν</i>)	<i>μναῖν</i>	(<i>γαλέαιν</i>)	<i>γαλαῖν</i>	(<i>Ἑρμέαιν</i>)	<i>Ἑρμαῖν</i>

PLURAL

N. V.	(<i>μνάαι</i>)	<i>μναῖ</i>	(<i>γαλέαι</i>)	<i>γαλαῖ</i>	(<i>Ἑρμέαι</i>)	<i>Ἑρμαῖ</i>
Gen.	(<i>μναῶν</i>)	<i>μνῶν</i>	(<i>γαλεῶν</i>)	<i>γαλῶν</i>	(<i>Ἑρμεῶν</i>)	<i>Ἑρμῶν</i>
Dat.	(<i>μνάαις</i>)	<i>μναῖς</i>	(<i>γαλέαις</i>)	<i>γαλαῖς</i>	(<i>Ἑρμέαις</i>)	<i>Ἑρμαῖς</i>
Acc.	(<i>μνάās</i>)	<i>μνάς</i>	(<i>γαλέās</i>)	<i>γαλάς</i>	(<i>Ἑρμέās</i>)	<i>Ἑρμᾱς</i>

193. NOTE.—The other contracts of this declension are: names of *trees*, as *σῦκέᾱ*, *σῦκῇ*, *fig-tree* (except *πτελέᾱ*, *elm*); names of *skins*, as *παρδαλέη*, *παρδαλή*, *leopard-skin*; also *γῇ* (from a form *γεᾱ* or *γαᾱ*), *κωλή*, *ἐλά* (also *ἐλάᾱ*), *Ἀθηνᾱ*. For contract feminine adjectives of this form, see 294.

194. NOTE.—*Βορέās*, *north wind*, uncontracted in Attic or contracted to *βορράς*, is declined gen. *βορροῦ* or *βορέου*, dat. *βορρά* or *βορέα*, acc. *βορράν* or *βορέαν*, voc. *βορρά*. A genitive *βορρά* (Doric form) also occurs late.

SECOND DECLENSION

195. The second declension includes stems in *ο* which is sometimes changed to *ω*. The masculine and feminine nouns take *ς* in the nominative, the neuters *ν*. The second declension therefore embraces masculines and feminines in *-ος*, the masculines being far more numerous; and neuters in *-ον*.

196. In the following table, final *ο* of the stem, with its modification to *ω*, is joined to the case-endings (170). The terminations may be thus seen as they appear in inflection.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL		DUAL	
	<i>Masc. and Fem., Neuter</i>		<i>Masc. and Fem., Neuter</i>		<i>Masc., Fem., Neuter</i>	
Nom.	-ος	-ον	-οι	-α		
Gen.	-ου		-ων		N. A. V.	-ω
Dat.	-ψ		-οις or -οισι		G. D.	-οιν
Acc.	-ον		-ους	-α		
Voc.	-ε	-ον	-οι	-α		

197. NOTE.—In the genitive singular, -ον is from -ο-ο, which, again, is from the old Ionic or Epic -ο-ιο (*ἵππος*, Epic *ἵπποιο*, hence *ἵππο-ο*, *ἵππου*). In the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual, ο becomes ω; hence in the dative, λόγψ is from λογω-ι for λογο-ι. In the vocative singular of nouns in -ος, ε takes the place of ο; in the nom., acc., and voc. of neuters, α takes the place of ο. In the dative plural -οις is for original -οισι, contracted from -ο-οισι, which is old Attic and found occasionally even in prose. In the accusative plural -ους is for -ο-νς (40). In the genitive plural, ο of the stem is dropped before the ending -ων, and hence there is no contraction as in the first declension (*δῶρων*, not *δωρῶν*).

198. Accent.—The accent follows the general rule (171). The exceptions are ἀδελφός, *brother*, vocative ἀδελφε; contract nouns (203); and nouns of the Attic second declension (207).

199. Quantity.—The quantity is obvious from the table, 196.

200. The following are the declensions of ὁ ἄγγελος, *messenger*; ἡ ὁδός, *road*; ὁ λόγος, *word*; ἡ νῆσος, *island*; τὸ δῶρον, *gift*:—

Stem ἄγγελο- ὁδο- λογο- νησο- δωρο-

SINGULAR

Nom.	ἄγγελος	ὁδός	λόγος	νῆσος	δῶρον
Gen.	ἄγγελου	ὁδοῦ	λόγου	νήσου	δώρου
Dat.	ἄγγέλψ	ὁδῶ	λόγψ	νήσψ	δώρψ
Acc.	ἄγγελον	ὁδόν	λόγον	νήσων	δῶρον
Voc.	ἄγγελε	ὁδέ	λόγε	νήσε	δώρον

DUAL

N. A. V.	ἄγγέλω	ὁδῶ	λόγω	νήσω	δώρῳ
G. D.	ἄγγέλων	ὁδοῖν	λόγων	νήσων	δώρων

PLURAL

Nom.	ἄγγελοι	ὁδοί	λόγοι	νήσοι	δῶρα
Gen.	ἄγγέλων	ὁδῶν	λόγων	νήσων	δώρων
Dat.	ἄγγέλοις	ὁδοῖς	λόγοις	νήσοις	δώροις
Acc.	ἄγγέλους	ὁδούς	λόγους	νήσους	δῶρα
Voc.	ἄγγελοι	ὁδοί	λόγοι	νήσοι	δῶρα

So are declined ὁ νόμος, *law*, ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *man*, ὁ ποταμός, *river*, ὁ βίος, *life*, ὁ θάνατος, *death*, ταῦρος, *bull*, ἱμάτιον, *cloak*, σῦκον, *fig*.

201. NOTE.—The nominative in -ος is sometimes used for the vocative; as ὦ φίλος, *O friend*. The vocative of θεός is always θεός. But proper names compounded with θεός form the vocative regularly, as Τिमόθεε.

CONTRACT NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

202. Nouns with stems in -οο- and -εο- are contracted; -οος and -εος of the nominative becoming -ους, and -οον and -εον becoming -ουν. The contraction follows the principles of 47, and in the plural -εα- contracts to -ᾱ- (48, 2).

203. Accent.—The accent of these contracted forms shows the following irregularities:—

1. The dual contracts -έω and -όω to -ῶ (*not* ῶ); as πλώω, πλώ, ὀστέω, ὀστώ.

2. Κάνεον, *basket*, contracts to κανοῦν.

3. Contracted compounds in -οος retain the accent on the same syllable as in *contracted* nominative singular; περιπλοος, περίπλους, *sailing around*, gen. περιπλόου, περίπλον, dat. περιπλόω, περίπλω, etc.

204. The nouns νόος, νοῦς, *mind*, and ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, *bone*, are declined thus:—

SINGULAR			DUAL		PLURAL			
Nom.	(νόος)	νοῦς	N. A. V.	(νόω)	νό	Nom.	(νόοι)	νοῖ
Gen.	(νόου)	νοῦ				Gen.	(νόων)	νῶν
Dat.	(νόῳ)	νῷ				Dat.	(νόοις)	νοῖς
Acc.	(νόον)	νοῦν				Acc.	(νόους)	νοῦς
Voc.	(νόε)	νοῦ				Voc.	(νόοι)	νοῖ
N. A. V.	(ὀστέον)	ὀστοῦν	N. A. V.	(ὀστέω)	ὀστώ	N. A. V.	(ὀστέα)	ὀστᾶ
Gen.	(ὀστέου)	ὀστοῦ	G. D.	(ὀστέων)	ὀστοῖν	Gen.	(ὀστέων)	ὀστῶν
Dat.	(ὀστέῳ)	ὀστώ				Dat.	(ὀστέοις)	ὀστοῖς

205. Like νοῦς and ὀστοῦν are declined: πλώος, πλωῦς, *sailing*, μνώος, μνωῦς, *down*; ῥώος, ῥωῦς, *stream*; θρώος, θρωῦς, *noise*, φλώος, φλωῦς (= Attic φλέως), *bast*, *water-plant*; χνώος, χνωῦς, *down*; πνώος, πνωῦς, *blowing*, *breath*; κάνεον, κανοῦν, *basket*; also their compounds, whether substantive or adjective; a few names of relations, as ἀδελφιδέος, ἀδελφιδοῦς, *nephew*; and names in -θοος, -θους, and -νοος, -νους, as Πιάνθους, Πειρίθους. Uncontracted forms seldom occur in Attic.

For contract adjectives of this form, see 294.

ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION

206. The stem of a few masculines and feminines of this declension ends in ω instead of o , the ω appearing in all the cases. This is called the *Attic declension*, although it is also found in non-Attic writers.

207. Accent.—The accent is irregular: long ω of the ultima does not prevent the acute from standing on the antepenult, and the accent always remains the same as in the nominative singular; but the accent of the genitive and dative is not certain. See also 137.

208. The following are the declensions of δ νεώς, *temple*, and δ κάλως, *rope*:—

SINGULAR			DUAL		PLURAL	
N. V.	νεώς	κάλως	N. A. V.	νεώ κάλω νεῶν κάλῳ νεῶν κάλῳ	N. V.	νεῶν κάλων
Gen.	νεώ	κάλω			Gen.	νεῶν κάλων
Dat.	νεῶ	κάλῳ			Dat.	νεῶν κάλων
Acc.	νεῶν	κάλων			Acc.	νεῶν κάλων

209. NOTE.—No neuters occur, except rarely the doubtful ἀνώγειον, *upper floor* (for which ἀνώγειον is the regular form), and ἡμιέκτεων (Inscription), *half a έκτεύς*. But adjectives of this form have neuters in -ων; as ἱλεως, neuter ἱλεων (298).

210. NOTE.—(a) The Attic second declension belongs to only a few nouns; as δ λεώς, *people*; δ νεώς, *temple*; δ πρόνειος, *hall of a temple*; ἡ ἑως, *dawn*; ἡ γάλως, *sister-in-law*; δ ἀρνεώς, *ram*; δ λαγώς, *hare*; δ ταῶς, *peacock*; ἡ ἄλως, *threshing-floor*; δ τυφῶς, *whirlwind*; δ κάλως, *rope*; a few rare names of plants and one or two others; also some proper names, as ἡ Κέως, ἡ Τέως, ἡ Κῶς, δ Ἄθως, Μίνως, Τυνδάρεως, Μενέλεως, etc.

(b) Most of those in -εως are explained by older form in -αῖος or -ηος, from which they are derived by exchange of quantity (45); as νεῶς, Doric νᾱός, Ionic νηός; λεῶς, Hom. λαῖος; Μενέλεως (original accent retained), Hom. Μενέλαῖος. Some in -ως are due to contraction; λαγῶς (also accented λαγῶς) from Hom. λαγωός. So also adjectives of this form; as ἱλεως, *propitious*, for Hom. (also Tragic) ἱλαῖος; ἀγήρως, *free from old age*, from ἀγήραος. In some of the words of this declension the origin of the form is not certain.

(c) The forms in -ως are nearly always preferred by Attic writers, and are sometimes found in other dialects.

211. NOTE.—Some nouns drop ν of the accusative singular in the new Attic. So τὴν ἄλω, τὸν νεώ, τὸν λαγῶ or λαγῶ, τὸν Ἄθω, τὸν Μίνω, τὴν Κέω, τὴν Κῶ, τὴν Τέω. Ἡ ἑως, *dawn* (originally of the third declension),

has always τὴν ἑω. The accusative masculine and feminine of adjectives of this form never drops ν in Attic.

GENDER OF NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

212. Those in -ον are neuter. Most of those in -ος and -ως are masculine; but names of *females, trees, plants, countries, islands, and cities* are feminine. Of the other feminines, many of which were originally adjectives, the most important are here given.

1. Several words for *way* :—

ἄτραπός, <i>path</i>	κέλευθος, <i>road, wall</i>	οἶμος, <i>path</i>
ἄτραπιτός, <i>path</i>	λεωφόρος, <i>thoroughfare</i>	τρίβος (ἡ, ὁ), <i>path</i>
ἄμαξιτός, <i>carriage-road</i>	ὁδός, <i>way</i>	

2. Certain names of *minerals and earths* :—

ἄργιλος, <i>clay</i>	γύψος, <i>chalk</i>	σποδός, <i>ashes</i>
ἄσβολος, <i>soot</i>	κόπρος, <i>dirt</i>	τίτανος, <i>lime</i>
ἄσφαλτος, <i>asphalt</i>	μίλτος, <i>ochre</i>	ἵαλος, <i>glass</i>
βάσανος, <i>touchstone</i>	πλίνθος, <i>brick</i>	ψάμμος, <i>sand</i>
βήρυλλος, <i>beryl</i>	σάπφειρος, <i>sapphire</i>	ψῆφος, <i>pebble</i>
βῶλος, <i>clod</i>	σμάραγδος, <i>emerald</i>	

3. Certain names of *products of trees and plants* :—

ἄκυλος, <i>esculent acorn</i>	βίβλος, <i>paper, book</i>	νάρδος, <i>nard</i>
βάλανος, <i>acorn</i>	βύβλος, <i>paper, book</i>	ράβδος, <i>staff</i>
βύσσος, <i>linen</i>	δόκος, <i>beam</i>	

4. Certain names of *things hollow* :—

ἄκατος, <i>transport-vessel</i>	κάρδοπος, <i>kneading-trough</i>	σορός, <i>coffin</i>
ἄρριχος, <i>basket</i>	κίβωτός, <i>chest</i>	στάμνος, <i>jar</i>
ἀσάμινθος, <i>bathing-tub</i>	λήκυθος, <i>oil-flask</i>	τάφρος, <i>ditch</i>
θόλος, <i>dome, vault</i>	ληνός, <i>vat, winepress</i>	φωριαμός, <i>trunk</i>
κάμινος, <i>oven</i>	πρόχοος (πρόχους), <i>ewer</i>	χηλός, <i>coffer</i>
κάπετος, <i>trench</i>	πύελος, <i>bathing-tub</i>	

5. Many *adjectives* used as *nouns* :—

ἄνδρις (γῆ or χώρᾱ), <i>dry region</i>	ἔρημος (γῆ or χώρᾱ), <i>desert</i>
ἄτομος (οὐσιᾷ), <i>atom</i>	ἡπειρος (γῆ or χώρᾱ), <i>mainland</i>
αὐλειος (θύρᾱ), <i>house-door</i>	κάθετος (γραμμῇ), <i>a perpendicular</i>
βάρβαρος (γῆ), <i>foreign land</i>	νεός or νεῖός (γῆ), <i>fallow land</i>
διάλεκτος (γλῶσσα), <i>dialect</i>	ξύλοχος (χώρᾱ), <i>thicket</i>
διάμετρος (γραμμῇ), <i>diameter</i>	σύγκλητος (βουλῇ), <i>legislative assembly</i>
ἐμπλαστρος (δύναμις), <i>plaster</i>	

6. Also these :—

βάρβιτος, <i>lyre</i>	γνάθος, <i>jaw</i>	δρόσος, <i>dew</i>
γέρανος, <i>crane</i>	δέλτος, <i>writing-tablet</i>	κέρκος, <i>tail</i>

ὁ, ἡ κορυδαλλός, <i>tufted lark</i>	μήρινθος, <i>string</i>	ὁ, ἡ στρουθός (Att. στρουῖθος), <i>sparrow</i>
ὁ, ἡ κόρυδος (Att. κορυδός), <i>tufted lark</i>	νῆσος, <i>island</i>	τάμισος, <i>rennet</i>
	νόσος, <i>disease</i>	τήβεννος, <i>toga</i>
	ρίνός, <i>skin</i>	ψίαθος, <i>rush-mat</i>

7. These have different meanings according to the gender :—

ἡ ἵππος, <i>mare, cavalry</i>	ὁ, ἡ κρίσταλλος, <i>crystal</i>	ἡ λίθος, <i>some particular</i>
ὁ ἵππος, <i>horse</i>	ὁ κρίσταλλος, <i>ice</i>	kind of stone, as
ἡ λέκιθος, <i>yolk</i>	ἡ κύανος, <i>blue corn-flower</i>	diamond
ὁ λέκιθος, <i>pulse-porridge</i>	ὁ κύανος, <i>blue steel</i>	ὁ λίθος, <i>simply stone</i>

213. NOTE.—The gender of many of the words of the second declension varies in poetry and late Greek.

THIRD DECLENSION

214. The third declension includes all words whose stems end in a *consonant*, in a *close vowel* (ι or υ), or in a *diphthong* (αυ, ου, ευ, οι); also a few whose stems end in ο or ω. The case-endings (170) are added to the stem. The genitive singular case-ending -ος becomes -ως in some words.

215. The form of the nominative singular is not always sufficient to ascertain the stem; but by dropping -ος of the genitive singular, we can generally determine the stem.

216. Accent.—In general the accent follows the rules in 171. The following are special rules :—

1. Monosyllabic stems accent the case-ending in the genitive and dative of all numbers; if the case-ending is long, it receives the circumflex. Thus, μήν, *month*, μην-ός, μην-ί, μην-οῖν, μην-ῶν, μη-σί; but μῆν-α, μῆν-ε, μῆν-εσ. For exceptions to this special rule, see 217.

2. Nouns in -ις and -υς, with genitives in -εως, permit the acute on the antepenult in the genitive singular and plural (255, 2); as ἡ πόλις, *city*, πόλεως, πόλεων; ὁ πῆχυς, *cubit*, πήχεως, πήχεων.

3. The accusative of nouns in -ώ is oxytone in spite of the contraction; as ἡ ἠχώ, *echo*, acc. ἡχῶα, ἡχώ.

4. The nominative of monosyllabic neuters is perispomenon, as τὸ πῦρ, *fire*. Also that of masculine and feminine monosyllables which have ς in the nominative and ν in the accusative; as ὁ μῦς (acc. μῦν), *mouse*, ἡ ναῦς (ναῦν), *ship*, ὁ, ἡ βοῦς (βοῦν), *ox, cow*. Add also: ὁ, ἡ αἰξ (gen. αἰγός), *goat*; ἡ γλαυξ (γλανκός), *owl*; ἡ ἰχθῦς, *fish*; ὁ σφῦς, *hip*;

ὄφρως, *eyebrow*; πᾶς, *all* (320); εἷς, *one* (409); and except τὸ στάς, Attic for σταῖς, *dough*, ὁ κίς, *weevil*, and Epic λῖς, *lion*. See also 222.

5. The vocative of nouns in -εύς, -αὺς, -οὺς, and -ώ is perispomenon; as βασιλεὺς, *king*, voc. βασιλεῦ; ναὺς, *ship*, ναῦ; βοὺς, *ox*, cow, βοῦ; ἡχώ, *echo*, ἡχοῖ.

6. The accusative and vocative singular of perispomena in -ῦς (gen. -ῦος) are also perispomena; as ὁ μῦς, *mouse*, acc. μῦν, voc. μῦ. But ἰσχὺς (oxytone), *strength*, ἰσχύν, ἰσχῦ.

217. NOTE.—**Exceptions to 216, 1.**—(a) Nine monosyllables are paroxytone in the genitive dual and plural: ἡ δάς, *torch*; ὁ δμῶς, *slave*; ὁ θῶς, *jackal*; τὸ οὖς (gen. ὠτός), *ear*; ὁ, ἡ παῖς, *child*; ὁ σής, *moth*; ὁ Τρῶς, *Trojan*; ἡ φῶς, *blister*; τὸ φῶς, *light*. Thus, δάδων, δάδου; ὥτων, ὥτοι; παίδων, παίδου, etc.

(b) Monosyllabic participles accent the stem-syllable; as στάς, στάντ-ος, στάντ-ι, στάντ-οιν, στάντ-ων, στᾶ-σι. So also the interrogative pronoun τίς, τί; as τίν-ος, τίν-ι, τίν-οιν, τίν-ων, τί-σι. For the indefinite τῖς, τῖ, see 385, 2.

(c) The genitive and dative plural of πᾶς, *all* (320), οὐδεῖς and μηδεῖς, *none* (412), accent the penult: πάντ-ων, πᾶ-σι; οὐδέν-ων, οὐδέ-σι.

(d) Four contracted nouns are properispomena or paroxytone in all cases according to the last syllable: τὸ ἦρ from ἔαρ, *spring*; Epic τὸ κῆρ from κέαρ, *heart*; ὁ λᾶς from λᾶας, *stone*; and ὁ πρῶν from πρᾶφῶν, *headland*. Thus, ἦρ-ος, ἦρ-ι; κῆρ-ος, κῆρ-ι; λᾶ-ος, λᾶι, λᾶων; πρῶν-ος, πρῶν-ι. But στέαρ = στῆρ, *tallow*, στέατ-ος = στήτ-ός, στέατ-ι, στήτ-ι; φρέαρ, *well*, φρέατ-ος = φρητ-ός, φρητ-ί, φρητ-ῶν; Θράξ from Θράῡξ = Ionic Θρηῡξ or Θρηῡξ, Θρακ-ός = Θράικ-ος, Θρηκ-ός.

218. NOTE.—These also accent the case-ending in the genitive and dative: γυνή, *woman* (283, 5), ὁ, ἡ κύων, *dog* (283, 14); the syncopated genitive and dative singular of πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, ἀνήρ, *man*, ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*, except the dative plural in -άσι (243). For οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς, see 412.

219. NOTE.—These have the recessive accent (134) in the vocative singular.

(a) Πατήρ, ἀνήρ, θυγάτηρ, γαστήρ (243); σωτήρ, *savior*, Ἀπόλλων, and Ποσειδῶν (241, 5); and Homeric δᾶήρ, *brother-in-law*.

(b) Proper names in -ων, gen. -ονος or -οντος; as Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἀγάμεμνον; Σαρπήδων, Σάρπηδον; except those in -φρων, compounds of φρήν, as Λυκόφρων, Λυκόφρον; also Λακεδαίμων, voc. Λακεδαῖμον; and several others. Compare 308, 2.

(c) Compound paroxytone names in -ης, gen. -εος, -ους; as Σωκράτης, Σώκρατες (but compare 308, 1).

220. NOTE.—*Δημήτηρ*, *Demeter*, has recessive accent in all cases, whether syncopated or not (243, 2).

221. NOTE.—For the recessive accent in adjectives, see 308. For the accent of participles, see 330.

222. NOTE.—A contracted monosyllable is perispomenon if the open form was accented on the penult; as *παῖς* from *παῖς*; *φῶς*, *light*, from *φᾶος*; *Θρῆξ* from *Θράϊξ*. But if the ultima was accented, it is oxytone; as *φῶς*, *blister*, from *φῶϊς*; *δᾶς*, *torch*, from *δαῖς*. See 141.

223. Quantity.—1. The quantity is obvious from the table, 171; but nouns in *-εῖς* have long *ā* in the accusatives; as *βασιλεύς*, *βασιλέα*, *βασιλέας* (see 45 and 266).

2. Monosyllabic nominatives have their vowel long; as *τὸ πῦρ*, *fire*; *ὁ γῦψ*, *vulture*; *ὁ ψᾶρ*, *starling*; *ἡ ῥίψ*, *mat-work*; except a few of those in *-ᾱξ* and *-ῖξ*.

3. The quantity of the vowel of the ultima in the nominative of most other words must be learned by practice.

FORMATION OF CASES

224. Nominative Singular.—The following are the general rules for the formation of the nominative singular of nouns, adjectives, and participles from the stem:—

1. In neuters the nominative singular is the simple stem. Final *-τ* of the stem is dropped (109).

Σῶμα, *body*, *σώματ-ος*; *μέλι*, *honey*, *μέλιτ-ος*; *γάλα*, *milk*, *γάλακτ-ος*; *νᾶπν*, *mustard*, *νάπν-ος*; *γέρας*, *prize*, *γερασ-ος*, *γέρα-ος*, *γέρως* (244); *νέκταρ*, *nectar*, *νέκταρ-ος*; *μέλαν* (neuter of *μέλᾱς*), *black*, *μέλαν-ος*; *σαφές* (neuter of *σαφής*), *clear*, *σαφεσ-ος*, *σαφέ-ος*, *σαφοῦς* (244); *χαρίεν* (neuter of *χαρίεις*), *graceful*, *χαρίεντ-ος*; *εὐδαιμον* (neuter of *εὐδαίμων*), *fortunate*, *εὐδαίμων-ος*; *λέγον* (neuter of *λέγων*), *saying*, *λέγοντ-ος*; *λύσαν* (neuter of *λύσας*), *having loosed*, *λύσαντ-ος*; *τιθέν* (neuter of *τιθείς*), *placing*, *τιθέντ-ος*; *δεικνύν* (neuter of *δεικνύς*), *showing*, *δεικνύντ-ος*. For the masculine of these adjectives and participles, see 2 and 3 below.

For exceptions in formation, see 238; 239; 241, 3; 245, 1.

2. Masculine and feminine stems, except those ending in *-ν*, *-ρ*, *-σ*, *-οντ* (see 3 below), form the nominative singular by adding *s* and making the regular euphonic changes.

Κόραξ, *raven*, *κόρακ-ος*; *ἡ μάστιξ*, *scourge*, *μάστιγ-ος*; *ὁ ὄνυξ*, *nail*, *ὄνυχ-ος*; *ἡ νύξ*, *night*, *νυκτ-ός*; *ὁ σάλπιγξ*, *trumpet*, *σάλπιγγ-ος*; *ὁ γῦψ*, *vulture*, *γῦπ-ός*; *ἡ φλέψ*, *vein*, *φλεβ-ός*; *ἡ ἐσθῆς*, *garment*, *ἐσθητ-ος*; *ἡ λαμπάς*, *torch*, *λαμπάδ-ος*; *ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις*, *bird*, *ὄρνιθ-ος*; *γίγας*, *giant*, *γίγαντ-ος*; *ἅλς*, *salt*, *ἅλ-ός*; *πᾶς*, *all*, *παντ-ός*; *χαρίεις*, *graceful*, *χαρίεντ-ος*;

λύσας, *having loosed*, λύσαντ-ος ; τιθείς, *placing*, τιθέντ-ος ; δεικνύς, *showing*, δεικνύντ-ος. For the neuter of these adjectives and participles, see 1 above.

For the perfect participle in -ώς, gen. -ότ-ος, see 331 ; for other exceptions in formation, see 236, 1, 2, 6.

3. Masculine and feminine stems in -ν-, -ρ-, -σ-, -οντ- form the nominative singular by lengthening the last vowel, if it is short : ε to η, and ο to ω. Final τ in -οντ- is dropped.

Ποιμήν, *shepherd*, ποιμέν-ος ; ὁ μήν, *month*, μην-ός ; δαίμων, *divinity*, δαίμον-ος ; ὁ ἀγών, *contest*, ἀγών-ος ; ὁ αἰθήρ, *ether*, αἰθέρ-ος ; ὁ θήρ, *wild beast*, θηρ-ός ; ῥήτωρ, *orator*, ῥήτορ-ος ; φῶρ, *thief*, φωρ-ός ; Σωκράτης, *Socrates*, Σωκράτεσ-ος, Σωκράτε-ος, Σωκράτους (245, 2) ; σαφής, *clear*, σαφεσ-ος, σαφέ-ος, σαφοῦς (244) ; γέρων, *old man*, γέροντ-ος ; λέγων, *saying*, λέγοντ-ος ; Ξενοφῶν, *Xenophon*, Ξενοφώντ-ος. For the neuter of adjectives in -ες, and of participles in -ον, see 1 above.

For participles in -ούς, gen. -όντ-ος, from verbs in -ωμι, see 331 ; for other exceptions in formation, see 236, 5 ; 241, 1, 2.

4. Stems ending in a vowel or diphthong add σ to form the nominative ; except nouns in -ώ, genitive -ο-ος, -οῦς.

Ἡρως, *hero*, ἥρω-ος ; ἡ πόλις, *city*, πόλε-ως (255, 2) ; ὁ ἰχθύς, *fish*, ἰχθύ-ος ; βασιλεύς, *king*, βασιλέ-ως (262, 1) ; γράυς, *old woman*, γρᾱ-ός (263) ; ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, *ox*, βο-ός ; ὁ, ἡ οἷς, *sheep*, οἰ-ός ; but ἡ πειθῶ, *persuasion*, πειθο-ος, πειθοῦς.

225. Genitive and Dative Singular.—1. The genitive singular is formed by adding -ος to the stem ; for examples, see the paradigms. But -ως is found for -ος in the genitive singular : of nouns in -εύς (262, 1), of certain nouns in -ις and -υς (255, 2), of ἄστυ (255, 2), and of ναῦς (263). For the contraction of -ε-ος (from -εσ-ος) and -ο-ος to -ους, see 244, 246, and 249 ; for -α-ος (from -ασ-ος) contracted to -ως, see 246.

2. The dative singular is formed by adding -ι to the stem ; for examples, see the paradigms.

226. Accusative Singular.—1. Masculines and feminines with stems ending in a consonant (except those mentioned in 3 below) add -α for the accusative.

Φλέψ, *phlegm*, φλέβ-α ; κόραξ, *crow*, κόρακ-α ; ἐσθής, *garment*, ἐσθήτ-α ; λέων, *lion*,λέοντ-α ; λαμπάς, *torch*, λαμπάδ-α ; ἄλς, *sea*, ἄλ-α ; δαίμων, *demon*, δαίμον-α ; ῥήτωρ, *orator*, ῥήτορ-α.

2. Vowel stems add -ν ; but stems in -ευ- drop ν and have -ᾱ, and stems in -ω- or -ο- have -α.

Πόλις, πόλιν ; ὁ πῆχυς, *cubit*, πῆχυν ; ναῦς, ναῦν ; βοῦς, βοῦν ; βασιλεύς, βασιλεῖᾱ (262, 1) ; ἥρως, *hero*, ἥρω-α or ἥρῳ (250, 2), πειθῶ, πειθο-α, πειθῶ (250, 3).

3. *Barytones* in *-is* and *-us*, with stems in *-τ-, -δ-,* or *-θ-*, reject the final consonant of the stem and add *ν*.

Ἡ χάρις (χαριτ-), *grace*, χάριν; ἡ ἔρις (ἐριδ-), *strife*, ἔριν; ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), *bird*, ὄρνιν; ἑπῆλυς (ἐπηλυδ-), *stranger*, ἑπῆλιν; εὐελπίς (εὐελπιδ-), *hopeful*, εὐέλπιν; but the oxytone ἡ ἐλπίς, *hope*, has ἐλπίδ-α.

227. NOTE.—Nominatives in *-ης* with stems in *-ες-* add *-α* and contract; as Σωκράτης, Σωκρατε(σ)-α, Σωκράτη (244). For *-ω* from *-ο(σ)α* in the accusative of comparatives in *-ίων* or *-ων*, see 351. For various exceptions in Attic, see 236, 3; 241, 4; 247, c; 262, 1. Other exceptions to the rules in 226 belong to the Ionic dialect and to poetry.

228. Vocative Singular.—1. Nouns with mute stems, except those in 3 below, have the vocative the same as the nominative; φύλαξ (φυλακ-), *watchman*; Ἀραψ (Ἀραβ-), *Arab*. For more examples, see the paradigms.

2. *Barytones* with liquid stems have the vocative like the stem; as δαίμων (δαιμον-), voc. δαίμον. But *oxytones* with liquid stems have the vocative the same as the nominative; as ποιμήν (ποιμεν-), *shepherd*; ὁ αἰών (αἰων-), *age*.

3. Those with stems in *-ιδ-*, and *barytones* with stems in *-ντ-* (but not participles) have the vocative like the stem.

Ἡ τυραννίς (τυραννιδ-), *tyranny*, voc. τυραννί; λέων (λεοντ-), *lion*, λέον; γίγας (γιγαντ-), *giant*, γίγαν.

4. All others, *except participles*, have the vocative like the stem. For examples, see the paradigms.

229. NOTE.—For various exceptions, see 236, 7; 241, 5; 247, c; 249, 250, 251, 254.

230. Nominative and Genitive Plural.—The nominative plural of masculines and feminines is formed by adding *-ες* to the stem; that of neuters by adding *-α*. The genitive plural adds *-ων* to the stem. For examples, see the paradigms. For the contraction of *-ε-ες* and *-ε-α* to *-εις* and *-η*, see 255, 2; 262, 1; 244. For the contraction of *-ο(σ)ες* and *-ο(σ)α* to *-ους* and *-ω* in comparatives in *-ίων* and *-ων*, see 353.

231. Dative Plural.—The dative plural is formed by adding *-σι* to the stem and making the regular euphonic changes.

Λαίλαψ (λαίλαπ-), λαίλαψι; φλέψ (φλεβ-), φλεψί; κατῆλιψ (κατηλιφ-), κατῆλιψι; φύλαξ (φυλακ-), φύλαξι; σάλπιγξ (σαλπιγγ-), σάλπιγξι; ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), ὄνυξι; σῶμα (σωματ-), σώμασι; φυγὰς (φυγαδ-), φυγάσι; ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), ὀρνίσι (84); χαρίεις (χαριεντ-, χαριετ-), χαρίεσι (321, 2); ἄλς (ἄλ-), ἄλσι; ῥήτωρ (ῥητορ-), ῥήτορσι; δαίμων (δαιμον-), δαίμοσι (91); γίγας (γιγαντ-), γίγασι; ἰσθάς (ισταντ-), ἰσθᾶσι; γέρον (γεροντ-), γέροισι; λύων (λύοντ-), λύουσι; λυθείς (λυθεντ-), λυθείσι; δεικνὺς (δεικνυτ-),

δεικνῦσι (90, 3 and 4); τριήρης (τριηρεσ-, τριήρεσι; βασιλεύς (βασιλεν-, βασιλεῦσι; βοῦς (βου-, βουσί; ναῦς (ναυ-, ναυσί).

For the change in syncope nouns, see 243. The endings -σσι and -εσσι occur in the dialects.

232. Accusative Plural.—Consonant stems add -ας for the accusative plural. For -ās in the accusative plural of nouns in -εύς, see 262, 1. For the accusative plural of stems in -εσ-, see 307; of stems in -ι- and -υ-, see 255, 2; of stems in -ου-, -αν-, -οι-, see 263. For -ους and -ω in the accusative plural of comparatives in -ίων, see 353.

233. The paradigms of the third declension will be given in the following groups:—

1. Nouns with stems ending in a mute: π, β, φ; κ, γ, χ; τ, δ, θ
2. " " " " liquid: λ, ν, ρ
3. " " " " σ
4. " " " " ω or ο
5. " " " " a simple close vowel: ι or υ
6. " " " " a diphthong: ευ, αυ, ου, οι

MUTE STEMS

234. For the formation of cases, see 224–232. For the euphonic changes, see 40; 41 (b); 84; 90, 3 and 4; 91. For the change of aspiration in θρίξ, see 102.

235. Masculines and Feminines.

	ἡ λαίλαψ	ἡ φλέψ	ὁ φύλαξ	ὁ σάλπιγξ	ἡ θρίξ	ἡ ἐσθής
	<i>hurricane</i>	<i>vein</i>	<i>watchman</i>	<i>trumpet</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>dress</i>
<i>Stem</i>	λαίλαπ-	φλεβ-	φυλακ-	σαλπιγγ-	τριχ-	ἐσθητ-

SINGULAR

Nom.	λαίλαψ	φλέψ	φύλαξ	σάλπιγξ	θρίξ	ἐσθής
Gen.	λαίλαπος	φλεβός	φύλακος	σάλπιγγος	τριχός	ἐσθήτος
Dat.	λαίλαπι	φλεβί	φύλακι	σάλπιγγι	τριχί	ἐσθήτι
Acc.	λαίλαπα	φλέβα	φύλακα	σάλπιγγα	τρίχα	ἐσθήτα
Voc.	λαίλαψ	φλέψ	φύλαξ	σάλπιγξ	θρίξ	ἐσθής

DUAL

N. A. V.	λαίλαπε	φλέβε	φύλακε	σάλπιγγε	τρίχε	ἐσθήτε
G. D.	λαίλαποιν	φλεβοῖν	φυλάκοιν	σαλπίγγοιν	τριχοῖν	ἐσθήτοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	λαίλαπες	φλέβες	φύλακες	σάλπιγγες	τρίχες	ἐσθῆτες
Gen.	λαίλαπων	φλεβῶν	φυλάκων	σαλπίγγων	τριχῶν	ἐσθήτων
Dat.	λαίλαψι	φλεβί	φύλαξι	σάλπιγγι	θρίξι	ἐσθήσι
Acc.	λαίλαπας	φλέβας	φύλακας	σάλπιγγας	τρίχας	ἐσθήτας

	ὁ γίγας	ὁ λέων	ἡ λαμπάς	ἡ ἐλπὶς	ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις
	<i>giant</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>torch</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>bird</i>
Stem	γίγαντ-	λεοντ-	λαμπαδ-	ἐλπιδ-	ὀρνιθ-

SINGULAR

Nom.	γίγας	λέων	λαμπάς	ἐλπὶς	ὄρνις
Gen.	γίγαντος	λέοντος	λαμπάδος	ἐλπίδος	ὀρνίθου
Dat.	γίγαντι	λέοντι	λαμπάδι	ἐλπίδι	ὀρνίθι
Acc.	γίγαντα	λέοντα	λαμπάδα	ἐλπίδα	ὀρνῖν
Voc.	γίγαν	λέον	λαμπάς	ἐλπί	ὀρνῖς

DUAL

N. A. V.	γίγαντε	λέοντε	λαμπάδε	ἐλπίδε	ὀρνίθε
G. D.	γιγάντοιιν	λεόντοιιν	λαμπάδοιν	ἐλπίδοιν	ὀρνίθοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	γίγαντες	λέοντες	λαμπάδες	ἐλπίδες	ὀρνίθες
Gen.	γίγαντων	λεόντων	λαμπάδων	ἐλπίδων	ὀρνίθων
Dat.	γίγασιν	λέονσιν	λαμπάσιν	ἐλπίσιν	ὀρνίθιν
Acc.	γίγαντας	λέοντας	λαμπάδας	ἐλπίδας	ὀρνίθας

So are declined : ὁ γύψ, γυψός, *vulture* ; ὁ Ἄραβ, Ἀραβος, *Arabian* ; ἡ κατήλιψ, κατήλιφος, *upper storey* ; ἡ κλίμαξ, κλίμακος, *ladder* ; ἡ μάστιξ, μάστιγος, *whip* ; ὁ ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, *nail* ; ὁ, ἡ λύγξ, λυγρός, *lynx* ; ἡ νύξ, νυκτός, *night* ; ὁ θής, θητός, *hired man* ; ὁ γέρων, γέροντος, *old man*.

236. 1. Words in -ιξ and -υξ always have short ι and υ in the nominative singular and in the dative plural, even if they have long ι or υ in the other cases ; as ἡ φοῖνιξ (φοινῖκ-), *palm*, φοίνικ-ος, φοίνικ-ι, etc., but φοῖνιξι ; κήρυξ (κηρυῖκ-), *herald*, κήρυκ-ος, κήρυκ-ι, etc., but κήρυξι.

2. In ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *fox*, ἀλώπεκ-ος, the stem lengthens ε to η and takes σ. In ὁ πούς, *foot*, ποδ-ός, the stem lengthens ο to ου and takes σ. In πᾶν (neuter of πᾶς, *all*), παντ-ός, short α is lengthened.

3. Ὁ κλείς (κλειδ-), *key*, has acc. sing. κλείν or rarely κλείδα, acc. pl. κλείς or κλείδας.

4. Ὁ, ἡ παῖς (παιδ-), *child*, has the vocative παῖ.

5. Ὁ ὀδούς (Ionic ὀδών), *tooth*, ὀδόντ-ος, forms the nominative like a participle in -ους.

6. Poetic δάμαρ, *wife*, δάμαρτ-ος, does not add σ, but δάμαρς occurs in Doric.

7. Proper names in -ās (gen. -αντ-ος) have voc. -ās in Attic, as Αἰᾶς (Αἶαντ-), *Ajax*, voc. Αἰᾶς in Attic, but Αἶαν in Homer.

8. Masculine and neuter participial stems in -οντ- from verbs in

-ωμι form nominatives in -ούς and -όν; as διδούς, διδόν, *giving*, gen. διδόντ-ος (see 329). The masculine and neuter stem of the perfect active participle ends in -οτ- and forms nominatives in -ώς and -ός; as λελυκώς, λελυκός, *having loosed*, gen. λελυκότ-ος (see 329).

9. Barytones in -ις and -υς (with stems in -τ-, -δ-, or -θ-) often have -α instead of -ν in poetry, see 890. Many in -ις, with stems in -τ-, -δ-, -θ-, appear to have been originally vowel stems.

237. Neuters.

	τὸ σῶμα	τὸ ἥπαρ	τὸ πέρασ	τὸ κέρασ
	<i>body</i>	<i>liver</i>	<i>end</i>	<i>horn</i>
Stem	σωματ-	ἥπατ-	περατ-	κερασ-, κεράτ-

SINGULAR

N. A. V.	σῶμα	ἥπαρ (238)	πέρασ (239)	κέρασ (239)
Gen.	σώματος	ἥπατος	πέρατος	κέρᾱτος, (κεραος) κέρως
Dat.	σώματι	ἥπατι	πέρατι	κέρᾱτι, (κεραῖ) κέραι

DUAL

N. A. V.	σώματε	ἥπατε	πέρατε	κέρᾱτε, (κεραε) κέρᾱ
G. D.	σωμάτοιιν	ἥπάτοιιν	περάτοιιν	κέρᾱτοιιν, (κεραοιν) κέρῶν

PLURAL

N. A. V.	σώματα	ἥπατα	πέρατα	κέρᾱτα, (κεραα) κέρᾱ
Gen.	σωμάτων	ἥπάτων	περάτων	κέρᾱτων, (κεραων) κέρῶν
Dat.	σώμασι	ἥπασι	πέρασι	κέρᾱσι

Like σῶμα are declined: γάλα, γάλακτ-ος, *milk*; μέλι, μέλιτ-ος, *honey*; σταῖς, σταιτ-ός (Doric and Ionic) = Attic στῆς, στατ-ός, *dough*; and many neuters in -μα, as πᾶγμα, πᾶγματ-ος, *thing*; στόμα, *mouth*; σῆμα, *sign*. Also φῶς (contr. from φάος), *light*, gen. φωτ-ός (but Homer has φάος, stem φαεσ-, used also in Attic tragedy).

238. Some neuter stems in -ατ- form the nominative singular in -αρ, as ἥπαρ, ἥπατ-ος above. The stem ended, perhaps, originally in -αρτ-. Like ἥπαρ are declined: Epic εἶδαρ, *food*; Epic ἡμαρ, *day*; Epic and poetic ὄνειαρ, *profit*; οἰθαρ, *udder*; Epic and poetic πείραρ, *end*; δέλεαρ, *bait*; φρέαρ = Attic φρέαρ, φρέατ-ος, *well*; στέαρ = Attic στεᾶρ, στεᾶτ-ος, *tallow*; poetic κτέαρ, *possession*; ὄναρ, *dream*, ὕπαρ, *waking vision*, and some others, mostly poetic, occur only in the nominative and accusative. Two stems in -ατ- have nominatives in -ωρ: ὕδαρ, ὕδατ-ος, *water*; and σκῶρ, σκατ-ός, *dirt*.

239. The noun πέρασ has two stems: πέρασ- for the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and περατ- for the other cases; so

also *τέρας* (τερασ- and τερατ-), *prodigy*. *Κέρας* has two stems: *κερασ-* (with the genitive -α(σ)-os like *γέρας*, 246) used throughout except in the dative plural; and *κερᾶτ-*, used throughout except in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular. The form *κέρως* is always used in speaking of the wing of an army. For *κέραι* we sometimes find wrongly *κέρα*. See also the dialectic forms of these two words.

LIQUID STEMS

240. For the formation of cases, see 224–232. For the euphonic changes, see 41 (*b*); 90, 3; 91.

	ὁ ἄλς <i>salt</i>	ὁ ποιμήν <i>shepherd</i>	ἡ φρήν <i>mind</i>	ἡ ῥίς <i>nose</i>	ὁ αἰών <i>age</i>
<i>Stem</i>	ἀλ-	ποιμεν-	φρεν-	ῥίν-	αἰων-
SINGULAR					
Nom.	ἄλς	ποιμήν	φρήν	ῥίς (241, 1)	αἰών
Gen.	ἁλός	ποιμένος	φρενός	ῥινός	αἰώνος
Dat.	ἁλί	ποιμένι	φρενί	ῥινί	αἰώνι
Acc.	ἄλα	ποιμένα	φρένα	ῥίνα	αἰώνα
Voc.	ἄλς	ποιμήν	φρήν	ῥίς	αἰών
DUAL					
N. A. V.	ἄλε	ποιμένε	φρένε	ῥίνε	αἰώνε
G. D.	ἁλοῖν	ποιμένοιν	φρενοῖν	ῥινοῖν	αἰώνοιν
PLURAL					
N. V.	ἄλες	ποιμένες	φρένες	ῥίνες	αἰώνες
Gen.	ἁλῶν	ποιμένων	φρενῶν	ῥινῶν	αἰώνων
Dat.	ἁλσί	ποιμέσι	φρεσί	ῥισί	αἰώσι
Acc.	ἄλας	ποιμένας	φρένας	ῥίνας	αἰώνας
	ὁ ἡγεμών <i>leader</i>	ὁ δαίμων <i>divinity</i>	ὁ θήρ <i>beast</i>	ὁ κρᾶτήρ <i>mixing-bowl</i>	ὁ ῥήτωρ <i>orator</i>
<i>Stem</i>	ἡγεμον-	δαίμον-	θηρ-	κρᾶτηρ-	ῥήτορ-
SINGULAR					
Nom.	ἡγεμών	δαίμων	θήρ	κρᾶτήρ	ῥήτωρ
Gen.	ἡγεμόνος	δαίμονος	θηρός	κρᾶτήρος	ῥήτορος
Dat.	ἡγεμόνι	δαίμονι	θηρί	κρᾶτήρι	ῥήτορι
Acc.	ἡγεμόνα	δαίμονα	θῆρα	κρᾶτήρα	ῥήτορα
Voc.	ἡγεμών	δαίμον	θήρ	κρᾶτήρ	ῥήτορ
DUAL					
N. A. V.	ἡγεμόνε	δαίμονε	θῆρε	κρᾶτήρε	ῥήτορε
G. D.	ἡγεμόνοιν	δαίμόνοιν	θηροῖν	καρᾶτήροιν	ῥήτόροιν

PLURAL

N. V.	ἡγεμόνες	δαίμονες	θῆρες	κρᾱτήρες	ῥήτορες
Gen.	ἡγεμόνων	δαιμόνων	θηρῶν	κρᾱτήρων	ῥητόρων
Dat.	ἡγεμόσι	δαίμοσι	θηρσί	κρᾱτήρσι	ῥήτορσι
Acc.	ἡγεμόνας	δαίμονας	θῆρας	κρᾱτήρας	ῥήτορας

241. 1. Stems in *-iv-* take *s* and form the nominative in *-is*; as *ὁ ῥίς, ῥίν-ός*; *ὁ δελφίς, dolphin, δελφίν-ος*. But in late Greek forms like *ῥίν* and *δελφίν* occur.

2. These also add *-s*: *εἷς, one, ἐν-ός*; *ὁ κτεῖς, comb, κτεν-ός (±)*; *μέλας, black, μέλαν-ος*; *τάλας, wretched, τάλαν-ος*; also *μείς* or *μῆν, month, μην-ός*.

3. *Τὸ πῦρ, fire, πῦρ-ός*, lengthens the vowel in the nominative singular. *Ὁ ἄλς* is the only noun with a stem in *λ*.

4. *Ἀπόλλων* and *Ποσειδῶν* have the accusative *Ἀπόλλωνα* and *Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶνα* and *Ποσειδῶ*.

5. *Ἀπόλλων* (*Ἀπολλων-*), *Ποσειδῶν* (*Ποσειδων-*), and *σωτήρ* (*σωτηρ-*), *preserver*, shorten *ω* and *η* in the vocative and have recessive accent: *Ἀπολλων, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ*. For the recessive accent in these words and in certain others, see 219, 220, and 308.

242. For *-ω* and *-ους* from *-ο(σ)-α* and *-ο(σ)-ες* in comparatives in *-ίων* and *-ων*, see 353. For a few vocatives in *-οῖ* from stems in *-ον*, see 254. For the dative plural of *ὁ ἀστήρ, star*, see 243, 2.

243. Syncopated Stems in -ερ-.—1. The nouns *πατήρ, father, μήτηρ, mother, θυγάτηρ, daughter*, and *ἡ γαστήρ, belly*, drop *ε* of the stem in the genitive and dative singular, and accent the ending of those cases. In the other cases *ε* is retained and accented, but the vocative singular has recessive accent. In the dative plural *-ερ-* is changed to *-ρά-*.

2. *Ἀνὴρ, man*, drops *ε* of the stem *ἀνερ-* before a vowel and inserts *δ* before *ρ*; in other respects it is declined like *πατήρ*. *Ὁ ἀστήρ, star, ἀστέρ-ος*, is regular, but has the dative plural *ἀστράσι*. *Δημήτηρ, Demeter*, syncopates all the oblique cases and then accents the first syllable, thus: *Δημήτηρ*, gen. (*Δημήτερος*) *Δήμητρος*, dat. (*Δημήτερι*) *Δήμητρι*, acc. (*Δημήτερα*) *Δήμητρα*, voc. *Δήμητερ*.

3. Declension of *πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ*, and *ἀνὴρ*.

SINGULAR

Nom.	πατήρ		μήτηρ		θυγάτηρ
Gen.	(πατέρος) πατρός	(μητέρος)	μητρός	(θυγατέρος)	θυγατρός
Dat.	(πατέρι) πατρί	(μητέρι)	μητρί	(θυγατέρι)	θυγατρί

Acc.	πατέρα	μητέρα	θυγατέρα
Voc.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ
DUAL			
N. A. V.	πατέρε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε
G. D.	πατέροιν	μητέροιν	θυγατέροιν
PLURAL			
N. V.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες
Gen.	πατέρων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων
Dat.	πατράσι	μητράσι	θυγατράσι
Acc.	πατέρας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας

SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
Nom.	ἄνῆρ			Nom. (ἀνέρες)	ἄνδρες
Gen. (ἀνέρος)	ἀνδρός	N. A. V. (ἀνέρε)	ἄνδρε	Gen. (ἀνέρων)	ἀνδρῶν
Dat. (ἀνέρι)	ἀνδρί	G. D. (ἀνέροιν)	ἀνδροῖν	Dat.	ἀνδράσι
Acc. (ἀνέρα)	ἄνδρα			Acc. (ἀνέρας)	ἄνδρας
Voc.	ἄνερ			Voc. (ἀνέρες)	ἄνδρες

For dialectic and poetic forms of these words, occurring in Attic poetry, see 895.

STEMS ENDING IN σ

244. Stems ending in -σ- drop this -σ- before all case-endings (105); two vowels thus brought together contract.

245. Stems ending in -σ- embrace the following:—

1. Many neuter stems in -εσ-, which changes to -ος in the nominative singular.

2. Stems in -εσ- of masculine proper names, which change -εσ- to -ης in the nominative singular.

3. Adjective stems in -εσ- with nominatives in -ης, -ες, see 306.

4. A few neuters in -ασ-.

5. One in -οσ-, ἡ αἰδώς (αἰδοσ-), *shame*.

246. 1. Declension of τὸ γένος (γενεσ-), *race*, Σωκράτης (Σωκρατεσ-) *Socrates*, and τὸ γέρας (γερασ-), *prize*.

SINGULAR					
N. A. V.	γένος	γέρας		N.	Σωκράτης
Gen.	(γένεος) γένους	(γέραος) γέρας		G. (Σωκρατέος)	Σωκρατούς
Dat.	(γένει) γένει	(γέραϊ) γέραι		D. (Σωκρατέϊ)	Σωκρατεί
				A. (Σωκρατέα)	Σωκράτη
				V.	Σώκρατες

DUAL

N. A. V.	(γένεε)	γένει	(γέραε)	γέρᾱ
G. D.	(γενέοιν)	γενοῖν	(γεράοιν)	γερῶν

PLURAL

N. A. V.	(γένεα)	γένη	(γέραα)	γέρᾱ
Gen.	(γενένων)	γενῶν	(γεράων)	γερῶν
Dat.		γένεσι		γέρασι

2. Like γένος are declined τὸ τεῖχος, *wall*, μέλος, *song*, ἔτος, *year*, and many others.

Like Σωκράτης are declined many names, as Ἀριστοφάνης, Διογένης.

Like γέρας are declined only: τὸ σέλας, *brightness*; σφέλας, *foot-stool*; δέπας, *goblet*; γῆρας, *old age*; κρέας, *flesh*; σκέπας, *covering*. For κέρας (κερασ- and κεράτ-), *horn*, πέρας (περασ- and περατ-), *end*, and τέρας (τερασ- and τερατ-), *prodigy*, see 237 and 239. For peculiar dialectic forms (rare in Attic) of these and of certain others, see 896 and 897.

247. NOTE.—(a) Neuters in -os contract -ea to -ā if an ε precedes; as κλέος (κλεεσ-), *glory*, nom. pl. κλεᾶ from κλε-εα (compare 307).

(b) Uncontracted forms of stems in -εσ- occur in Attic poetry. Rarely the dual in -εε is found uncontracted, as γένεε. The genitive plural -έων is often found uncontracted even in prose; as τειχέ-ων, κερδέ-ων.

(c) Proper names in -ης, gen. -εος, often have an accusative in -ην, as in the first declension: Σωκράτη or Σωκράτην; less often a vocative in -η: Ξενοπίθεος or Ξενοπείθη.

248. Proper names in -κλέης, compounds of κλέος (κλεεσ-), *glory*, have a *double contraction* in the dative. Περικλέης, Περικλῆς, *Pericles*, is thus declined:—

Nom.	(Περικλέης)	Περικλῆς
Gen.	(Περικλέεος)	Περικλέους
Dat.	(Περικλέει)	Περικλεῖ
Acc.	(Περικλέεα)	Περικλεᾶ
Voc.	(Περικλέες)	Περικλείς

Uncontracted forms occur in Attic poetry.

249. Ἡ αἰδώς (αἰδοσ-), *shame*, has gen. (αἰδο-ος) αἰδοῦς, dat. (αἰδοῖ) αἰδοῖ, acc. (αἰδοα) αἰδῶ, voc. like nom.; no dual or plural. It is declined like nouns in -ῶ (250, 3), except in the vocative; but the accent of the accusative in -ῶ is regular. Like αἰδώς is declined the Ionic ἡ ῥῶς, *dawn*, while Attic ἡ ἕως is of the Attic second declension (206).

STEMS ENDING IN ω OR o

250. 1. These are few in number. Those in $-\omega$ form masculines in $-\omega s$, gen. $-\omega-os$. Those in $-o$ form feminines in $-\acute{\omega}$, gen. $-o\acute{\upsilon}s$ (from $-o-os$).

2. The masculines may contract the dative singular $-\omega i$ to $-\psi$, the accusative singular $-\omega a$ to $-\omega$, the nominative and the accusative plural $-\omega es$ and $-\omega as$ to $-\omega s$. But monosyllables do not contract.

3. Feminines contract in the genitive to $-o\acute{\upsilon}s$, in the dative to $-o\acute{\iota}$, in the accusative to $-\acute{\omega}$ (with irregular acute accent, 216, 3). The vocative singular in $-o\acute{\iota}$ probably belongs to an earlier form of the stem in $-oi-$; and the grammarians and older inscriptions show a nominative in $-\psi$, as $\Lambda\eta\tau\psi$, $\Sigma\alpha\pi\phi\psi$.

251. Declension of \acute{o} $\eta\rho\omega s$, *hero*, \acute{o} $\theta\acute{\omega}s$, *jackal* (205), $\acute{\eta}$ $\acute{\eta}\chi\acute{\omega}$, *echo*.

SINGULAR

Nom.	$\eta\rho\omega s$	$\theta\acute{\omega}s$	$\acute{\eta}\chi\acute{\omega}$
Gen.	$\eta\rho\omega s$	$\theta\acute{\omega}s$	($\eta\chi oos$) $\acute{\eta}\chi o\acute{\upsilon}s$
Dat.	$\eta\rho\omega i$ or $\eta\rho\psi$	$\theta\omega\acute{\iota}$	($\eta\chi o\acute{\iota}$) $\acute{\eta}\chi o\acute{\iota}$
Acc.	$\eta\rho\omega a$ or $\eta\rho\omega$	$\theta\acute{\omega}a$	($\eta\chi oa$) $\acute{\eta}\chi\acute{\omega}$
Voc.	$\eta\rho\omega s$	$\theta\acute{\omega}s$	$\acute{\eta}\chi o\acute{\iota}$

DUAL

N. A. V.	$\eta\rho\omega e$	$\theta\acute{\omega}e$
G. D.	$\eta\rho\acute{\omega}oiv$	$\theta\acute{\omega}oiv$

PLURAL

N. V.	$\eta\rho\omega es$ or $\eta\rho\omega s$	$\theta\acute{\omega}es$
Gen.	$\eta\rho\acute{\omega}ων$	$\theta\acute{\omega}ων$
Dat.	$\eta\rho\omega σι$	$\theta\omega σι$
Acc.	$\eta\rho\omega as$ or $\eta\rho\omega s$	$\theta\acute{\omega}as$

252. NOTE.—Like $\eta\rho\omega s$ and $\theta\acute{\omega}s$ are declined $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\omega s$, *father's brother*, $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\rho\omega s$, *sister's brother*, $\delta\mu\acute{\omega}s$ (217) and $\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\delta\mu\acute{\omega}s$, *slave*, and $\tau\rho\acute{\omega}s$, *Trojan*. Several rarely have forms of the Attic second declension; as gen. $\eta\rho\omega$ (like $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$).

253. NOTE.—The feminines in $-\acute{\omega}$ are mostly women's names; as $\Gamma\omicron\rho\gamma\acute{\omega}$, $\Lambda\eta\tau\acute{\omega}$, $\text{Καλυψ}\acute{\omega}$; also $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\acute{\omega}$, *persuasion*; $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}$, *well-being*; $\lambda\epsilon\chi\acute{\omega}$, *woman in child-bed*. No dual or plural forms of the third declension exist; but rarely a few of the second declension are found, as $\Gamma\omicron\rho\gamma\omicron\acute{\upsilon}s$, $\lambda\epsilon\chi\omicron\acute{\iota}s$. Uncontracted forms are found only in Pindar.

254. NOTE.—A few feminines in $-\omega\nu$, gen. $-onos$, occasionally have forms like those of nouns in $-\acute{\omega}$; so $\acute{\eta}$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu$, *image*, gen. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron s$ and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\upsilon}s$,

acc. εἰκόνα and εἰκό, acc. pl. εἰκόνας and εἰκοῦς; ἀηδών, *nightingale*, voc. ἀηδοί; χελιδών, *swallow*, voc. χελιδοί.

STEMS IN *ι* AND *υ*

255. 1. The nominative singular of masculines and feminines ends in -*ις* and -*υς* (in oxytones and perispomena -*υς*); of neuters, in -*ι* and -*υ*.

2. Those in -*ις*, several in -*υς*, and τὸ ἄστυ, *city*, change *ι* and *ε* of the stem to *ε* in all cases except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular. The genitive singular of these has -*ως* for -*ος*; the dative singular and the nominative dual and plural are contracted; the accusative plural is irregularly made to conform to the contracted nominative plural in -*εις*. The genitive singular and plural permit the accent to stand on the antepenult (216, 2).

3. Others in -*υς* or -*ες* retain -*υ*- of the stem throughout. Barytones have short -*υ*- everywhere; but oxytones and perispomena have long -*υ*- in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and in those cases keep the same accent as in the nominative singular.

4. Perispomena are all monosyllables, and ὁ ἰχθῦς, *fish*, ἡ ὀσφῦς, *hip*, and ἡ ὀφρῦς, *eyebrow*; but these three are often written as oxytones.

5. For adjectives in -*υς*, -*εια*, -*υ*, see 317.

256. 1. Declension of ἡ πόλις (πολι-), *state*, ὁ πῆχυς (πηχυ-), *cubit*, τὸ ἄστυ (ἄστυ-), *city*, and ὁ ἰχθῦς (ἰχθυ-), *fish*.

SINGULAR

Nom.	πόλις	πῆχυς	ἄστυ	ἰχθῦς (255, 4)
Gen.	πόλεως	πήχεως	ἄστεως	ἰχθύος
Dat.	(πόλει) πόλει	(πήχει) πήχει	(ἄστει) ἄστει	ἰχθύϊ
Acc.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	ἄστυ	ἰχθύν
Voc.	πόλι	πῆχυ	ἄστυ	ἰχθῦ

DUAL

N. A. V.	(πόλει) πόλει	(πήχει) πήχει	(ἄστει) ἄστει	ἰχθύε, ἰχθῦ
G. D.	πολείων	πήχείων	ἄστέων	ἰχθύοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	(πόλει) πόλεις	(πήχει) πήχεις	(ἄστει) ἄσται	ἰχθύες, ἰχθῦς
Gen.	πόλεων	πήχεων	ἄστέων	ἰχθύων
Dat.	πόλεσι	πήχεσι	ἄστεσι	ἰχθύσι
Acc.	πόλεις	πήχεις	(ἄστει) ἄσται	ἰχθῦς

2. Like πόλις are declined, ἡ κόνις, *dust*, ἡ δύναμις, *power*, ἡ πρᾶξις, *business*, ἡ στάσις, *faction*, ὁ μάντις, *seer*, and numerous others.

Like πῆχυν are declined only ὁ πέλεκυς, *axe*, and poetic ὁ πρέσβυς, *old man* (283, 28); ἡ ἔγχελυς, *eel*, follows ἰχθῦς in the singular, and πῆχυν in the plural.

Like ἰχθῦς are declined ὁ ὄφρῶς, *eyebrow*, ἡ ὀρῦς, *oak*, ὁ μῦς, *mouse*, ἡ ἰσχὺς, *strength*, ἡ σῶς *sow*, poetic τὸ δάκρυ, *tear* (pl. δάκρυ-α), and others.

257. NOTE.—Ὁ κίς, *weevil*, keeps ι in all cases: κί-ός, κί-ί, κῖν, κίς; κίε, κίοιν; κίες, κίων, κισί (κίς).

258. NOTE.—The genitive plural of ἄστυ (the only prose noun in -ν) occurs only in poetry as ἀστέων, but the regular Attic was probably ἄστων.

259. NOTE.—No neuters with stems in -ι are found declined throughout in Attic. See in the Lexicon the following foreign words: σινάπι, *mustard*, πέπερι, *pepper*, κόμμι, *gum*, στίμμι, *stibium*, σέσελι, *kind of shrub*.

260. NOTE.—The stems in -ι and -ν of genitives in -εως were originally strengthened by the insertion of ε, making -ε(ι)-ος (for -(ε)γ-ος) and -εν-ος (for -(ε)φ-ος). The ι or ν of the stem then drops out in most cases: πόλε(ι)-ες, πηχε(ν)-ι, ἄστε(ν)-α; and contraction consequently occurs in the dative singular, and in the nominative dual and plural. The genitive singular -εως of stems in -ι is perhaps due to exchange of quantity (45), πόλεως perhaps from Epic πόλη-ος (compare 45 and 899, 2); but genitives in -εος as πόλεος occur in Attic poetry. The accusative plural, πόλεις, πῆχεις, irregularly conforms to the nominative plural. The accusative plural in -ῦς is from -ν-νς (40), ἰχθῦς from ἰχθυ-νς; in late writers forms in -ν-ας occur, as μύ-ας for μῦς. The Ionic accusative plural in -ῖς is from original -ι-νς; Ionic πόλῖς from πολι-νς (for πόλεις).

261. NOTE.—1. The regular Aeolic, Doric, and Ionic inflection retains ι of the stem throughout; as πόλις, πόλιος, πόλι for πόλι-ι, πόλιν, πόλι, pl. πόλιες, πολίων, πόλισι, πόλῖς or πόλις. This inflection is occasionally used by Attic writers in foreign and dialectic words; as μῆνις, *wrath*, μῆνιος; Ἴρις (river), Ἴριος; Ἀνάχαρις, Ἀναχάριος; τῦρσις, *tower*, τῦρσιος, but pl. τῦρσεις, τῦρσεων, τῦρσσι. So ὁ, ἡ τίγρις, *tiger*, τίγριδος or τίγριος.

2. The Ionic genitive in -εος of nouns in -νς occurs late; so also the contracted form of the gen. pl., as πηχῶν for πῆχων. Ionic genitives in -ος of stems in -ν-, as πῆχεος and ἄστεος, are doubtful in Attic.

STEMS ENDING IN A DIPHTHONG

262. 1. Stems in -εν-, belonging wholly to masculines in -εύς, drop ν of the stem before a vowel of the case-ending. The genitive singular has -εως (266, 1); the accusative singular and plural have

-έᾱ and -έās (266, 1); the dative singular contracts -έῃ to -εῖ, and the nominative plural -έες to -εῖς.

2. Stems in -av- belong only to ἡ γράυς, *old woman*, and ἡ ναῦς, *ship*.

3. Stems in -ov- belong only to ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, *ox*, *cow*, and ὁ χοῦς, *three-quart measure*.

4. The stem οῖ- belongs only to ἡ οῖς, *sheep*, originally ὄφεις.

263. Declension of ὁ βασιλεύς (*βασιλευ-*), *king*, ἡ γράυς (*γραυ-*), *old woman*, ἡ ναῦς (*ναυ-*), *ship*, ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, *ox* or *cow*, and ἡ οῖς (*οι-*), *sheep*.

SINGULAR

Nom.		βασιλεύς	γράυς	ναῦς	βοῦς	οῖς
Gen.		βασιλέως	γράός	νεώς	βοός	οιός
Dat.	(βασιλεῖ)	βασιλεῖ	γράτ	νηί	βοί	οί
Acc.		βασιλέᾱ	γραῦν	ναῦν	βοῦν	οῖν
Voc.		βασιλεῦ	γραῦ	ναῦ	βοῦ	οῖ

DUAL

N. A. V.		βασιλέε	γράε	νήε	βόε	οῖε
G. D.		βασιλέοιν	γράοιν	νεοῖν	βοοῖν	οιοῖν

PLURAL

N. V.	(βασιλέες)	βασιλεῖς	γράες	νήες	βόες	οῖες
Gen.		βασιλέων	γράων	νεών	βοών	οιών
Dat.		βασιλεῦσι	γραυσί	ναυσί	βουσί	οισί
Acc.		βασιλέας	γραῦς	ναῦς	βοῦς	οῖς

Like βασιλεύς are declined ἱερεύς, *priest*, γονεύς, *parent*, Ὀδυσσεύς, *Ulysses*, Ἀχιλλεύς, *Achilles*, and many others.

Like βοῦς is declined ὁ χοῦς, *mound*; and also ὁ χοῦς, *three-quart measure*, except that the latter has the accusative χόᾱ and χόās (see 902, 4); ὁ, ἡ ῥοῦς, *sumac*, is late.

264. NOTE.—If a vowel precedes -ευ- contraction usually takes place in the genitive and accusative: -έως to -ῶς, -έων to -ῶν, -έα to -ᾱ and -έās to -ās. Thus Εὐβοεύς, *Euboean*, Εὐβοέως or Εὐβοῶς, Εὐβοέα or Εὐβοᾱ, Εὐβοέων or Εὐβοῶν; Εὐβοέα or Εὐβοῶς.

265. NOTE.—In the older Attic (as Thucydides) and in Plato, the nominative plural has -ῆς (contracted from Homeric -ῆ-ες); as βασιλῆς for βασιλεῖς. The nominative dual appears to have been originally contracted to -ῆ, as βασιλῆ for βασιλέε. The accusative singular -ῆ from -έα is rare in Tragedy, as βασιλῆ. Aeschylus, *Pers.* 63, 580, has τοκέες, open; Plato, *Theaet.* 169^b, has Θεσέες, open. The accusative plural in -εῖς (for -έας) is late.

266. NOTE.—1. The stem of nouns in -εύς ended originally in -ηυ-

before consonants and -η^ς- before vowels. Homer retains -ευ- for -ην- in the nominative and vocative singular, and in the dative plural; elsewhere -η^ς- drops *ς*. The regular Homeric inflection is then: βασιλεύς, βασιλῆ-ος, βασιλῆ-ι, βασιλῆ-α, βασιλεῦ; βασιλῆ-ες, βασιλῆ-ων, βασιλεῦσι, βασιλῆ-ας. From the Homeric forms in -η-ος, -η-ᾶ, -η-ᾶς came the Attic forms in -έ-ως, -έ-ᾶ, -έ-ᾶς, by exchange of quantity (45).

2. The stems γρᾱν-, νᾱν-, βοῦ- were changed to γρᾱ^ς-, νᾱ^ς-, (νη^ς-), βο^ς- before vowels; the *ς* then was dropped (compare Latin *nav-is*, *bov-is*). Attic νεώς is from old Ionic νηός by exchange of quantity (45).

3. The stem of οἷς was originally ὀ^ςι- (compare Latin *ov-is*).

GENDER OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

267. The gender may often be known from the stem, but in many cases it must be learned by observation. The following rules apply to the *uncontracted* stem of substantives:—

268. Masculine are stems in—

1. -ευ- : as γραφεύς (γραφευ-), *writer*.
2. -ητ- (except those in -τητ-) : as τάπης (ταπητ-), *carpet*.
3. -ωτ- : as ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), *love*.
4. -ντ- : as ὀδοῦς (ὀδοντ-), *tooth*, τένων (τενοντ-), *tendon*.
5. -ν- (except those in -ῖν-, -γον-, -δον-) : as κανών (κανον-), *rule*, κτεῖς (κτεν-), *comb*, μήν (μην-), *month*, αἰών (αἰων-), *age*.
6. -ρ- (except those in -ᾶρ-) : κρᾱτήρ (κρᾱτηρ-), *mixing-bowl*, αἰθήρ (αἰθερ-), *ether*, ψᾶρ (ψᾶρ-), *starling*.
7. -π-, -β-, -φ- : as γνῖψ (γνῖπ-), *vulture*, χάλυψ (χαλυβ-), *steel*, ὁ σκνίψ (σκνίφ- or σκνίπ-), *a kind of ant*.

269. Exceptions to 268.

To 268, 2 : ἡ ἐσθής (ἐσθητ-), *dress*.

To 268, 3 : τὸ φῶς (φωτ-), *light*.

To 268, 5 : *Feminine* are : φρήν (φρεν-), *mind*; ἄλκυνών (ἄλκυνον-), *halcyon*; εἰκὼν (εἰκον-), *image*; ἡῖων (ἡιον-), *shore*; χθών (χθον-), *earth*; χιῶν (χιον-), *snow*; βλήχων (βληχων-), *penny-royal*; μήκων (μικων-), *poppy*. *Common* are : ὁ, ἡ χήν (χην-), *gander, goose*; ὁ, ἡ ἀλεκτρυών (ἀλεκτρυον-), *cock, hen*; ὁ, ἡ κύων (κυν-ός), *dog*.

To 268, 6 : ἡ γαστήρ (γαστερ-), *belly*; ἡ κήρ (κηρ-), *fate*; ἡ χεῖρ, *hand*; τὸ πῦρ (πυρ-), *fire*; also several poetic neuters used only in the nom. and acc.: τὸ ἔλωρ, *booty*, τὸ ἐέλδωρ, *desire*, τὸ πέλωρ, *monster*, τὸ ἦτορ, *heart*, τὸ τέκμωρ, *bound*.

To 268, 7 : *Feminine* are : ἡ καλαῦροψ (καλαυροπ-), *shepherd's staff*; λαῖλαψ (λαιλαπ-), *storm*; κώληψ (κωληπ-), *hollow of the knee*; ῥίψ (ῥίπ-), *mat-work*; ῥώψ (ῥωπ-), *bush*; σήψ (σηπ-), *sore*; φλέψ (φλεβ-), *vein*; χέρνιψ

(χερνιβ-), *water for the hands*; κατῆλιψ (κατηλιψ-), *upper storey*; the defective ὄψ (ὀπ-), *voice, word*; and two or three others.

270. Feminine are stems in—

1. -ι- and -υ- with nominative in -ις and -υς: as ἡ πόλις (πολι-), *state*, ἰσχυς (ισχυ-), *strength*.

2. -αν-: as ναῦς (ναυ-), *ship*.

3. -δ-, -θ-, -τητ-: as ἔρις (ἐριδ-), *strife*, κόρυς (κορυθ-), *helm*, ταχύτης (ταχυτητ-), *speed*.

4. -ιν-, -γον-, δον-: as ῥίς (ῥιν-), *nose*, σταγών (σταγον-), *drop*, χελιδών (χελιδον-), *nightingale*.

271. Exceptions to 270.

To 270, 1: Masculine are: ἔχις, *viper*; κίς, *weevil*; κόρις, *bug*; οἶ or αἶ κύρβεις, *liv-tables* (but sing. only ἡ κύρβις); ὄρχις, *testicle*; ὄφις, *serpent*; βότρυς, *cluster of grapes*; θρήνυς, *footstool*; ἰχθύς, *fish*; κάνδυς, *a Median garment*; μῦς, *mouse*; νέκυς, *corpse*; πέλεκυς, *axe*; πῆχυς, *cubit*; στάχυς, *ear of grain*. Common are: ὄ, ἡ σῦς or ῥις, *swine*; ὄ, ἡ οἷς, *sheep*; ὄ, ἡ τίγρις (gen. τίγρι-ος or τίγριδ-ος), *tiger*.

To 270, 3: ὁ πούς (ποδ-), *foot*; ὁ, ἡ παῖς, *child*; ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), *bird*.

To 270, 4: Masculine are: ὁ δελφίς (δελφιν-), *dolphin*; τελμῖς (τελμῖν-), *slime*; ἑρμῖς (ἐρμῖν-), *prop*.

272. Neuter are stems in—

1. -ι- and -υ- with nominative in -ι and -υ: as πέπερι, *pepper*, ἄστυ, *city*.

2. -ατ-: as σῶμα (σωματ-), *body*, ὕδωρ (ὑδατ-), *water*.

3. -ᾱρ-: as νέκταρ, *nectar*, ἔαρ (ἦρ-), *spring*.

4. -ασ-: as γέρας, *prize*.

5. -εσ- with nominative in -ος: as γένος, *race*.

273. These stand by themselves: τὸ γάλα (γαλακτ-), *milk*; ἡ νύξ (νυκτ-), *night*, ἡ δαῖς (δαιτ-), *feast*, ἡ χάρις (χαριτ-), *favor*, τὸ μέλι (μελιτ-), *honey*, τὸ σῆς (στατ-), *dough*, τὸ οἶς (gen. ὀτός), *ear*.

274. Stems in -ω- (with nominative in -ως) are masculine; as ὁ θώς, *jackal*. Stems in -ο- (with nominative in -ώ or -ως) are feminine; as ἡ πειθώ (πειθο-ος, πειθοῦς), *persuasion*; ἡ αἰδώς (αἰδο-ος, αἰδοῦς), *shame*.

275. **Gender of Palatal Stems.**—Palatal stems belong to masculine and feminine nouns; but their gender cannot be determined by any general rules.

276. The gender of some words varies in poetry and in late Greek; as ὁ (poetic ἡ) ἀήρ, (lower) *air*; ὁ αἰθήρ, *ether*, in Homer ἡ, in other poetry common; ὁ (poetic ἡ) αἰών, *age*; ὁ ἅλς, *salt*, ἡ ἅλς (poetic), *the sea*.

IRREGULAR DECLENSION

277. Heterogeneous nouns are those which are of different genders in different numbers; as ὁ σῖτος, *corn*, τὰ σῖτα. See in 283: τὸ νῶτον, ὁ δεσμός, τὸ ζῖγον, ὁ λύχνος, ὁ σταθμός, τὸ στάδιον.

278. Heteroclitics are nouns which have one form for the nominative singular, but may be declined in some or in all cases according to different stems; as ὁ σκότος (*σκοτο-*), *darkness*, regularly declined like λόγος, but sometimes it is neuter, τὸ σκότος (*σκοτεσ-*) and is declined like τὸ γένος. See also ὁ σῆς, ὁ χρώς, Θαλῆς, Οἰδίπους.

279. Metaplastics.—If the nominative singular can be formed from only one of the two stems, forms belonging to the other stem are called *metaplastic* (μεταπλασμός, *change of formation*). Thus τὸ πῦρ (*πυρ-*), *fire*, but τὰ πυρά of the second declension. See also ὁ, ἡ κοινωνός, ὁ υἱός, ἡ χεῖρ, ὁ ταῦς, ὁ ὄνειρος.

280. Double Forms.—1. Some words have double forms for the nominative singular, and are declined according to two different stems which generally belong to different declensions. Thus ἡ δίψα and τὸ δίψος, *thirst*; ἡ δρεπάνη and τὸ δρέπανον, *sickle*; τὸ δένδρον and τὸ δένδρος, *tree*; and many others.

2. A peculiar declension exists for a few shortened or foreign proper names whose stem ends in a long vowel. The nominative adds *s*; the accusative *ν*; the dative adds *ι* subscript if the stem-vowel admits of it. Thus: Μηνᾶς (from Μηνόδαρος) in Thuc. 5, 19, gen. and voc. Μηνᾶ, dat. Μηνᾶ, acc. Μηνᾶν;—Ἰαννῆς, *Jannes*, gen. and voc. Ἰαννῆ, dat. Ἰαννῆ, acc. Ἰαννῆν;—Διονῦς (from Διόνυσος), *Bacchus*, gen., dat., voc. Διονῦ, acc. Διονῦν;—Ἰησοῦς, *Jesus*, gen., dat., voc. Ἰησοῦ, acc. Ἰησοῦν.

281. Defective nouns lack certain cases. See μάλης (genitive), μέλε (vocative), τὸ ὄναρ, τὸ ὕπαρ, τὸ ὄφελος, τάν or τάν (vocative), τὸ χρέως. Some, from their meaning, have only one number; as μνήμη, *memory*; χρῦσός, *gold*; οἱ ἐτησῖαι, *trade-winds*; τὰ ἐγκατα, *entrails*; τὰ Ὀλύμπια, *Olympic games*; Ἀθήναι, *Athens*.

282. Indeclinable nouns have only one form for all cases and numbers. Such are: the letters of the alphabet, as ἄλφα, βῆτα; the cardinal numbers from πέντε to ἑκατόν; certain foreign words and names, as τὸ πάσχα, *passover*, Ἀδάμ, *Adam*, Ἰωσήφ, *Joseph*.

283. List of Important Irregular Nouns.—This list contains such cases of irregular declension as occur in Attic. Double forms are not given, nor are forms already mentioned under the declensions.

1. ὁ, ἡ ἀρνήν, *lamb* (the nom. sing. only in inscriptions), ἀρν-ός, ἀρν-ί,

ἄρν-α, ἄρν-ες, ἄρν-ῶν, ἄρν-ά-σι, ἄρν-ας. For the nom. sing. ὁ, ἡ ἄρνός, reg. of the second declension.

2. Ἄρης ('Αρεσ-), *Ares*, Ἄρεως (poet. Ἄρεος), Ἄρει, Ἄρη or Ἄρην, Ἄρες.

3. ὁ γέλως, *laughter*, γέλωτ-ος, etc. ; acc. also γέλων in poetry.

4. τὸ γόνυ, *knee*, γόνατ-ος, γόνατ-ι, etc.

5. ἡ γύνη, *wife*, γυναικ-ός, γυναι-κί, γυναικ-α, γύναι ; γυναικ-ε, γυναικ-οῖν ; γυναικ-ες, γυναικ-ῶν, γυναιξί, γυναικ-ας.

6. ὁ δεσμός, *fetter*, plural oftener τὰ δεσμά than οἱ δεσμοί.

7. τὸ δόρυ, *spear*, δόρατ-ος, δόρατ-ι, etc. Poetic gen. δορό-ς, dat. δορί and δόρει.

8. τὸ ζυγόν, *yoke*, τὰ ζυγά ; rarely singular, ὁ ζυγός.

9. Ζεὺς (from Δγευσ), *Zeus*, Δι-ός, Δι-ί, Δί-α, Ζεῦ. Poetic also Ζην-ός, Ζην-ί, Ζήν-α.

10. Θαλῆς (from Θαλέās), *Thales*, Θαλέω (189), Θαλῆ, Θαλῆν ; later also Θαλοῦ and Θάλητ-ος, Θάλητ-ι, Θάλητ-α.

11. ἡ θέμις, *justice*, θέμιδ-ος, etc. ; but indeclinable in the expression θέμις ἐστί, *fas est*.

12. τὸ κάρᾱ, *head*, poetic word ; nom. and acc. also τὸ κῆρα ; gen. κῆρᾱτός, dat. κῆρτι and κῆρα ; acc. pl. masc. κῆρας.

13. ὁ, ἡ κοινωνός, *partaker*, κοινωνοῦ, κοινωνῶ, etc. ; but also κοινωνῶνες and κοινωνῶας in Xenophon.

14. ὁ, ἡ κύων, *dog*, voc. κύον ; the other cases from stem κυν- ; κυν-ός, κυν-ί, κύν-α ; κύν-ες, κυν-ῶν, κυ-σί, κύν-ας.

15. ὁ λᾶς, *stone* (contracted from Hom. λᾶας), poetic word for λίθος ; gen. λᾶ-ος or λᾶου, dat. λᾶ-ϊ, acc. λᾶ-ν or λᾶ-ν ; dual λᾶ-ε ; pl. λᾶων, λᾶε(σ)σι.

16. ὁ λύχνος, *lamp*, plural τὰ λύχνα.

17. μάλης (gen.) only in ὑπὸ μάλης, *under the arm*, secretly.

18. ὁ, ἡ μάρτυς, *witness*, μάρτυρ-ος, etc. ; but dat. pl. μάρτυ-σι.

19. μέλε, only in the vocative, ὦ μέλε, *my dear sir or madam*.

20. τὸ νῶτον, *back*, pl. τὰ νῶτα ; sing. rarely ὁ νῶτος.

21. Οἰδίπους, *Oedipus*, gen. Οἰδίποδος or Οἰδίπου, dat. Οἰδίποδι or Οἰδίπῳ, acc. Οἰδίποδα or Οἰδίπουν, voc. Οἰδίπους or Οἰδίπου. In Tragedy also gen. Οἰδιπόδᾱ, acc. Οἰδιπόδᾱν, voc. Οἰδιπόδᾱ.

22. τὸ ὄναρ, *dream*, only nom. and acc. sing. ; the rest from the stem ὄνειρατ- : ὄνειρατ-ος, ὄνειρατ-ι ; ὄνειρατ-α, ὄνειράτ-ων, ὄνειρα-σι ;—ὁ ὄνειρος, *dream*, ὄνειρον, etc., regular.

23. τῶ ὄσσε, *eyes*, poetic ; ὄσσω, ὄσσοις or ὄσσοισι.

24. ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, *bird*, see 235 and 909, 28. Also poetic forms ὄρνις, ὄρνιν, pl. ὄρνεις, ὄρνειν, acc. ὄρνεις or ὄρνις.

25. τὸ οὖς, *ear*, ὠτ-ός, ὠτ-ί; ὠτ-α, ὠτ-ων, ὠ-σι; οὖς is contracted from a form οὔας (Hom. οὔατ-ος).

26. τὸ ὄφελος, *advantage*, only nom. and acc. sing.

27. ἡ Πινύξ, *Πηχη*, Πυκν-ός, Πυκν-ί, Πύκν-α; also Πυνκ-ός, Πυνκ-ί, Πινύκα.

28. ὁ πρεσβευτής, *ambassador*, of the first declension. In the plural oftener πρέσβεις, πρέσβων, πρέσβεσι, πρέσβεις. The plural πρέσβεις is from πρέσβυς (properly adj.), *old man, ambassador*, poetic in the singular, gen. πρέσβεως, acc. πρέσβυν, voc. πρέσβυ; ὁ πρεσβύτης, *old man*, of the first declension, is used in prose and poetry in all numbers.

29. τὸ πῦρ, *fire*, πῦρ-ός, πυρ-ί; pl. τὰ πυρ-ά, *watch-fires*, dat. pl. πυροῖς.

30. ὁ σῆς, *moth*, σε-ός (later σῆτ-ός), pl. σέ-ες (later σῆτ-ες), σέ-ων, σῆ-σι, σέ-ας (later σῆτ-ας).

31. ὁ σῖτος, *corn*, pl. τὰ σῖτα.

32. τὸ στάδιον, *stade, race-course*, pl. οἱ στάδιοι or τὰ στάδια.

33. ὁ σταθμός, *station*, pl. οἱ σταθμοί or τὰ σταθμά.

34. τάν or τάν, only in the vocative ὦ τάν or ὦ τάν (also written ὦ τάν and ὦ ταν), *my dear sir*.

35. ὁ ταῶς, Attic ταῶς, *peacock*, of the Attic second declension; but also dat. ταῶνι, ταῶσι.

36. ὁ τῦφῶς, *whirlwind*, of the Attic second declension, with acc. τῦφῶ; Τῦφῶς, name of a giant (also Τῦφῶν), generally of the third declension, Τῦφῶν-ος, Τῦφῶν-ι, Τῦφῶν-α.

37. ὁ υἱός, *son*, υἱοῦ, etc., of the second declension; also υῖός, υῖου, etc., without ι. Also νῖός (stem νίν-, the nom. sing. only in inscriptions), gen. νιέος, dat. νιεί; dual νιέε (but νιεί is correct), νιέοιν; pl. νιείς, νιέων, νιέσι, νιείς; these forms also without ι, as υῖς, υἱέος, υἱεί, etc. Other forms belong to poetry and to Homer.

38. τὸ ὕπαρ, *a waking state, real appearance* (opposed to ὄναρ, *dream*), only in the nom. and acc. sing.

39. ἡ χεῖρ, *hand*, χεῖρ-ός, etc.; but χεροῖν, χερσί. In poetry forms from χεῖρ- or χερ- in all cases; as χερ-ός, χερ-ί, χεῖρ-οῖν, χεῖρ-ε(σ)σι.

40. τὸ χρέως, *debt*, nom., gen., and acc. sing. alike; pl. χρέᾱ and χρεῶν; the form τὸ χρέος (χρεεσ-) is dialectic and poetic.

41. ὁ χρώς, *skin*, χρωτ-ός, etc.; poetic (and Ionic) χρο-ός, χρο-ί, χρο-ά; a dative χρῶ occurs in the expression ἐν χρῶ, *close to the skin, near*.

For dialectic forms of some of the above, see 909.

LOCAL ENDINGS

284. There are several endings which are added to the stems of some nouns and pronouns to denote relations of place.

1. -θι denoting *where*; as ἄλλο-θι, *elsewhere*.
2. -θεν denoting *whence*; as ἄλλο-θεν, *from elsewhere*, οἴκο-θεν, *from home*; ἀντό-θεν, *from the very spot*; ῥιζό-θεν, *from the root* (ρίζα), with ο irregularly for ᾱ of the stem.
3. -δε (enclitic), denoting *whither*, is added to the accusative; as Μέγαρά-δε, *toward Megara*; Ἐλευσινά-δε, *to Eleusis*. A preceding σ joined with -δε forms -ζε (32); as Ἀθήνᾳζε (for Ἀθηνᾶσ-δε), *to Athens*.
4. -σε denoting *whither*; as ἄλλο-σε, *in another direction*; πάντο-σε, *in every direction* (with ο inserted after the stem).

285. 1. The ancient *locative case*, with the ending -ι in the singular and -σι in the plural, is found in a few words commonly classed as adverbs; as οἴκοι (οἶκο-ι), *at home*; Ἴσθμοῖ, *at the Isthmus*; Ἀθήνησι, *at Athens*; θύρασι, *at the gates*. The oldest Attic had datives in -ᾱσι and -ησι.

2. For the Epic case-ending -φι(ν), see 914.

ADJECTIVES

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS

286. 1. This is by far the most numerous class. The masculine and neuter follow the second declension, the feminine follows the first.

2. The nominative singular ends in -ος, -η or -ᾱ, -ον. The feminine ends in -ᾱ if -ος is preceded by a vowel or ρ; as φίλιος, φιλιᾱ, φίλιον, *friendly*; ἐχθρός, ἐχθρά, ἐχθρόν, *hostile*. But adjectives in -οος have -οη in the feminine, except those in -ροος, which have -ροᾱ; as ὄγδοος, ὄγδόη, ὄγδοον, *eighth*, but ἀρθρόος, ἀρθρόᾱ, ἀρθρόον, *crowded*.

287. Accent.—The nominative and genitive plural of the feminine follow the accent of the masculine. Thus φίλιος, fem. φιλιᾱ; but φίλιναι (not φιλίαι), φιλίων (not φιλιών).

288. Declension of σοφός, *wise*, and φίλιος, *friendly*.

SING. Nom.	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν	φίλιος	φιλιᾱ	φίλιον
Gen.	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ	φίλιου	φιλιᾱς	φιλίου
Dat.	σοφῷ	σοφῇ	σοφῷ	φίλιῳ	φιλίῃ	φιλίῳ
Acc.	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν	φίλιον	φιλιᾱν	φίλιον
Voc.	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν	φίλιε	φιλιᾱ	φίλιον

DUAL. N. A. V.	σοφῶ	σοφά	σοφῶ	φιλῶ	φιλᾶ	φιλῶ
G. D.	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν	φιλῶν	φιλᾶν	φιλῶν
PLUR. N. V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	φίλιοι	φίλιαι	φίλια
Gen.	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
Dat.	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς	φίλοις	φίλαις	φίλοις
Acc.	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά	φίλους	φιλᾶς	φίλια

Participles in -ος and all superlatives (337, 350) are declined like σοφός (except in accent). Comparatives in -τερος (337) are declined like φίλιος.

289. NOTE.—The masculine dual forms in -ω and -οιν are often used in place of the feminine in -ᾶ and -αιν in all adjectives and participles.

CONTRACT ADJECTIVES

290. Of the adjectives in -εος and -οος, the following are contracted :—

1. Those in -εος, -εᾶ, -εον, denoting *material* or *color*; as ἀργύρεος, ἀργυροῦς, *of silver*; φοινίκεος, φοινίκοῦς, *purple*.

2. Multiplicatives in -πλοος, -πλοη, -πλοον; as διπλόος, διπλοῦς, *twofold*.

3. Compounds of νόος, *mind*, πλόος, *sailing*, πνόος, *blowing*, θρόος, *noise*, χόος, *three-quart measure*, and -μνους (from μνᾶ, *mina*); these compounds being of two endings (301). For examples see 295.

291. NOTE.—Other adjectives in -εος and -οος are not contracted; as κερδαλέος, κερδαλέᾶ, κερδαλέον, *shrewd, gainful*; ὄγδοος, ὀγδόη, ὀγδοον, *eighth*.

292. Contraction follows the principles in 47 and in 48, 2. But the compounds in 290, 3 leave -οα in the neuter plural open; as εὐνοος, εὐνοος, *well-disposed*, neuter plural εὐνοα. Other forms are sometimes found uncontracted in Attic.

293. Accent.—The accent of the contracted forms is irregular in these respects :—

(a) Adjectives in -εος accented the contracted syllable and become perispomena.

(b) The dual contracts -έω and -όω to -ώ, like nouns (compare 203, 1).

(c) Compounds keep the accent on the same syllable as in the contracted nominative singular (like nouns, 203, 3); as εὐνοος, εὐνοος, gen. εὐνόου, εὐνου, dat. εὐνόῳ, εὐνῳ, etc.

294. Declension of χρύσος, χρῦσοῦς, *golden*, ἀργύρεος, ἀργυροῦς, *of silver*, and ἀπλόος, ἀπλοῦς, *simple*.

SINGULAR

N. V.	(χρῦσεος)	χρῦσοῦς	(χρῦσέᾱ)	χρῦσῆ	(χρῦσεον)	χρῦσοῦν
Gen.	(χρῦσέου)	χρῦσοῦ	(χρῦσέᾱς)	χρῦσῆς	(χρῦσέου)	χρῦσοῦ
Dat.	(χρῦσέῳ)	χρῦσῶ	(χρῦσέᾳ)	χρῦσῇ	(χρῦσέῳ)	χρῦσῶ
Acc.	(χρῦσεον)	χρῦσοῦν	(χρῦσέᾱν)	χρῦσῆν	(χρῦσεον)	χρῦσοῦν

DUAL

N. A. V.	(χρῦσέῳ)	χρῦσῶ	(χρῦσέᾱ)	χρῦσᾶ	(χρῦσέῳ)	χρῦσῶ
G. D.	(χρῦσέοιν)	χρῦσοῖν	(χρῦσέαιν)	χρῦσαῖν	(χρῦσέοιν)	χρῦσοῖν

PLURAL

N. V.	(χρῦσέοι)	χρῦσοῖ	(χρῦσέαι)	χρῦσαῖ	(χρῦσέα)	χρῦσᾶ
Gen.	(χρῦσέων)	χρῦσῶν	(χρῦσέων)	χρῦσῶν	(χρῦσέων)	χρῦσῶν
Dat.	(χρῦσέοις)	χρῦσοῖς	(χρῦσέαις)	χρῦσαῖς	(χρῦσέοις)	χρῦσοῖς
Acc.	(χρῦσέους)	χρῦσοῦς	(χρῦσέᾱς)	χρῦσᾶς	(χρῦσέα)	χρῦσᾶ

SINGULAR

N. V.	(ἀργύρεος)	ἀργυροῦς	(ἀργυρέᾱ)	ἀργυρᾶ	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροῦν
Gen.	(ἀργυρέου)	ἀργυροῦ	(ἀργυρέᾱς)	ἀργυρᾶς	(ἀργυρέου)	ἀργυροῦ
Dat.	(ἀργυρέῳ)	ἀργυρῶ	(ἀργυρέᾳ)	ἀργυρῇ	(ἀργυρέῳ)	ἀργυρῶ
Acc.	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροῦν	(ἀργυρέᾱν)	ἀργυρᾶν	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροῦν

DUAL

N. A. V.	(ἀργυρέῳ)	ἀργυρῶ	(ἀργυρέᾱ)	ἀργυρᾶ	(ἀργυρέῳ)	ἀργυρῶ
G. D.	(ἀργυρέοιν)	ἀργυροῖν	(ἀργυρέαιν)	ἀργυραῖν	(ἀργυρέοιν)	ἀργυροῖν

PLURAL

N. V.	(ἀργύρεοι)	ἀργυροῖ	(ἀργύρεαι)	ἀργυραῖ	(ἀργύρεα)	ἀργυρᾶ
Gen.	(ἀργυρέων)	ἀργυρῶν	(ἀργυρέων)	ἀργυρῶν	(ἀργυρέων)	ἀργυρῶν
Dat.	(ἀργυρέοις)	ἀργυροῖς	(ἀργυρέαις)	ἀργυραῖς	(ἀργυρέοις)	ἀργυροῖς
Acc.	(ἀργυρέους)	ἀργυροῦς	(ἀργυρέᾱς)	ἀργυρᾶς	(ἀργύρεα)	ἀργυρᾶ

SINGULAR

N. V.	(ἀπλόος)	ἀπλοῦς	(ἀπλόῃ)	ἀπλή	(ἀπλόον)	ἀπλοῦν
Gen.	(ἀπλόου)	ἀπλοῦ	(ἀπλόῃς)	ἀπλῆς	(ἀπλόου)	ἀπλοῦ
Dat.	(ἀπλόῳ)	ἀπλῶ	(ἀπλόῃ)	ἀπλῇ	(ἀπλόῳ)	ἀπλῶ
Acc.	(ἀπλόον)	ἀπλοῦν	(ἀπλόῃν)	ἀπλῆν	(ἀπλόον)	ἀπλοῦν

DUAL

N. A. V.	(ἀπλόῳ)	ἀπλῶ	(ἀπλόᾱ)	ἀπλᾶ	(ἀπλόῳ)	ἀπλῶ
G. D.	(ἀπλόοιν)	ἀπλοῖν	(ἀπλόαιν)	ἀπλαῖν	(ἀπλόοιν)	ἀπλοῖν

PLURAL

N. V.	(ἀπλοῖ)	ἀπλοῖ	(ἀπλόαι)	ἀπλαῖ	(ἀπλόα)	ἀπλᾶ
Gen.	(ἀπλῶν)	ἀπλῶν	(ἀπλόων)	ἀπλῶν	(ἀπλόων)	ἀπλῶν
Dat.	(ἀπλόοις)	ἀπλοῖς	(ἀπλόαις)	ἀπλαῖς	(ἀπλόοις)	ἀπλοῖς
Acc.	(ἀπλόους)	ἀπλοῦς	(ἀπλόας)	ἀπλᾶς	(ἀπλόα)	ἀπλᾶ

295. Compounds of (νόος) νοῦς, (πλόος) πλοῦς, (πνόος) πνοῦς, (θρόος) θροῦς, (χόος) χοῦς, and -μνους are declined like εὔνοος, εὔνους, *well-disposed*, thus: masc. and fem. (εὔνοος) εὔνους, (εὔνοον) εὔνου, (εὔνόῳ) εὔνῳ, (εὔνοον) εὔνουν; (εὔνώ) εὔνῳ, (εὔνόοιν) εὔνοιν; (εὔνοοι) εὔνοι, (εὔνόων) εὔνων, (εὔνόοις) εὔνοις, (εὔνόους) εὔνους; neut. (εὔνοον) εὔνουν, etc., like masc. and fem.; nom. and acc. plur. εὔνοα uncontracted. Similarly, εὐπλοος, *sailing well*; ἀντίπνοος, *blowing against*; ἀλλόθροος, *speaking another tongue*; ἡμίχοος, *holding half a χοῦς*; δεκάμνους, *worth ten minae*.

ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS

296. Many adjectives in -ος have only two endings: -ος for the masculine and feminine, and -ον for the neuter. They follow the second declension throughout.

297. A few adjectives are of the Attic second declension and end in -ως and -ων. They follow the declension of νεώς, with the same irregularity of accent (207). The neuter plural ends in -α.

298. Declension of ἄλογος, *irrational*, and ἱλεως, *gracious*.

SINGULAR

Nom.	ἄλογος	ἄλογον	ἱλεως	ἱλεων
Gen.	ἄλόγου		ἱλεω	
Dat.	ἄλόγῳ		ἱλεῳ	
Acc.	ἄλογον		ἱλεων	
Voc.	ἄλογε	ἄλογον	ἱλεως	ἱλεων

DUAL

N. A. V.	ἄλόγω	ἱλεω
G. D.	ἄλόγοιν	ἱλεφιν

PLURAL

N. V.	ἄλογοι	ἄλογα	ἱλεφ	ἱλεα
Gen.	ἄλόγων		ἱλεων	
Dat.	ἄλόγοις		ἱλεφς	
Acc.	ἄλόγους	ἄλογα	ἱλεως	ἱλεα

299. NOTE.—The neuter plural ἑκπλεω for ἑκπλεα occurs a few times, and is, perhaps, incorrect.

300. Πλέως, *full*, has a feminine form in \bar{a} : πλέως, πλέᾱ, πλέων; and ἀναπλέᾱ from ἀναπλέως (m. and f.), ἀναπλέον, *filled up*, also occurs.—Σῶς, *safe*, is declined thus: nom. masc. and fem. σῶς, neut. σῶν, pl. nom. and acc. σῶς, neut. σᾶ; a feminine nom. sing. σᾶ rarely occurs. The original form σα-ος is seen in the comparative σαώτερος. The regular Attic σῶος, σῶᾱ, σῶον supplies the missing forms of σῶς.

301. Of three endings are most simple adjectives. Of two endings are most compound adjectives; as ἄλογος, ἄλογον; διάφορος, διάφορον, *different*.

302. NOTE.—The following simple adjectives have two endings:

(a) βάρβαρος, ἡμέρος, λοιδορος, νύκτερος, ἔκηλος, κίβδηλος, λάλος, ἔτυμος, ἐτήτυμος, ἥσυχος, and some others.

(b) Some in -ιος and -ειος; as αἶθριος, γενέθλιος, μούσειος, παρθένειος. Those in -ίδιος, -τήριος, and -ιμος seldom have a special feminine form: νυμφίδιος, λυτήριος, μάχιμος.

303. NOTE.—The following compounds have three endings:

(a) Compounds in -ικός derived from compounds; as εὐδαιμον-ικός, -ή, -όν, from εὐδαιμων; συντελ-ικός, -ή, -όν, from συντελής; μοναρχ-ικός, -ή, -όν, from μοναρχος.

(b) Compound verbals in -τος when they express *possibility*; as παραληπτός, -ή, -όν, *acceptable*, ἐξαιρετός, -ή, -όν, *that can be taken out*.

(c) Also ἀντάξιος, -ᾱ, -ον; παρόμοιος, -ᾱ, -ον; παραποτάμιος, -ᾱ, -ον; ἐναντίος, -ᾱ, -ον; and those in -πλάσιος, as διπλάσιος, -ᾱ, -όν.

304. NOTE.—A number of adjectives may be declined indifferently with two or with three endings, especially in poetry.

ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING

305. A few adjectives of the first declension ending in -ās or -ης (gen. -ον) occur only as masculines; as γεννάδας, gen. γεννάδον, *noble*; ἐθελοντής, ἐθελοντοῦ, *volunteer*.

THIRD DECLENSION

ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS

306. Most adjectives belonging wholly to the third declension have -ης for the masculine and feminine, and -ες for the neuter (stems in -εσ-); or -ων for the masculine and feminine and -ον for the neuter (stems in -ον-).

307. **Contraction.**—Contraction follows the general rules (47 and 48, 5). In adjectives in -ης, -εα is contracted to -ᾱ after ε; as ἐνδεής, *needy*,

acc. (ἐνδεέα) ἐνδεᾶ; after *ι* or *υ*, -*εα* contracts to *ᾶ* or *ῆ*; as ὑγίης, *healthy*, acc. (ὑγία) ὑγιᾶ or ὑγιῆ, εὐφυνής, *comely*, acc. (εὐφυνέα) εὐφυνᾶ or εὐφυνῆ (48, 5). The accusative plural in -*εις* conforms irregularly to the nominative plural (compare 255, 2). For special peculiarities in the declension of comparatives in -ων, -ον, see 351—353.

308. Accent.—1. Simple adjectives in -*ης*, -*ες* are oxytone (except πλήρης, πλήρες, *full*). Compound paroxytones in -*ης* have the recessive accent in all cases, also in contract forms; as φιλαλήθης, φιλάληθες, *truth-loving*, φιλαλήθων; except compounds in -ώδης, -ώλης, -ώρης, -ήρης. This rule applies also to nouns.

2. Adjectives in -ων, -ον have recessive accent; except those in -φρων, compounds of φρήν, *mind*; as δαίφρων, δαίφρον, *of warlike mind*.

309. NOTE.—The adjective τριήρης, *triply-fitted*, used as a noun, ἡ τριήρης (sc. ναῦς), *trireme*, has the recessive accent in the gen. dual and plural; τριήρου and τριήρων. "Ἀληθες, *indeed!* from ἀληθής, *true*, is proparoxytone.

310. Declension of ἀληθής, true, and εὐδαίμων, happy.

SINGULAR					
Nom.	ἀληθής	ἀληθές	εὐδαίμων	εὐδαιμον	
Gen.	(ἀληθέος)	ἀληθεὺς	εὐδαίμονος	εὐδαιμόνος	
Dat.	(ἀληθέϊ)	ἀληθεῖ	εὐδαίμονι	εὐδαιμόνι	
Acc.	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθές	εὐδαίμονα	εὐδαιμονα	
Voc.		ἀληθές	εὐδαιμον	εὐδαιμον	
DUAL					
N. A. V	(ἀληθέε)	ἀληθεῖ	εὐδαίμονε	εὐδαιμόνε	
G. D.	(ἀληθέουν)	ἀληθεῖν	εὐδαιμόνοι	εὐδαιμόνοι	
PLURAL					
N. V.	(ἀληθέες) ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθεῖ	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαιμόνα	
Gen.	(ἀληθέων)	ἀληθεῶν	εὐδαιμόνων	εὐδαιμόνων	
Dat.		ἀληθέσι	εὐδαίμοσι	εὐδαίμοσι	
Acc.	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθεῖ	εὐδαίμονας	εὐδαίμονα	

For the declension of comparatives in -ων (stem -ον-), see 351—353.

311. One adjective ends in -ην and -εν: ἄρρην, ἄρρεν (older ἄρσην, ἄρσεν), *male*, gen. ἄρρεν-ος.

312. 1. Adjectives compounded of nouns and some prefix usually follow the declension of the noun; as εὖ-ελπις, εὖ-ελπι, *hopeful*, gen. εὐέλπιδος, acc. εὐέλπιν (226, 3), εὖ-ελπι; εὖ-χαρις, εὖ-χαρι, *graceful*, gen. εὐχάριτος, acc.

εὐχαριν (226, 3), εὐχαρι ; εὐ-βοτρνς, εὐ-βοτρν, *rich in grapes*, gen. εἰβότρνς ; μον-όδους, μον-όδον, *having one tooth*, gen. μονόδοντος.

2. Compounds of πατήρ and μήτηρ change these words to -πατωρ, -πατορ, and -μητωρ, -μητορ ; as ἀ-πάτωρ, ᾠ-πατορ, *fatherless*, gen. ἀπάτορος.—Compounds of πόλις have the genitive -ιδος ; as ᾠ-πολις, ᾠ-πολι, *without a city*, gen. ἀπόλιδος.—Compounds of πούς have the neuter in -πουν ; as δί-πους, δί-πουν, *two feet long*, gen. δίποδος.—Compounds of πῆχυς, as ὁ, ἡ δί-πηχυς, τὸ δί-πηχυ, *of two cubits*, are inflected like the masculine and neuter of γλυκὺς (317), except that the neuter plural is contracted : διπήχῃα, διπήχη.

313. NOTE.—Very few simple adjectives end in -is and -i, gen. -ios. Of these only τρόφις, τρόφι, *well-fed*, gen. τρόφιος, has the neuter. The others have only -is for the masculine and feminine or for the feminine only.

ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING

314. A number of adjectives of the third declension have only one ending, the feminine being like the masculine. These have no neuter, owing either to their meaning or to their form, although the oblique cases are occasionally found as neuter. The following are examples of their forms : ἀκάμιας, *untiring*, ἀκάμαντ-ος ; φυγάς, *fugitive*, φυγάδ-ος ; νεοκράς, *newly mixed*, νεοκράτ-ος ; μάκαρ, *blessed*, μάκαρ-ος ; πένις, *poor*, πένιητ-ος ; ἡμίθηρ, *half-beast*, ἡμίθηρ-ος ; ἀπτῆν, *unwinged*, ἀπτῆν-ος ; ἀχίν, *needy*, ἀχέν-ος ; τρίβων, *skilled*, τρίβων-ος ; ἀγνώς, *unknown*, ἀγνώτ-ος ; ἐπηλυς, *stranger*, ἐπήλυδ-ος ; ἡλιξ, *of the same age*, ἡλικ-ος ; ἄρπαξ, *rapacious*, ἄρπαγ-ος ; μῶνυξ, *with one hoof*, μώνυχ-ος ; μυῶψ, *short-sighted*, μυῶπ-ος ; many feminines in -is, gen. -ιδος, as εὐῶπις, *fair-faced*, εὐώπιδ-ος, Ἀργολίς, *Argolis*, *Argolic woman*.

Many end in an unchanged noun, like which they are inflected ; as ᾠ-παις, ᾠ-παιδ-ος, *childless*.

FIRST AND THIRD DECLENSIONS

315. The masculine and neuter of these adjectives follow the third declension. The feminine follows the first declension and has -ᾱ in the nominative singular (like ἀλήθεια or γλώσσα, 180). The masculine dual forms may be used for the feminine.

316. Stems in -v.—1. The nominative of stems in -v- ends in -vs, -εια, -v. The masculine and neuter are declined like πῆχυς and ἄστν (256, 1) ; except that the genitive singular ends in -ος (not -ως), and the neuter plural remains uncontracted.

2. The masculine and neuter are oxytone, and the feminine

properispomenon. Except ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἡμισυ, *half*, and θῆλυς, θήλεια, θήλυ, *female*.

317. Declension of γλυκύς, *sweet*.

SINGULAR

Nom.		γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα		γλυκύ
Gen.		γλυκέος	γλυκεῖᾱς		γλυκέος
Dat.	(γλυκεῖ)	γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖᾱ	(γλυκεῖ)	γλυκεῖ
Acc.		γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν		γλυκύ
Voc.		γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα		γλυκύ

DUAL

N. A. V.	(γλυκέε)	γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖᾱ	(γλυκέε)	γλυκεῖ
G. D.		γλυκείων	γλυκείαιν		γλυκείων

PLURAL

N. V.	(γλυκές)	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι		γλυκέα
Gen.		γλυκέων	γλυκειῶν		γλυκέων
Dat.		γλυκέσι	γλυκείαις		γλυκέσι
Acc.		γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖᾱς		γλυκέα

318. NOTE.—The feminine stem in -ειᾱ- was formed by adding -ιᾱ- for original -yā- to the masculine stem in -ευ- or -εϝ- (compare πῆχυς, stem πηχυ-, πηχευ-, πηχεϝ-, 108 and 260). Thus γλυκυ-, γλυκεϝ-γα, γλυκε-γα, γλυκε-ια, γλυκεῖα.

319. Stems in -ντ-.—1. Stems in -εντ- form the nominative in -εις, -εσσα, -εν. The masculine is paroxytone; the neuter accents the same syllable as the masculine; the feminine is proparoxytone.

2. There is one stem in -αντ- which forms πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *all*.

3. The stem ἔκοντ- forms ἔκων, ἔκουσα, ἔκον, *willing*, and ἄκων (from ἀέκων), ἄκουσα, ἄκον, *unwilling*, both declined like participles in -ων (329, 1).

320. Declension of χαρίεις, *graceful*, and πᾶς, *all*.

SINGULAR

Nom.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
Gen.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος	παντός	πάσης	παντός
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν			

DUAL

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσᾱ	χαρίεντε	πάντε	πάσᾱ	πάντε
G. D.	χαρίέντοιιν	χαρίέσσαιιν	χαρίέντοιιν	πάντοιιν	πάσαιιν	πάντοιιν

PLURAL

N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	πάντες	πάσαι	πάντα
Gen.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων	πάντων	πᾶσῶν	πάντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι	χαρίεσσαις	χαρίεσι	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσᾶς	χαρίεντα	πάντας	πάσᾶς	πάντα

321. NOTE.—1. The forms χαρίεις and πᾶς are for χαρι-εντ-ς and παντ-ς (40); ἔκων (έκοντ-) forms its nominative singular masculine like a participle. The forms χαρίεν, ἑκόν, and πᾶν are for χαρι-εντ, ἑκοντ-, and παντ- (109). Long ā in πᾶν is irregular; but in the compounds it is sometimes short, as ἄπᾶν.

2. The feminine χαρίεσσα is formed from a stem χαριετ- by adding -γα, χαριετ-γα (96, 1); the dative plural χαρίεσι is also from this stem, χαριετ-σι (84). The feminine πᾶσα is for παντ-γα (96, 2).

3. For the accent of πάντων and πᾶσι, see 217 (c).

322. Adjectives in -ήεις and -όεις are contracted in Attic. Thus τῆμῆεις, τῆμῆεσσα, τῆμῆεν, *valuable*, contracts to τῆμῆς, τῆμῆσσα, τῆμῆν, gen. τῆμῆντος, τῆμῆσσης, τῆμῆντος; μελιτόεις, μελιτόεσσα, μελιτόεν, *made of honey*, becomes μελιτοῦς, μελιτοῦσσα, μελιτοῦν, gen. μελιτοῦντος, μελιτοῦσσης, μελιτοῦντος. Similarly names of localities (originally adjectives in -όεις and -όεσσα); as Ἀμαθοῦς, Ἀμαθοῦντος, *Amathūs* (a city); Αἰγυροῦσσα, *Aegirūssa* (a city), Ἐλαιοῦσσα, *Elaeūssa* (an island). See 48, 1. But τὰ φωνήεντα, *vowels*, remains uncontracted.

323. Stems in -αν- and -εν-.—Only μέλᾱς, μέλαινα, μέλαν, *black*; τάλᾱς, τάλαινα, τάλαν, *wretched*; and τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν, *tender*. For ἄρρην, ἄρρεν, see 311.

324. Declension of μέλᾱς, *black*, and τέρην, *tender*.

SINGULAR

Nom.	μέλᾱς	μέλαινα	μέλαν	τέρην	τέρεινα	τέρεν
Gen.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μελανος	τέρενος	τερείνης	τέρενος
Dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι	τέρενι	τερείνῃ	τέρενι
Acc.	μέλανα	μελαιναν	μέλαν	τέρενα	τερείναν	τέρεν
Voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν	τέρεν	τέρεινα	τέρεν

DUAL

N. A. V.	μελανε	μελαίνᾱ	μελανε	τέρενε	τερείνᾱ	τέρενε
G. D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίνοιιν	μελάνοιν	τερένοιιν	τερείναιιν	τερένοιιν

PLURAL

N. V.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα	τέρεςες	τέρειναι	τέρενα
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων	τερένων	τερεινῶν	τερένων
Dat.	μέλασι	μελαίναῖς	μέλασι	τέρεσι	τερείναῖς	τέρεσι
Acc.	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα	τέρενας	τερείνας	τέρενα

325. The feminine stems *μελαινᾱ-* and *τερεινᾱ-* are formed from *μελαν-* and *τερεν-* by adding *-γα-*: *μελαν-γα-*, *τερεν-γα* (96, 5).

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

326. Declension of *μέγας* (*μεγα-*, *μεγαλο-*), *great*, *πολύς* (*πολυ-*, *πολλο-*), *much*, and *πρᾶος* (*πρᾶο-*, *πρᾶῦ-*) or *πρᾶος*, *mild*.

SINGULAR

Nom.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Voc.	μεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ

DUAL

N. A. V.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλᾱ	μεγάλῳ
G. D.	μεγάλουιν	μεγάλαιιν	μεγάλουιν

PLURAL

N. V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Gen.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	μεγάλους	μεγάλᾱς	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά

SINGULAR

Nom.	πρᾶος	πρᾶεῖα	πρᾶον
Gen.	πράου	πρᾶεῖᾱς	πράου
Dat.	πράῳ	πρᾶεῖᾳ	πράῳ
Acc.	πρᾶον	πρᾶεῖαν	πρᾶον

DUAL

N. A. V.	πράῳ	πρᾶεῖᾱ	πράῳ
G. D.	πράουιν	πρᾶεῖαιιν	πράουιν

PLURAL

N. V.	πρᾶοι or πρᾶεῖς	πρᾶεῖαι	πρᾶέα
Gen.	πράων or πρᾶέων	πρᾶειῶν	πρᾶέων
Dat.	πρᾶέσι	πρᾶεῖαις	πρᾶέσι
Acc.	πράους	πρᾶεῖᾱς	πρᾶέα

327. NOTE.—The vocative *μεγάλε* occurs in Aesch. *Sept.* 822.—In Ionic the stem *πολλο-* is found declined throughout : *πολλός*, *-ή*, *-όν*.—In *πρῶος* the stem *πρᾶο-* is used for the masculine and neuter singular and dual, and for the genitive and accusative plural masculine ; while the stem *πρᾶῦ-* (compare *γλυκύς*, 317, and *πίχυν* and *ἄστυ*, 256, 260) is used for all other forms except the accusative plural. Pindar has *πρᾶῦς*, *πρᾶῖ*, and the Ionic has *πρηῦς*, *πρηῖ* ; *πρᾶεῖς* for *πράους* occurs late, also *πρᾶα* for *πράεα*. The forms from *πρᾶο-*, which differ in accent from those from *πρᾶῦ-*, are usually written *πρᾶος*, *πρᾶου*, *πρᾶω*, etc., with iota subscript.

PARTICIPLES

328. Participles in -ος, -η, -ον.—All middle and passive participles, except aorist passive participles, end in *-ος*, *-η*, *-ον*, and are declined like *σοφός* ; as *λυόμενος*, *λυομένη*, *λύομενον* ; *λελυμένος*, *λελυμένη*, *λελυμένον*.

329. Participles with stems in -ντ-.—All other participles, with the two aorists passive, have stems in *-ντ-*. The following is a list of their nominative forms :—

1. *-ων*, *-ουσα*, *-ον* : Active present, future, and second-aorist participles of verbs of the common form of inflection (607).

2. *-ούς*, *-ούσα*, *-όν* : Active present and second-aorist of the *μ-* form of inflection (609).

3. *-ās*, *-āσα*, *-αν* : Active aorist of the common form ; active present and second-aorist of the *μ-* form.

4. *-είς*, *-είσα*, *-έν* : Active present and second-aorist of the *μ-* form ; all aorist passive participles.

5. *-ῦς*, *-ῦσα*, *-ύν* : Active present and second-aorist of the *μ-* form.

6. *-ώς*, *-υῖα*, *-ός* : Active perfect participles.

330. Accent.—Participles in *-ος*, *-η*, *-ον*, have recessive accent, except the perfect middle, which is paroxytone ; in all other respects they are accented like *φίλιος*. Of participles with stems in *-ντ-*, the *present*, *future*, and *first-aorist* of the common form accent the penult of the nominative singular, masculine, and neuter, and the antepenult of the feminine. All other participles of this form are oxytone in the nominative singular, and properispomena in the feminine. The genitive plural of feminines from masculine stems in *-ντ-* is perispomenon.

331. Declension of *λύων* (*λῡοντ-*), *loosing*, *διδούς* (*διδοντ-*), *giving*, *ιστάς* (*ισταντ-*), *setting*, *δεικνύς* (*δεικνυντ-*), *showing*, *ὢν* (*ὄντ-*), *being*

(present active participles of λύω, δίδωμι, ἵστημι, δείκνυμι, εἰμί); λύσας (λύσαντ-), *having loosed*, λελυκώς (λελυκοτ-), *having loosed*, and λυθείς (λυθεντ-), *having been loosed* (first-aorist active, first-perfect active, and first-aorist passive participles of λύω).

SINGULAR

N. V.	λύων	λύουσα	λύον	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
Gen.	λύοντος	λύούσης	λύοντος	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
Dat.	λύοντι	λύούσῃ	λύοντι	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
Acc.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν

DUAL

N. A. V.	λύοντε	λύούσῃ	λύοντε	διδόντε	διδούσῃ	διδόντε
G. D.	λύόντων	λύούσαι	λύόντων	διδόντων	διδούσαι	διδόντων

PLURAL

N. V.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
Gen.	λύόντων	λύουσῶν	λύόντων	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
Dat.	λύουσι	λύούσαις	λύουσι	διδούσι	διδούσαις	διδούσι
Acc.	λύοντας	λύούσας	λύοντα	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα

SINGULAR

N. V.	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν	ιστάς	ιστάσα	ιστάν
Gen.	λύσαντος	λύσάσης	λύσαντος	ιστάντος	ιστάσης	ιστάντος
Dat.	λύσαντι	λύσάσῃ	λύσαντι	ιστάντι	ιστάσῃ	ιστάντι
Acc.	λύσαντα	λύσασαν	λύσαν	ιστάντα	ιστάσαν	ιστάν

DUAL

N. A. V.	λύσαντε	λύσάσῃ	λύσαντε	ιστάντε	ιστάσῃ	ιστάντε
G. D.	λύσάντων	λύσάσαι	λύσάντων	ιστάντων	ιστάσαι	ιστάντων

PLURAL

N. V.	λύσαντες	λύσασαι	λύσαντα	ιστάντες	ιστάσαι	ιστάντα
Gen.	λύσάντων	λύσασῶν	λύσάντων	ιστάντων	ιστάσῶν	ιστάντων
Dat.	λύσῃσι	λύσάσαις	λύσῃσι	ιστάσι	ιστάσαις	ιστάσι
Acc.	λύσαντας	λύσάσας	λύσαντα	ιστάντας	ιστάσας	ιστάντα

SINGULAR

N. V.	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
Gen.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
Dat.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
Acc.	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν

DUAL

N. A. V.	λυθέντε	λυθείσᾱ	λυθέντε	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσᾱ	δεικνύντε
G. D.	λυθέντοιιν	λυθείσαιιν	λυθέντοιιν	δεικνύντοιιν	δεικνύσαιιν	δεικνύντοιιν

PLURAL

N. V.	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
Gen.	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσῶν	δεικνύντων
Dat.	λυθείσι	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι	δεικνύσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι
Acc.	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα

SINGULAR

N. V.	ῶν	οὔσα	ὄν	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
Gen.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	λελυκότος	λελυκυῖās	λελυκότος
Dat.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότος
Acc.	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄντι	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός

DUAL

N. A. V.	ὄντε	οὔσᾱ	ὄντε	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότε
G. D.	ὄντοιιν	οὔσαιιν	ὄντοιιν	λελυκότοιιν	λελυκυῖαιιν	λελυκότοιιν

PLURAL

N. V.	όντες	οὔσαι	όντα	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
Gen.	όντων	οὔσῶν	όντων	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖῶν	λελυκότων
Dat.	οὔσι	οὔσαις	οὔσι	λελυκόσι	λελυκυῖαῖς	λελυκόσι
Acc.	όντας	οὔσας	όντα	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖās	λελυκότα

332. Like λῦων are declined λύσων (act. fut. part. of λύω) and λιπών (act. 2 aor. part. of λείπω).

Like διδούς is declined δούς (act. 2 aor. part. of δίδωμι).

Like λύσας and ἰστάς is declined στάς (act. 2 aor. part. of ἵστημι).

Like λυθείς are declined τιθείς and θεῖς (act. pres. and 2 aor. participles of τίθημι), and φανεῖς (2 aor. pass. part. of φαίνω).

Like δεικνύς is declined δῦς (2 aor. act. part. of δῶν).

333. NOTE. — The feminine stems in -ουσᾱ-, -ᾱσα-, -εισᾱ-, and -ῶσα- were formed by adding -γα to the stem in -ντ-: βουλευοντ-γα, ἵσταντ-γα, τιθεντ-γα, δεικνυντ-γα (see 96, 2). The perfect in -ώς (with stem in -οτ-) has the feminine -νῖα. For the formation of the cases of the masculine and neuter, see 224—232.

334. Participles in -ᾶων, -ῶων, -όων are contracted. Τιμάων, τῖμῶν, *honouring*, and φιλέων, φιλῶν, *loving*, are declined thus:—

SINGULAR

N. V.	(τῖμάων)	τῖμῶν	(τῖμάουσα)	τῖμῶσα	(τῖμόν)	τῖμῶν
Gen.	(τῖμάοντος)	τῖμῶντος	(τῖμαούσης)	τῖμῶσης	(τῖμάοντος)	τῖμῶντος
Dat.	(τῖμάοντι)	τῖμῶντι	(τῖμαούσῃ)	τῖμῶσῃ	(τῖμάοντι)	τῖμῶντι
Acc.	(τῖμάοντα)	τῖμῶντα	(τῖμάουσαν)	τῖμῶσαν	(τῖμόν)	τῖμῶν

DUAL

N. A. V.	(τίμαόντε)	τίμώντε	(τίμαούσᾱ)	τίμῶσᾱ	(τίμάοντε)	τίμώντε
G. D.	(τίμαόντων)	τίμώντων	(τίμαούσαι)	τίμῶσαι	(τίμαόντων)	τίμώντων

PLURAL

N. V.	(τίμαόντες)	τίμώντες	(τίμαούσαι)	τίμῶσαι	(τίμάοντα)	τίμώντα
Gen.	(τίμαόντων)	τίμώντων	(τίμαουσῶν)	τίμωσῶν	(τίμαόντων)	τίμώντων
Dat.	(τίμαούσι)	τίμῶσι	(τίμαούσαις)	τίμῶσαις	(τίμάουσι)	τίμῶσι
Acc.	(τίμάοντας)	τίμώντας	(τίμαούσας)	τίμῶσας	(τίμάοντα)	τίμώντα

SINGULAR

N. V.	(φιλέων)	φιλῶν	(φιλέουσα)	φιλοῦσα	(φιλέον)	φιλοῦν
Gen.	(φιλέοντος)	φιλοῦντος	(φιλεούσης)	φιλοῦσης	(φιλέοντος)	φιλοῦντος
Dat.	(φιλέοντι)	φιλοῦντι	(φιλεούσῃ)	φιλοῦσῃ	(φιλέοντι)	φιλοῦντι
Acc.	(φιλέοντα)	φιλοῦντα	(φιλέουσιν)	φιλοῦσιν	(φιλέον)	φιλοῦν

DUAL

N. A. V.	(φιλέοντε)	φιλοῦντε	(φιλεούσᾱ)	φιλούσᾱ	(φιλέοντε)	φιλοῦντε
G. D.	(φιλέοντων)	φιλούντων	(φιλεούσαι)	φιλούσαι	(φιλέοντων)	φιλούντων

PLURAL

N. V.	(φιλέοντες)	φιλοῦντες	(φιλέουσαι)	φιλοῦσαι	(φιλέοντα)	φιλοῦντα
Gen.	(φιλέοντων)	φιλούντων	(φιλεουσῶν)	φιλουσῶν	(φιλέοντων)	φιλούντων
Dat.	(φιλέοντι)	φιλοῦσι	(φιλεούσαις)	φιλούσαις	(φιλέοντι)	φιλοῦσι
Acc.	(φιλέοντας)	φιλοῦντας	(φιλεούσας)	φιλούσας	(φιλέοντα)	φιλοῦντα

335. Participles in -όν from verbs in -όω are declined like φιλῶν. Thus δηλῶν, δηλόουσα, δηλόον, *showing*, contr. δηλῶν, δηλοῦσα, δηλοῦν, gen. δηλοῦντος, δηλούσης; dat. δηλοῦντι, δηλοῖσῃ; acc. δηλοῦντα, δηλοῦσαν, δηλοῦν, etc. Uncontracted forms of verbs in -όω are never used.

336. Contract Second-Perfect Participles in -αῶς.—Several second-perfect participles of the μι- form ending in -αῶς have irregularly -ῶσα in the feminine. They are contracted in Attic; as Hom. ἑσταῶς, ἑσταῶσα, ἑσταῶς, Attic ἑστῶς, ἑστῶσα, ἑστῶς or oftener ἑστός, *standing* (see 499). The ω remains everywhere except in the neuter nominative form in -ός.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

N. V.	ἑστῶς	ἑστῶσα	ἑστός or ἑστῶς	ἑστῶτες	ἑστῶσαι	ἑστῶτα
Gen.	ἑστῶτος	ἑστῶσης	ἑστῶτος	ἑστῶτων	ἑστῶσῶν	ἑστῶτων
Dat.	ἑστῶτι	ἑστῶσῃ	ἑστῶτι	ἑστῶσι	ἑστῶσαις	ἑστῶσι
Acc.	ἑστῶτα	ἑστῶσαν	ἑστός or ἑστῶς	ἑστῶτας	ἑστῶσας	ἑστῶτα

DUAL

N. A. V.	ἑστῶτε	ἑστῶσᾱ	ἑστῶτε
G. D.	ἑστῶτοιιν	ἑστῶσαιιν	ἑστῶτοιιν

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

COMPARISON BY -τερος, -τατος

337. The majority of adjectives form the comparative by adding -τερος (stem -τερο-) to the masculine stem, and the superlative by adding -τατος (stem -τατο-). Adjectives in -ος with a short penult lengthen -ο- to -ω- before -τερος and -τατος; but -ο- remains if the penult is long by nature or position, and always after a mute and a liquid.

κοῦφος (κουφο-), <i>light</i>	κουφό-τερος, -ᾱ, -ον	κουφί-τατος, -η, -ον
λεπτός (λεπτο-), <i>fine</i>	λεπτό-τερος	λεπτό-τατος
σεμνός (σεμνο-), <i>august</i>	σεμνό-τερος	σεμνό-τατος
πικρός (πικρο-), <i>bitter</i>	πικρό-τερος	πικρό-τατος
νέος (νεο-), <i>new</i>	νεώ-τερος	νεώ-τατος
σοφός (σοφο-), <i>wise</i>	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
γλυκὺς (γλυκυ-), <i>sweet</i>	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
ἀληθής (ἀληθεσ-), <i>true</i>	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
μέλας (μελαν-), <i>black</i>	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος

For the declension, see 288.

338. NOTE.—The penult is long in compounds of τιμή, *honor*, θῆμος, *mind*, and κίνδυνος, *danger*; hence ἀτίμος, *unhonored*, ἀτιμότερος, ἀτιμώτατος; πρόθυμος, *eager*, προθυμότερος, προθυμώτατος; ἐπικίνδυνος, *dangerous*, ἐπικινδυνότερος, ἐπικινδυνώτατος. The penult is short in the endings -ιος, -ικος, -ιμος, -ινος; hence ἄξιος, *worthy*, ἀξιώτερος, ἀξιώτατος; ἀρχικός, *capable of governing*, ἀρχικώτερος, ἀρχικώτατος; μάχιμος, *warlike*, μαχιμότερος, μαχιμώτατος.

339. Κενός, *empty*, and στενός, *narrow*, often have κενύτερος, κενότατος, and στενότερος, στενοτάτος.

340. Πένης (πενητ-), *poor*, shortens the η of the stem and makes πενέσ-τερος, πενέσ-τατος (for πενετ-τερος, πενετ-τατος, 80).

341. These in -αιος drop ο of the stem :—
 γεραίος, *old*, γεραίτερος and rarely γεραιότερος, γεραίτατος.
 παλαιός, *aged*, παλαιτέρος or παλαιότερος, παλαιτάτος or παλαιώτατος.
 σχολαίος, *leisurely*, σχολαίτερος and rarely σχολαιότερος, σχολαίτατος and rarely σχολαιώτατος.

πέρα (adv.), *beyond*, περαιτέρος, *further*.

342. These drop *o* of the stem and add *-αίτερος* and *-αίτατος* :—

Μέσος, middle, *μεσ-αίτερος*, *μεσαίτατος*; *εὖδιος*, serene; *ἤσυχος*, quiet; *ἴδιος*, own (*ἰδιαίτερος* and *ἰδιαίτατος* late); *ἴσος*, equal; *ὄρθριος*, early; *ὄψιος*, late; *πλησίον* (adv., *πλησίος* poetic), near, *πλησιαίτερος*, *πλησιαίτατος*; *παραπλήσιος*, like; *πρώϊος*, Attic *πρῶτος*, early; *προὔργου* (adv.), advantageous, has *προὔργιαίτερος*.

343. These reject *o* of the stem and add *-έστερος* and *-έστατος* :—

Ἄκρᾱτος, unmixed, *ἀκράτ-έστερος*, *ἀκράτ-έστατος*; *ἐρρωμένος*, strong; *ἄφθονος*, bounteous, free from envy (oftener *ἄφθονώτερος* and *ἄφθονώτατος*); *ἄσμεσος*, glad, adv. *ἀσμενέστατα* and *ἀσμεναίτατα*; *ἐπίπεδος*, plain, has *ἐπιπεδέστερος*; *ἡρέμα* (adv.), quietly, has *ἡρεμέστερος*, more quiet.

344. 1. These reject *o* and add *-ίστερος* and *-ίστατος* :—

Λαλός, talkative, *λαλ-ίστερος*, *λαλ-ίστατος*; *μονοφάγος*, eating alone; *ὀψοφάγος*, dainty; *κακήγορος*, calumnious; *λάγνος*, lewd; rarely *πτωχός*, beggarly.

2. Adjectives in *-ης*, gen. *-ου*, also have this form of comparison; as *κλέπτης*, thief, thievish, *κλεπτίστερος*, *κλεπτίστατος*. But *ὑβριστής*, insolent, makes *ὑβριστότερος*, *ὑβριστότατος* (a neuter of the positive, *ὑβριστόν*, occurs rarely in Comedy).

345. Compounds of *χάρις* add *-ώτερος* and *-ώτατος* to the stem; as *ἐπίχαρις* (*ἐπιχαριτ-*), pleasing, *ἐπιχαριτ-ώτερος*, *ἐπιχαριτ-ώτατος*.

346. Contract adjectives in *-οος* drop final *o* of the stem and add *-έστερος* and *-έστατος*; as (*εὖνοος*) *εὖνους*, well-disposed, *εὐνοέστερος* = *εὐνούστερος*, *εὐνοέστατος* = *εὐνούστατος*.

347. Adjectives in *-ων*, *-ον* (stem *-ον-*) add *-έστερος* and *-έστατος* to the stem; as *σώφρων* (*σωφρον-*), prudent, *σωφρον-έστερος*, *σωφρον-έστατος*.

348. Adjectives in *-εις* add *-τερος* and *-τατος* to the stem in *-ετ-* (321, 2); as *χαρίεις*, graceful, *χαριέστερος*, *χαριέστατος* (for *χαριετ-τερος*, *χαριετ-τατος*, 321, 2).

349. Adjectives in *-ξ* add partly *-έστερος* and *-έστατος*, partly *-ίστερος* and *-ίστατος*, to the stem; as *ἀφῆλιξ*, elderly, *ἀφηλικέστερος*, *ἀφηλικέστατος*; *ἄρπαξ*, rapacious, *ἀρπαγίστερος*, *ἀρπαγίστατος*.

COMPARISON BY *-ίων*, *ιστος*

350. A few adjectives in *-υς* and *-ρος* form the comparative by dropping these endings and adding *-ίων* and *-ιστος* to the root, not to the stem. In prose only these adjectives are thus compared :—

<i>ἡδύς</i> , sweet	<i>ἡδίων</i> , <i>ἡδιστος</i>
<i>ταχύς</i> , swift	<i>θάσσω</i> (for <i>θαχ-γων</i> , 102), <i>τάχιστος</i>
<i>αἰσχρός</i> , base	<i>αἰσχίων</i> , <i>αἰσχιστος</i>
<i>ἐχθρός</i> , hostile	<i>ἐχθίων</i> , <i>ἐχθιστος</i>

351. Comparatives in *-ίων*, neuter *-ιον*, have recessive accent and are declined thus :—

SINGULAR			DUAL	PLURAL		
Nom. <i>ἡδίων</i>	<i>ἡδίων</i>			Nom. <i>ἡδέιονες ἡδέιους</i>	<i>ἡδέιονα ἡδέω</i>	
Gen. <i>ἡδέιονος</i>			N. A. V. <i>ἡδέιονε</i>	Gen. <i>ἡδέιόνων</i>		
Dat. <i>ἡδέιονι</i>			G. D. <i>ἡδέιόινιν</i>	Dat. <i>ἡδέιοσι</i>		
Acc. <i>ἡδέιονα ἡδέω ἡδίων</i>				Acc. <i>ἡδέιονας ἡδέιους ἡδέιονα ἡδέω</i>		
Voc. <i>ἡδίων</i>				Voc. <i>ἡδέιονες ἡδέιους ἡδέιονα ἡδέω</i>		

352. NOTE.—Irregular comparatives in *-ων* (354) are declined and recessively accented like *ἡδέων*.

353. NOTE.—The forms *ἡδέω* for *ἡδέιονα* and *ἡδέιους* for *ἡδέιονες* are from a different stem in *-οσ-*, thus : *ἡδέιο(σ)α* contracted to *ἡδέω* (compare *αἰδώς*, 249) and *ἡδέιο(σ)ες* to *ἡδέιους* ; the form *ἡδέιους* serving also as an accusative. The long and the short forms are used indifferently in Attic.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON

354. The following adjectives are irregularly compared :—

1. *ἀγαθός*, good

ἀμείνων

βελτίων

κρείσσω or κρείττω

λῶων

ἄριστος

βέλτιστος

κράτιστος

λῶστος

Of these forms, *βελτίων*, *βέλτιστος*, refers rather to *intrinsic* or *moral* worth ; *ἀμείνων*, *ἄριστος* express *utility*, *fitness*, *excellence* (*ἄριστος*, related to *ἀρετή*, *virtue*, *excellence*) ; *κρείσσω* (from *κρετ-γων*) and *κράτιστος* express *power* or *superiority* (Epic *κρατός*, *powerful*, *τὸ κράτος*, *strength*, *power*) ; the rare *λῶων* (for *λωίων*) and *λῶστος* express *desirability*, and are used mostly with reference to the future.

2. *κακός*, bad

κακίων

χείρων

ἥσσων or ἥττω

κάκιστος

χείριστος

ἥκιστα (adv.), least

Of these forms, *χείρων* (for *χερ-γων*, Epic *χέρ-ης*, *weaker*, *inferior*) and *χείριστος* are equivalent to the Latin *deterior*, *detrinimus*, and are opposed to *βελτίων*, *βέλτιστος* ; *ἥσσων* (for *ἥκ-γων*, 96, 1), Latin *inferior*, is opposed to *κρείσσω*, Lat. *superior*.

3. *καλός*, beautiful

καλλίων (τὸ κάλλ-ος, *beauty*)

4. *μέγας*, great

μεζίων (for *μεγ-γων*, 96, 1)

5. *μικρός*, small

μικρότερος

κάλλιστος

μέγιστος

μικρότατος

See also *ὀλίγος* below.

6. ὀλίγος, *little, few*

ὀλέζων (on inscr.)

ὀλίγιστος

The following belong to both μικρός and ὀλίγος :—

μείων

ἐλάσσω or ἐλάττων (ἐλάσσω ἐλάχιστος

for ἐλαχ-γων (96, 1), stem ἐλαχ-,

Hom. ἐλάχεια)

ἥσσω or ἥττων, *less, minus*7. πολὺς, *much*πλείων or πλέων (97), neuter some-
times πλεῖν

πλείστος

8. ῥᾱδιος, *easy*

ῥᾱών

ῥᾱστος

9. φίλος, *dear*

(φίλτερος poetic)

φίλιτατος

φιλαίτερος (rare)

φιλαίτατος (rare)

μᾶλλον φίλος (355)

μάλιστα φίλος (355)

10. ἀλγινός, *painful*

ἀλγεινότερος

ἀλγεινότατος

ἀλγίων (τὸ ἄλγος, *pain*)

ἀλγιστος

355. Comparison by μᾶλλον and μάλιστα.—Sometimes the comparative and superlative are formed by joining μᾶλλον (*magis*) and μάλιστα (*maxime*) to the positive. This occurs mostly in cases where the regular mode of comparison would be difficult to form. Participles always compared in this way. Thus δῆλος, *plain*, μᾶλλον δῆλος, *more plain*, μάλιστα δῆλος, *most plain*; ἀγαπῶν, *loving*, μᾶλλον ἀγαπῶν, *more loving*, μάλιστα ἀγαπῶν. Sometimes μᾶλλον is to be rendered by *in a higher degree*; and μάλιστα by *in the highest degree* or *in a very high degree*.

356. Positive wanting.—Some comparatives and superlatives lack the positive; their stem is usually seen in an adverb or preposition. In ordinary prose only the following :—

(πρὶ, <i>before</i>)	πρότερος, <i>former</i>	πρῶτος (from προ-ατος), <i>first</i>
(κάτω, <i>downward</i>)	κατώτερος, <i>lower</i>	κατώτατος, <i>lowest</i>
(ἐξ, <i>out</i>)	ὔστερος, <i>latter, later</i>	ὔστατος, <i>last</i>
	_____	ἔσχατος (for ἐχσατος), <i>furthest, extreme</i>
(ἐγγύς, <i>near</i>)	ἐγγύτερος, <i>nearer</i>	ἐγγύτατος, <i>nearest</i>
(πόρρω, <i>far off</i>)	πορρώτερος, <i>farther off</i>	_____
(προὔργον, <i>advantageous</i>)	προὔργιαιτερος, <i>more ad- vantageous</i>	_____
(ἡρέμα, <i>quietly</i>)	ἡρεμέστερος, <i>more quiet</i>	_____
_____	ὔστερος, <i>later, latter</i>	ὔστατος, <i>last</i>

ADVERBS AND THEIR COMPARISON

357. Formation of Adverbs.—Adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives by adding *-ως* to the stem, which has here the same form as in the genitive plural. The adverb is accented like the genitive plural, and is contracted if the latter is contracted.

φίλος, <i>dearly</i>	from adjective	φίλος	gen. pl.	φίλων
σοφῶς, <i>wisely</i>	„	σοφός	„	σοφῶν
ἀπλῶς, <i>simply</i>	„	ἀπλός	„	ἀπλῶν
πάντως, <i>wholly</i>	„	πᾶς	„	πάντων
ταχέως, <i>swiftly</i>	„	ταχίς	„	ταχέων
ἀληθῶς, <i>truly</i>	„	ἀληθής	„	ἀληθῶν
μεγάλως, <i>greatly</i>	„	μέγας	„	μεγάλων
σωφρόνως, <i>prudently</i>	„	σώφρων	„	σωφρόνων

For various other endings of adverbs, see Part IV. (Word-formation).

358. Occasionally adverbs are regularly formed from participles; as *τεταγμένως*, *regularly*, from *τεταγμένος* (*τεταγμένων*); *διαφερόντως*, *differently*, from *διαφέρων* (*διαφερόντων*).

359. The accusative neuter singular or plural of adjectives is often used as an adverb; as *πολύ* or *πολλά*, *much* (from *πολύς*); *μέγα* or *μεγάλα*, *greatly* (from *μέγας*).

360. Comparison of Adverbs.—The *neuter accusative singular* is used as the comparative of the adverb; the *neuter accusative plural* is used as the superlative.

σοφῶς (<i>σοφός</i>), <i>wisely</i>	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
ἡδέως (<i>ἡδύς</i>), <i>sweetly</i>	ἡδιον	ἡδιστα
ἀληθῶς (<i>ἀληθής</i>), <i>truly</i>	ἀληθέστερον	ἀληθέστατα
χαριέντως (<i>χαρίεις</i>), <i>gracefully</i>	χαριέστερον	χαριέστατα
σωφρόνως (<i>σώφρων</i>), <i>prudently</i>	σωφρονέστερον	σωφρονέστατα

361. Sometimes the comparative is formed in the same way as the positive; as *καλλιόνως* (*καλλίων*), *more beautifully*; *σαφεστέρως* (*σαφέστερος*), *more clearly*.

362. Adverbs in *-ως* usually form the comparative and superlative in *-τέρως* and *-τάτως*; as *ἄνω*, *above*, *ἄνωτέρως*, *ἄνωτάτως*. So *κάτω*, *below*, *ἔξω*, *outside*, *ἔσω*, *within*, *πρόσω* or *πόρσω* = Attic *πόρρω*, *far off*. From prep. *ἀπό*, *from*, come *ἀπωτέρως*, *farther*, and *ἀπωτάτως*, *farthest*; *ἐγγύς*, *near*, has *ἐγγυτέρως* or *ἐγγύτερον*, *ἐγγυτάτως* or *ἐγγύτατα*. A few others are dialectic or late.

363. *Εἰ*, *well*, has *ἄμεινον*, *ἄριστα*; *μάλα*, *much*, *very*, has *μᾶλλον* (for *μαλ-γον*, 96, 4), *more*, *rather*, *μάλιστα*, *most*; *ἥσσον* or *ἥττον* (for *ἡκ-γον*, 96, 1), *less*, and *ἥκιστα*, *least*, are from a stem *ἡκ-*.

THE ARTICLE

364. The definite article δ (stem δ - and $\tau\omicron$ -) is declined thus :—

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
Nom.	δ η $\tau\omicron$		Nom. $\omicron\iota$ $\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$
Gen.	$\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$	N. A. V. $\tau\acute{\omega}$ $\tau\acute{\omega}$ $\tau\acute{\omega}$	Gen. $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$
Dat.	$\tau\acute{\omega}$ $\tau\eta$ $\tau\acute{\omega}$	G. D. $\tau\omicron\iota\nu$ $\tau\omicron\iota\nu$ $\tau\omicron\iota\nu$	Dat. $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$
Acc.	$\tau\omicron\nu$ $\tau\eta\nu$ $\tau\omicron$		Acc. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$

365. NOTE.—The feminine dual forms $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ and $\tau\alpha\iota\nu$ rarely occur ; $\tau\acute{\omega}$ and $\tau\omicron\iota\nu$ are used instead.

366. NOTE.—There is no indefinite article in Greek. But sometimes the indefinite $\tau\iota\varsigma$ (385, 386) is equivalent to *a* or *an* ; as $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$ $\tau\iota\varsigma$, *a certain man*, or *a man*.

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

367. The personal pronouns are : $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$, *I*, $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$, *thou*, $\omicron\upsilon$, *of him, of her, of it*. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron$, *himself, herself, itself*, is also used as a personal pronoun of the third person for *him, her, it, them*, in the *oblique* cases, but not in the nominative.

	SINGULAR					
Nom.	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$, <i>I</i>	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$, <i>thou</i>	—	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron$
Gen.	$\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\upsilon$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon$	$\sigma\omicron\upsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$
Dat.	$\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\iota$, $\mu\omicron\iota$	$\sigma\omicron\iota$	$\omicron\iota$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}$
Acc.	$\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$	$\sigma\acute{\epsilon}$	ξ	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron$
	DUAL					
N. A.	$\nu\acute{\omega}$	$\sigma\acute{\phi}\acute{\omega}$		$\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}$	$\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\alpha}$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}$
G. D.	$\nu\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\sigma\acute{\phi}\acute{\omega}\nu$		$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\nu$
	PLURAL					
Nom.	$\eta\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, <i>we</i>	$\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, <i>you</i>	$\sigma\acute{\phi}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, <i>they</i>	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$
Gen.	$\eta\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\acute{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\sigma\acute{\phi}\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$
Dat.	$\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$	$\acute{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$	$\sigma\acute{\phi}\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$
Acc.	$\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\acute{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\sigma\acute{\phi}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$

368. NOTE.—We sometimes find the enclitic $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ joined to $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\iota$, and $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$: $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega\gamma\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\iota\gamma\epsilon$ (152, 4), $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\epsilon$.

369. NOTE.—1. The forms *μοῦ, μοί, μέ, σοῦ, σοί, σέ*, also *οἷ, οἶ, ἐ*, are enclitic (see 152, 1). For the rare cases of *οἶ* retaining its accent, see the Syntax.

2. The forms *ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς*, when not emphatic, are sometimes accented in poetry *ἡμων, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, ὑμων, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς*, with short *ι* and *α* in the dat. and acc. We sometimes find *ἡμῖν* and *ὑμῖν* even when these pronouns are emphatic. No examples of *ἡμᾶς* and *ὑμᾶς* seem to occur in Attic poetry.

370. NOTE.—1. For the use of the personal pronoun of the third person, *οἷ, οἶ*, etc., see the Syntax.

2. The Tragedians have also Ionic *σφίν* (enclitic) masc. and fem. for *σφίωι*, rarely used as a singular; Epic *σφέ* (enclitic) masc. and fem. for *σφᾶς*, sometimes used as a singular; and the Doric acc. *νῖν* (enclitic) for all genders, singular and sometimes plural.

371. NOTE.—The stems of the personal pronouns are: *με-* (Latin *me*), *νω-* (Latin *nos*), *ἡμε-*; *σε-* for *τε-* from original *τφε-* (Latin *te, tuus*), *σφω-*, *ἡμε-*; *ἐ-* for *φε-* from original *σφε-* (Latin *se, suus*), *σφε-*. *Ἐγώ* is from original *ἐγών*; and *σύ* (for original *τύ*) is from a shorter stem *τυ-*.

372. NOTE.—*Αὐτός* has three uses (see the Syntax).

1. As an intensive pronoun, it means *self* (Latin *ipse*); as *αὐτὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *the man himself*.

2. In the oblique cases, it is the ordinary personal pronoun of the third person, *of him, her, it, them*, etc.

3. Preceded by the article, as *ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό*, it means *the same*, as *ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ*, *the same man*.

373. NOTE.—Crisis with the article and *αὐτός* often occurs (58, 1); as *αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό* (also *ταυτόν*). Especially frequent is this with the forms of the article beginning with *τ* and ending in a vowel: *ταῦτοῦ* for *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *ταὐτῷ* for *τῷ αὐτῷ*, *ταὐτά* for *τὰ αὐτά*, *ταὐτῇ* for *τῇ αὐτῇ*; but *ταὐτά* and *ταὐτῇ* must not be confounded with *ταῦτα* and *ταύτῃ*, which belong to *οὗτος*, *this* (380).

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

374. The reflexive pronouns are formed by the union of the stems of the personal pronouns and *αὐτός*. They are: *ἐμαντοῦ, ἐμαντῆς*, *of myself*, *σεαντοῦ, σεαντῆς*, *of thyself*, *ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῆς*, *of himself, herself, itself*. In the plural the two pronouns are declined separately, but the third person plural has also the compound form.

SINGULAR			PLURAL			
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	
Gen.	ἐμαντοῦ	ἐμαντῆς	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν	αὐτῶν	
Dat.	ἐμαντῷ	ἐμαντῇ	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν	αὐταῖς	
Acc.	ἐμαντόν	ἐμαντήν	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς	αὐτάς	
<hr/>						
Gen.	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν	
Dat.	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν	αὐταῖς	
Acc.	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ὑμᾶς	αὐτάς	
<hr/>						
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Gen.	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
Dat.	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
Acc.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά

For the plural ἐαυτῶν etc., also

Gen. <i>M. F. N.</i>	σφῶν αὐτῶν	
Dat. <i>M. N.</i>	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς	<i>F.</i> σφίσιν αὐταῖς
Acc. <i>M.</i>	σφᾶς αὐτούς	<i>F.</i> σφᾶς αὐτάς

375. The forms σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς, etc., and ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῆς, etc., are often contracted; as σαυτοῦ, σαυτῆς, αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, etc.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

376. The reciprocal pronoun ἀλλήλων, *of one another*, is used only in the oblique cases of the dual and plural. The stem is ἀλλ-ηλο- for ἀλλ-αλλο-.

	DUAL			PLURAL		
Gen.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
Dat.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις
Acc.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλα	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

377. These are formed from the stems of the personal pronouns. They are:—

ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν, <i>my</i>	ἡμέτερος, -ᾱ, -ον, <i>our</i>
σός, σή, σόν, <i>thy</i>	ὑμέτερος, -ᾱ, -ον, <i>your</i>
[ὅς, ῆ, ὅν, <i>his, her, its</i>]	σφέτερος, -ᾱ, -ον, <i>their</i>

They are declined like adjectives in -ος, -ᾱ, -ον.

378. NOTE.—“Os is never used in Attic prose, rarely in Attic poetry. It is expressed in prose by αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς; as ἡ οἰκία αὐτοῦ, *his house*.—In Tragedy we often find Doric ἄμός (sometimes written ἄμός) for ἐμός.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

379. 1. The principal demonstrative pronouns are :

ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε, *this (here)*

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this, that*

ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that (there, yonder)*

2. Of these ὅδε, which is formed from the article and the demonstrative ending -δε (enclitic), is declined like the article, with -δε appended to each form. Οὗτος has the article in the first syllable which has *ov* if the article had an *o*-sound (*o, ω, ov*), and *av* if the article had *a* or *η*. Ἐκεῖνος is declined like αὐτός (367) ; the Ionic form κεῖνος is used alongside of ἐκεῖνος in poetry.

380. Declension of ὅδε and οὗτος, *this* :—

SINGULAR						
Nom.	ὅδε	ἧδε	τόδε	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
Gen.	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
Dat.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Acc.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο
DUAL						
N. A.	τάδε	τάδε	τάδε	τούτῳ	τούτῳ	τούτῳ
G. D.	τοῖνδε	τοῖνδε	τοῖνδε	τούτοιν	τούτοιν	τούτοιν
PLURAL						
Nom.	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε	οὔτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Dat.	τοῖσδε	τοῖσδε	τοῖσδε	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε	τούτους	ταύτῃς	ταῦτα

381. NOTE.—Separate feminine dual forms τᾶδε, ταῖνδε, ταύτᾶ, ταύταιν, are very rare.

382. Other Demonstratives are :—

ἕτερος, ἑτέρᾱ, ἕτερον, *the one or the other* (of two)

ποσόςδε, ποσῇδε, ποσόνδε
ποσοῦτος, ποσαύτη, ποσοῦτο(ν) } *so much, so many*

τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε
τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτο(ν) } *such (in quality)*

τηλικόςδε, τηλικήδε, τηλικόνδε
τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο(ν) } *so old, so great*

383. NOTE.—1. The forms in -οὔτος are declined like οὔτος, thus :

τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν), gen. τοσοῦτου, τοσαύτης, τοσοῦτου, etc.; the neuter singular has two forms: one with, and one without -ν.

2. The forms in -δε are declined like the simpler forms τόσος, τοῖος, τηλίκος, with -δε appended to each form. The simple forms τόσος and τοῖος occur in Attic prose only in a few stock phrases; as ὅσῳ περ ἂν πλείους ἐργάζωνται, τόσῳ πλείονα τὰγαθὰ εὐρήσουσι, *the greater the number that work, the more gain will they find* (Xen. Vect. 4, 32); ἐκ τόσον, *since so long a time* (Plat. Sympos. 191^c); τόσος καὶ τόσος, *so and so much*; τοῖος καὶ τοῖος, *such and such* (in quality). Τηλίκος never occurs in Attic prose.

384. The demonstratives are sometimes emphasised by adding to the different forms the particle -ί, before which a short vowel is dropped; as οὔτοσί, αὐτήί, τουτί, ὁδί, ἡδί, τοδί, τουτουί, τουτωνί, ταυτί, ἐκεινωνί, τουτουσί, τουτουινί. So also in οὕτωσί, ὥδί, *thus, just in this way*.

INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

385. 1. The principal *interrogative* pronoun is τίς, τί, *who? which? what?* always with the acute on the first syllable.

2. The principal *indefinite* pronoun τις, τι, *some one, any one*, is the interrogative pronoun τίς considered as enclitic; when it takes the accent, it is always on the last syllable.

386. 1. Declension of τίς and τις:—

		INTERROGATIVE		INDEFINITE	
SING.	Nom.	τίς	τί	τις	τι
	Gen.	τίνος, τοῦ		τινός, του	
	Dat.	τίνι, τῷ		τινί, τῳ	
	Acc.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι
DUAL	N. A.	τίνε		τινέ	
	G. D.	τίνοι		τινοῖν	
PLUR.	Nom.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
	Gen.	τίνων		τινῶν	
	Dat.	τίσι		τινί	
	Acc.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά

2. For the indefinite neuter plural τινά, there is also a form ἄττα (never enclitic and not to be confounded with ἄττα from ὅστις, 393).

387. NOTE.—The acute accent of τίς, τί *never* changes to the grave (143). The accented indefinite forms τις and τι rarely occur, as they are enclitic (156, 2).

388. Other Interrogatives and Indefinites are :—

πόσος, πόση, πόσον ; *how much?*
 ποσός, ποσή, ποσόν, *of some number or quantity*
 ποῖος, ποῖᾱ, ποῖον ; *of what sort?*
 ποιός, ποιᾱ, ποιόν, *of some sort*
 πηλίκος, πηλίκη, πηλίκον ; *how old? or how large?*
 πηλίκος, πηλίκη, πηλίκον, *of some age or of some size*
 πότερος, ποτέρᾱ, πότερον ; *which of the two?*
 πότερος, ποτέρᾱ, πότερον (*rare*), *one of the two*
 ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *other*, declined like αὐτός
 δεῖνα, *such a one* (see 389).

389. The indefinite ὅ, ἥ, τὸ δεῖνα, *such a one, so and so*, is Attic only, and used in familiar speech and always takes the article. It is seldom indeclinable, and is usually declined thus :—

	SINGULAR				PLURAL	
	(All Genders)				(Masculine)	
Nom.	ὅ	ἥ	τὸ	δεῖνα	οἱ	δεῖνες
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	δεῖνος	τῶν	δεῖνων
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	δεῖνι	—	—
Acc.	τὸν	τὴν	τὸ	δεῖνα	τούς	δεῖνας

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

390. The relative pronoun is ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *who, which*.

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL
Nom.	ὅς ἡ ὅ				Nom. οἷ αἷ ἃ
Gen.	οὗ ῆς οὗ	N. A.	ῶ ῶ ῶ		Gen. ῶν ῶν ῶν
Dat.	ῷ ῇ ῷ	G. D.	οῖν οῖν οῖν		Dat. οῖς αῖς οῖς
Acc.	ὃν ῆν ὅ				Acc. οὓς ἄς ἃ

391. NOTE.—Feminine dual forms ᾗ and αῖν seem not to occur, or are doubtful.

392. NOTE.—For ὅς used in its originally demonstrative meaning in certain expressions, see 789 and the Syntax.—For the τ-forms of the article used as a relative in Homer, Herodotus, and in Tragedy, see 959 and the Syntax.

393. The indefinite relative ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, *whoever, whatever*, is composed of the relative ὅς and the indefinite τὶς, each being declined separately.

SINGULAR

Nom.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὃ τι
Gen.	οὗτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος, ὅτου
Dat.	ὧτινι, ὅτῳ	ἧτινι	ὧτινι, ὅτῳ
Acc.	ὄντινα	ἦντινα	ὃ τι

DUAL

N. A.	ὧτινε	ἧτινε	ὧτινε
G. D.	οἴντινοι	οἴντινοι	οἴντινοι

PLURAL

Nom.	οἷτινες	αἷτινες	ἅτινα, ἅττα
Gen.	ὧντινων, ὅτων	ἦντινων	ὧντινων, ὅτων
Dat.	οἷστισι, ὅτοις	αἷστισι	οἷστισι, ὅτοις
Acc.	οὓστινας	ἄστινας	ἅτινα, ἅττα

394. NOTE.—For the accent, see 153, 6. The shorter forms ὅτου, ὅτῳ, ὅτων, ὅτοις, are seldom used in Attic prose, but nearly always in Attic poetry and inscriptions. The longer equivalents of these short forms are hardly ever found in Attic poetry. The plural ἅττα must not be confounded with ἄττα which belongs to τὶς (386, 2). "Ὁ τι or ὃ, τι is thus written to distinguish it from the conjunction, ὅτι, *that, because*.

395. Other Relatives are :—

ὅσος, *as much as* ; ὅπόσος, *however much*
οἷος, *of which sort* ; ὅποῖος, *of which sort*
ἡλικός, *of which age or size* ; ὅπηλικός, *of whichever age or size*
ὁπότερος, *whichever of the two*.

CORRELATION OF PRONOUNS

396. The following table shows the correspondence in form and meaning of the interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative, and relative pronouns :—

INTERROGATIVE	INDEFINITE	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE, INDEF. REL.
τίς ; <i>who?</i> <i>which?</i> τίς, <i>any one</i> <i>what?</i>		ὅδε, <i>this (here)</i> ; οὗ- τος, <i>this, that</i>	ὅς, ὅστις, <i>who, which</i>
πόσος ; <i>how much?</i> ποσός, <i>of some quan-</i> <i>how many?</i> quan- <i>quantity or number,</i> tus? <i>aliquantus</i>		(τόσος), τοσόσδε, το- σοῦτος, <i>so much,</i> <i>so many, tantus</i>	ὅσος, ὅποσος, <i>(as</i> <i>much, as many)</i>
ποῖος ; <i>of what sort?</i> ποῖός, <i>of some sort</i> <i>qualis?</i>		(τοῖος), τοιόσδε, τοι- οῦτος, <i>such, talis.</i>	οἷος, ὅποῖος, <i>of which</i> <i>sort, (such) as,</i> <i>qualis</i>

INTERROGATIVE	INDEFINITE	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE, INDEF. REL.
πηλίκος; <i>how old?</i> <i>how large?</i>	πηλίκος, <i>of some age</i> or <i>size</i>	(τηλίκος), τηλικόσδε, <i>ήλικος</i> , τηλικούτος, <i>so old</i> or <i>so large</i>	ήλικος, όπηλίκος, <i>of</i> <i>which age or size</i> , (as old) as, (as large) as
πότερος; <i>which of the</i> <i>two?</i>	πότερος or ποτερός, <i>one</i> <i>one of two</i> (rare)	έτερος, <i>one or the</i> <i>other</i> (of two)	όπότερος, <i>whichever</i> <i>of the two</i>

397. NOTE.—For the forms in parentheses τόσος, τοίος, τηλίκος, see 383, 2.

398. 1. The particles οὖν, δῆ, δή ποτε, δή ποτ' οὖν are sometimes added to indefinite relatives to make them more indefinite; as ὅστις οὖν, *whosoever, whatsoever, any one soever*, ὅστις δῆ, ὅστις δή ποτε, ὅστις δή ποτ' οὖν; also written as single words, as ὅστιςοὖν, ὅστιςοὔν, ὅστιςοδήποτε, ὅστιςοδηποτοῦν.

2. Similarly τίς added to the ὅσος, ὁπόσος, οἶος, ὁποῖος, and ὁπότερος, makes their meaning more indefinite; as ὁποῖός τις, *of what kind soever*.

3. The enclitic πέρ added to relatives, makes them more emphatic; as οἷός περ, *of which sort exactly*.

399. 1. There are also the negative pronouns οὐδέτερος (*μηδέτερος*), *neither of the two*; and poetic οὐτις, μήτις, *no one* (for prose οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς, 412), of which οὐτι and μήτι, *not at all*, are used in prose.

2. Negative adverbs are οὐδαμοῦ and *μηδαμοῦ*, *nowhere*, οὐδαμῇ and *μηδαμῇ*, *in no way*, οὐδαμῶς and *μηδαμῶς*, *in no manner*, and several others.

400. The correlative ποδαπός, *from what country?* *cujās?* has the series ἡμεδαπός, *of our country*, nostrās, ἔμεδαπός, *of your country*, *vestrās*, ἄλλοδαπός, *of another country*, *foreign*, παντοδαπός, *of every kind*, and the indefinite relative ὁποδαπός, *of what sort, of what country*.

CORRELATIVE ADVERBS

401. Certain correlative adverbs are formed from the same stems as the correlative pronouns.

INTERROGATIVE	INDEFINITE	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	INDEF. REL.
ποῦ; <i>where?</i> ubi?	πού, <i>somewhere</i> , alicubi	(ἐνθα), ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, <i>there</i> , hic, ibi	οὗ, ἐνθα, <i>where</i> , ubi	δπου, <i>wherever</i>
πόθεν; <i>whence?</i> unde?	ποθέν, <i>from</i> <i>some place</i> , alicunde	(ἐνθεν), ἐνθένδε, ἐντεῦθεν, <i>thence</i> , hinc, inde	θεν, ἐνθεν, <i>whence</i> , unde	όπόθεν, <i>whencesoever</i>
ποῖ; <i>whither?</i> quo?	ποί, <i>to some</i> <i>place</i> , aliquo	(ἐνθα), ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, <i>thither</i> , huc, eo	οἶ, ἐνθα, <i>whither</i> , quo	δποι, <i>whither-</i> <i>soever</i>

INTERROGATIVE	INDEFINITE	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	INDEF. REL.
πότε; <i>when?</i> quando?	ποτέ, <i>at some time, aliquando, umquam.</i>	τότε, <i>then, tum</i>	ὅτε, <i>when, cum</i>	ὅποτε, <i>when-soever</i>
πηνίκα; <i>at what time?</i>		(τηνίκα), τηνικάδε, τηνικάυτα, <i>at that time</i>	ἥνίκα, <i>at which time, when</i>	ὅπηνίκα, <i>at what time soever</i>
πῇ; <i>which way? how? quā?</i>	πῇ, <i>some way, somehow, aliquā</i>	(τῇ), τῇδε, ταύτη, <i>this way, thus</i>	ῇ, <i>which way, as</i>	ὅπῃ, <i>in which way soever</i>
πῶς; <i>how? quomodo?</i>	πῶς, <i>somehow, quolammodo</i>	(τῶς), (ὥς), ὧδε, οὕτως, <i>thus, so, ita, sic</i>	ὥς, ὥσπερ, <i>as, that, ut</i>	ὅπως, <i>as, that</i>

402. NOTE.—The indefinite adverbs above are all enclitic (152, 2).

403. NOTE.—The forms in parentheses are not used in Attic prose except in certain expressions; as καὶ ὥς, *even thus*; οὐδ' ὥς, *μηδ' ὥς, not even thus*; ἐνθα μὲν . . . ἐνθα δέ, or ἐνθεν μὲν . . . ἐνθεν δέ, *here . . . there*; ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν, *on both sides*. Otherwise in prose ἐνθα is used like the relatives οὐδ' and οἷ, and ἐνθεν like ὅθεν.—The demonstrative ὥς is accented.—Τῇ and τῶς are poetic.

404. The indefinite relative adverbs may also be made more indefinite by the addition of the particles οὖν, δῆ, δῆ, ποτε, δὴ ποτ' οὖν (compare 399, 1).

405. 1. Correlative adverbs are formed from the stems of ἐκεῖνος, αὐτός, ἄλλος, πᾶς, οὐδεῖς (μηδεῖς).

ἐκεῖ, <i>there, illic</i>	ἐκεῖθεν, <i>thence, illinc</i>	ἐκεῖσε, <i>thither, illuc</i>		
αὐτοῦ, <i>at, the very place, on the spot</i>	αὐτόθεν, <i>from the very place</i>	αὐτόσε, <i>to the very place</i>		
ἄλλοθι, <i>elsewhere, alibi</i>	ἄλλοθεν, <i>from another place, aliunde</i>	ἄλλοσε, <i>elsewhither, alio</i>	ἄλλοτε, <i>at another time</i>	ἄλλως, <i>in another way, aliter</i>
πανταχοῦ, <i>everywhere</i>	πανταχόθεν, <i>from everywhere</i>	πανταχόσε, <i>to all places</i>		πανταχῶς, <i>in every way or manner</i>
οὐδαμοῦ, <i>nowhere</i>	οὐδαμόθεν, <i>from nowhere</i>	οὐδαμόσε, <i>no-whither</i>		οὐδαμῶς, <i>in no manner</i>

2. Poetic are κείθι, κείθεν, κείσε for ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖθεν, ἐκεῖσε (379, 2).

NUMERALS

406. The following are the numerals with their signs, and the numeral adverbs as far as they occur:—

	SIGN	CARDINAL	ORDINAL	ADVERB
1	α'	εἷς, μία, ἓν, <i>one</i>	πρῶτος	ὑπαξ
2	β'	δύο, <i>two</i>	δεύτερος	δὺς
3	γ'	τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	δ'	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα (τέτταρες, τέτταρα)	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	ε'	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ς'	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ'	ἑπτὰ	ἑβδόμος	ἑπτάκις
8	η'	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	θ'	ἐννέα	ἐνατος	ἐνάκις
10	ι'	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ια'	ἐνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	ιβ'	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ'	τρεῖςκαίδεκα, τριακαίδεκα (407)	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος (407)	
14	ιδ'	τέσσαρεςκαίδεκα (407)	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	
15	ιε'	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	
16	ισ'	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	
17	ιζ'	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑβδόμος καὶ δέκατος	
18	ιη'	ὀκτωκαίδεκα (413)	ὀγδοος καὶ δέκατος	
19	ιθ'	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐνατος καὶ δέκατος	
20	κ'	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
21	κα'	εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι(ν) οὐ εἴκοσι (καὶ) εἷς (414)	πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός. (415)	
30	λ'	τριάκοντα	τριάκοστός	τριάκοντάκις
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός	τεσσαρακοντάκις
50	ν'	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ'	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ο'	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	π'	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	Ϛ' (ϙ')	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ρ'	ἐκατόν	ἐκατοστός	ἐκατοντάκις
200	σ'	διακόσιοι, -αι, -α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τ'	τριακόσιοι, -αι, -α	τριακοσιοστός	
400	υ',	τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	φ'	πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α	πεντακοσιοστός	

	SIGN	CARDINAL	ORDINAL	ADVERB
600	χ'	ἑξακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἑξακοσιοστός	
700	ψ'	ἑπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	
800	ω'	ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	θ'	ἐνακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἐνακοσιοστός	
1000	,α	χίλιοι, -αι, -α	χίλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2000	,β	δισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	δισχίλιοστός	
3000	,γ	τρισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	τρισχίλιοστός	
10,000	,ι	μύριοι, -αι, -α	μῦριοστός	μυριάκις
20,000	,κ	δισμύριοι, -αι, -α	δισμῦριοστός	
		or δύο μῦριάδες (426)		
100,000	,ρ	δεκακισμύριοι, -αι, -α	δεκακισμῦριοστός	
		or δέκα μῦριάδες		

407. For 13 and 14 there are also *τρῆς* (*τρία*) καὶ *δέκα* and *τέσσαρες* (*τέσσαρα*) καὶ *δέκα*; in these the first part is declined (409). Ordinals of the form *τρεῖσκαίδεκατος*, *τεσσαρεσκαίδεκατος*, etc., are used in Ionic and late Greek, rarely in good Attic writers.

408. All ordinal numbers and the cardinals from 200 on are declined like other adjectives in *-ος*. The cardinals from 5 to 100 are indeclinable.

409. The cardinal numbers *εἷς*, *one*, *δύο*, *two*, *τρῆς*, *three*, and *τέσσαρες* or *τέτταρες*, *four*, are declined thus:—

Nom.	εἷς	μία	έν		
Gen.	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός	N. A.	δύο
Dat.	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί	G. D.	δυοῖν
Acc.	ένα	μίαν	έν		
Nom.	τρῆς	τρία		τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
Gen.	τριῶν			τεσσάρων	
Dat.	τρισί			τέσσαρσι	
Acc.	τρῆς	τρία		τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

410. NOTE.—*Εἷς* is from *έν-s* (40). The stem *έν-* was originally *σεμ-*, and from this are derived *μία* (for *σμια*), *ἄπ-αξ* (from original *ἄμ-ακis*), *ἄ-πλους*, *ἕτερος*, *ἑ-κατον* (= *one hundred*).

411. NOTE.—*Δύο*, *two*, with a plural noun, is sometimes uninflected. The forms *δυεῖν* for the genitive and *δυσ(ι)ν* for the dative belong to late Greek.

412. Like *εἷς* are declined its compounds *οὐδεῖς* and *μηδεῖς*, *no one*, *none*. Thus *οὐδεῖς*, *οὐδεμία*, *οὐδέν*, gen. *οὐδενός*, *οὐδεμιᾶς*, dat. *οὐδενί*, *οὐδεμιᾷ*, acc. *οὐδένα*, *οὐδεμίαν*, *οὐδέν*; the plural forms *οὐδένες*, *οὐδένων*, *οὐδέσι*, *οὐδένας*

often occur. When οὐδείς and μηδείς are written οὐδὲ εἷς and μηδὲ εἷς, *not a soul*, or when ἄν or a preposition is interposed, as οὐδ' ἐξ ἑνός, *from no one*, μηδ' ἄν εἷς, the negative is more emphatic.—For οὐδείς, μηδείς, οὐδέν, μηδέν, the late Greek had οὐθείς, μηθείς, οὐθέν, μηθέν.

413. The cardinals 18 and 19, 28 and 29, 38 and 39, etc., are frequently expressed by subtraction and the participle of δέω, *lack*. Thus νῆες μιᾷς δέουσαι τεσσαράκοντα, 39 ships (Thuc. 8, 7); πεντήκοντα δυοῖν δέοντα ἔτη, 48 years (Thuc. 2, 2). So also with the ordinals; as ἐνὸς δέων πεντηκοστὸς ἀνὴρ, *the forty-ninth man*; ἐνδς δέοντι τριακοστῷ ἔτει, *in the twenty-ninth year* (Thuc. 4, 102).

414. For the combination of 20, 30, 40, etc., with units, there are three forms for cardinals; as πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, *five and twenty*, or εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε, *twenty and five*, or εἴκοσι πέντε, *twenty-five*.

415. The ordinals from *twenty-first* to *twenty-ninth*, *thirty-first* to *thirty-ninth*, etc., may be expressed in two ways; as πεμπτὸς καὶ εἰκοστὸς or εἰκοστὸς καὶ πεμπτός, *twenty-fifth*. For *twenty-first* there is also εἷς καὶ εἰκοστὸς (ἐνδς καὶ εἰκοστοῦ, ἐνὶ καὶ εἰκοστῷ, etc.).

416. 1. Μύριοι means 10,000. But μῦριοι (with change of accent) means *innumerable*, *countless*, *vast*, *extreme*; also in the singular μῦριος; as μῦριος χρόνος, *countless time*, μῦριά πεινᾷ, *extreme poverty*.

2. The numerals in -ιοι are also used in the singular with collective nouns, especially with ἡ ἵππος, *cavalry*, and ἡ ἀσπίς, *heavy-armed troops* (lit. *shield*). Thus τὴν διακοσίαν ἵππον, *the 200 cavalry* or *the 200 horse* (Thuc. 1, 62); ἀσπίς μῦριά καὶ τετρακοσία, 10,400 *heavy-armed troops* (Xen. *Anab.* 1, 7¹⁰).

3. The genitive of χίλιαι is perispomenon in Attic, χίλιων, when δραχμῶν is understood; otherwise paroxytone.

417. Notation.—1. The numeral signs given above were in use since the second century B.C. The units 1 to 9 are denoted by the letters α' to θ', the obsolete ς' (for Ϻ, *van*, 14, 1) being inserted for 6. Tens from 10 to 80 are denoted by ι' to π'; for 90 the obsolete ϣ' (Ϟ, Ϡ, *koppa*, 14, 2) is used. Hundreds from 100 to 800 are denoted by ρ' to ω'; for 900 the character ϡ' (*sampi*, 14, 3) is used. For thousands from 1000 to 100,000, the same signs begin again, but with the stroke below the letter, as α for 1000. Examples: ασνγ', 1253; ζωμ', 7840; κ'αχοθ', 21,679; πηνυξ'α', 88,461; αωξή', 1868; νν', 450; ρβ', 102; κζ', 27.

2. The capitals of the ordinary alphabet of twenty-four letters are used to denote the books of the *Iliad*, as Σ for Book XVIII.; the small letters are used for the books of the *Odyssey*, as φ for Book XXI.

418. Old Attic Notation.—The older Attic system of notation, found in inscriptions of the classical period, was the following: 1 I, 2 II, 3 III,

4 IIII, 5 Γ (initial letter of πέντε), 5, ΓΙ (= 5 and 1), 7 ΓΙΙ (= 5 and 2), etc., 10 Δ (δέκα), 11 ΔΙ (10 and 1), etc., 15 ΔΓ, 20 ΔΔ, 21 ΔΔΙ, etc., 30 ΔΔΔ, 40 ΔΔΔΔ, 100 Η (ἑκατόν, old spelling for ἑκατόν), 200 ΗΗ, etc., 1000 Χ (χίλιοι), 2000 ΧΧ, etc., 10,000 Μ (Μέγριοι). The numbers 50, 500, 5000, 50,000 were denoted by placing Δ (10), Η (100), Χ (1000), Μ (10,000) within a large Γ (= πεντάκις) thus: ΓΔ, i.e. πεντάκις δέκα, five times ten, 50; ΓΔ, 60; ΓΗ 500; ΓΗΔΔ, 520; ΓΧ, 5000; ΓΧΧ, 6000; ΓΜ, 50,000; ΧΧΓΗΗΓ, 2750.

419. Fractions.—Fractions are expressed by τὸ μέρος or ἡ μοῖρα, part, always with the article; as τὸ πέμπτον μέρος or ἡ πέμπτη μοῖρα, $\frac{1}{5}$; τῶν πέντε αἱ δύο μοῖραι or τὰ δύο μέρη, $\frac{2}{5}$. When the denominator is omitted, it is always one more than the numerator; as τὰ δύο μέρη or αἱ δύο μοῖραι, $\frac{2}{3}$.

420. NOTE.—1. Half, ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἡμισυ, can also be expressed by ἡμι- (Latin *semi-*), compounded with a substantive which then ends in -ον or -ιον; as ἡμιπλεθρον, half a plethrum (πλέθρον), ἡμιδάρεικόν, half a daric (δάρεικός), ἡμιωβόλιον, half an obol (ὀβολός).

2. One-third, one-quarter, one-fifth, etc., can also be expressed by compounds of τρίτος, τέταρτος, πέμπτος, etc., with μόριον, part; as τριτημόριον, $\frac{1}{3}$; τεταρτημόριον, $\frac{1}{4}$; πεμπτημόριον, $\frac{1}{5}$, etc.

3. One and a half may be expressed by ἡμιόλιος.

4. One and a third, one and a quarter, etc., may be expressed by ἐπί, compounded with τρίτος, τέταρτος, etc.; as ἐπίτριτος, $1\frac{1}{3}$; ἐπίτέταρτος, $1\frac{1}{4}$, etc.

5. One and a half, two and a half, etc., may be resolved into halves ($1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$, etc.) and expressed by the compounds ἡμι- as above in 1; as τρία ἡμιτάλαντα, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{3}{2}$) talents; πέντε ἡμίμναια, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{5}{2}$) minae. Oftener the compound of ἡμι- is taken with the ordinal of that number from which the half is subtracted; as τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον, $2\frac{1}{2}$, i.e. two and yet half of the third; τέταρτον ἡμιτάλαντον, $3\frac{1}{2}$, etc. Compare the German *dritthalb*, *vierthalb*, etc.

VARIOUS NUMERAL WORDS

421. Other ordinals are: πολλοστός, one out of many, one following many; and ποστός, which one of a series? with its corresponding indefinite relative όπόστος.

422. Other adverbs in -άκις are: πολλάκις, many times; πλειστάκις, very often; ὀλιγάκις, seldom; ἑαστάκις, each time; τοσσαντάκις, so often; ὁσάκις, as often as.

423. Distributives are formed by cardinals compounded with σύν, or else they are expressed by ἀνά or κατά or εἰς with the accusative; as σύνδυο, two together, two by two; σύντρεις or ἀνά (κατὰ, εἰς) τρεῖς, three by three.

424. Multiplicatives in -πλοῦς (from -πλοος, Latin *-plex*); as ἀπλοῦς, *simple*, διπλοῦς, *double*, two-fold, τριπλοῦς, *three-fold*, πολλαπλοῦς, *manifold*, etc.

Also in -πλάσιος expressing *how many times*; as διπλάσιος, *twice as much*, τριπλάσιος, *three times as much*, πολλαπλάσιος, *many times as much*, etc.

425. Adverbs of division; as μοναχῇ, *in one part, single*; δίχα or διχῇ, *in two parts*; τρίχα or τριχῇ, *in three parts*; τέτραχα or τετραχῇ, *in four parts*; πολλαχῇ, πανταχῇ, etc.

426. Abstract numeral nouns in -άς; as ἡ μονάς (gen. μονάδος) or ἐνάς, *the number one, unity*; δυνάς, *the number two, dyad*; τριάς, τετράς, πεμπάς (late πεντάς), ἑξάς, ἐπτάς or ἑβδομάς, ὀκτάς or ὀγδοάς, ἐννεάς, δεκάς, ἑνδεκάς, etc.; εἰκάς, 20; τριακάς, 30; τεσσαρακοντάς, 40; πεντηκοντάς, 50; ἑκατοντάς, 100; χιλιάς, 1000; μῦριάς, 10,000.

Also in -ύς, gen. -ύος: ἡ τριτῦς (gen. τριτῦος), 3; τετρακτῦς, 4; πεντηκοστῦς, 50; ἑκατοστῦς, 100; χίλιοστῦς, 1000; μῦριοστῦς, 10,000. Τριτῦς in Athens meant one third of a φῶλή, *tribe*; πεντηκοστῦς, etc., are used of military affairs.

427. Numeral Adjectives expressing Age.—These are compounds of -έτης, -ετες (from τὸ ἔτος, *year*) with occasional special feminine forms in -έτις (gen. -έτιδος, acc. -έτιν); as τριακονταέτης contr. τριακοντούτης, τριακονταέτες, special feminine form contr. τριακοντούτις, *thirty years old*.

428. Numeral adjectives in -αῖος, -αῖα, -αῖον formed from ordinals (except πρῶτος) and denoting *on the second day*, δευτεραῖος; *on the third day*, τριταῖος, etc. Also ποσταῖος, *on what day*?

429. Other words of a numeral character are—

ἐκάτερος, <i>either (of two)</i>	ἑκαστος, <i>each</i>
ἄμφω, gen. and dat. ἄμφοιν (Latin <i>ambo</i>)	} <i>both</i>
ἄμφοτεροι, ἄμφοτεραι, ἄμφοτέρα (more usual)	
ἔνιοι, <i>several</i>	πᾶς, <i>all, every</i> '(320)

VERBS

430. Voices.—The Greek verb has three *voices*: the active, middle, and passive.

431. The middle voice generally denotes an action performed by the subject *on himself* or *for himself*.

The middle and passive differ in *form* only in the future and aorist.

432. Verbs which have no active voice, but have middle (or middle and passive) forms with active signification are called *deponent verbs*.

Deponents are called middle deponents if the aorist has middle form, and passive deponents if the aorist has passive form.

433. Moods.—There are five *moods*: the indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive.

434. The first four moods are called *finite* moods, in distinction from the infinitive. The subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive are called *dependent* moods, in distinction from the indicative.

435. Participles and Verbal Adjectives.—There are active, middle, and passive *participles*; and *verbal adjectives* in -τός and -τέος.

436. Tenses.—The indicative mood has seven *tenses*: the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, aorist, future, and future-perfect. The future-perfect is found only in the passive voice, but it sometimes has active or middle meaning. The subjunctive and imperative have the present, aorist, and perfect. The optative and infinitive have the present, future, aorist, perfect, and future-perfect. Participles have all the tenses except the imperfect and pluperfect.

437. Primary and Secondary Tenses.—The tenses of the indicative are divided into: (1) *primary* or *principal* tenses, expressing present or future time, *i.e.*, the present, perfect, future, and future-perfect; (2) *secondary* or *historical* or *past* tenses, expressing past time, *i.e.*, the imperfect, pluperfect, and aorist.

438. Second Aorists and Second Perfects.—Tenses called *second-aorist* and *second-perfect* (and -pluperfect) occur in many verbs. These almost always have the same meaning as the ordinary (or *first*) aorist and perfect (and pluperfect), and differ from the latter only in *form*. Very few verbs have both forms of the same tense, and when such double forms occur, they usually differ in meaning.

439. NOTE.—As no Greek verb in regular use has all these tenses, the paradigms given include parts of three different verbs.

440. Numbers.—There are three *numbers*: the singular, dual, and plural.

441. Persons.—The indicative, subjunctive, and optative have three *persons*: first, second, and third. The imperative has two persons: the second and third.

442. NOTE.—The first person plural is used for the first person dual. A rare special form of the first person dual of the middle is given in 579.

PRELIMINARY VIEW OF THE CONJUGATION

443. Verb-stem or Theme.—Every verb has one fundamental stem, called the verb-stem or theme, from which the various tense-stems are formed.

Thus, in the verb *πλέκω*, *weave*, the verb-stem is *πλεκ-*, seen in the future *πλέξω* (*πλεκ-σω*), in the aorist *ἔπλεξα* (*ἐ-πλεκ-σα*); in the perfect middle *πέπλεγμαι*, in the aorist passive *ἐπλέχθην*; similarly *τρέπω*, *turn*, verb-stem *τρεπ-*, seen in *τρέψω* (*τρεπ-σω*), *ἔτρεψα* (*ἐ-τρεπ-σα*), *ἐτρέφθην*; so *τελέω* (*τελε-*), *finish*, *τελέ-σω*, *ἐτέλε-σα*, *τετέλε-κα*, etc.

444. NOTE.—The verb-stem is frequently not seen in its pure form in all the tenses, it being modified in various ways. Thus, in the verb *λείπω*, *leave*, the verb-stem *λιπ-* appears only in the second-aorist system *ἔλιπ-ον*, *ἐλιπ-όμην*; in the second-perfect active *λέλοιπ-α*, it is *λοιπ-*; and in all other tenses it is *λειπ-*;—in *φαίνω*, *show*, the verb-stem *φαν-* appears in the future *φαν-ῶ*, *φαν-οῦμαι*, in the perfect *πέφαγ-κα* (*πε-φαν-κα*), and in the aorists passive *ἐφάν-θην* and *ἐφάν-ην*; while it is modified in the second-perfect *πέφην-α*;—in *κόπτω*, *cut*, the verb-stem *κοπ-* appears in all the tenses except the present;—in *μανθάνω*, *learn*, the verb-stem *μαθ-* appears in all the tenses (as second-aorist *ἔμαθ-ον*), while in the present it is changed to *μανθαν-*;—in *φεύγω*, *flee*, the verb-stem *φυγ-* has been changed to *φενγ-* in all the tenses except in the second-aorist *ἔφυγ-ον*. Other changes in the theme will be noticed in 611—621.

445. NOTE.—When a verb forms its tenses from more than one stem, as *λείπω* (*λιπ-*, *λειπ-*), *φεύγω* (*φυγ-*, *φενγ-*), *φαίνω* (*φαν-*, *φαν-γ-*), the shorter stem, as *λιπ-*, *φυγ-*, *φαν-*, is called the *simple stem* (= *verb-stem* or *theme*).

446. Primitive and Denominative Verbs.—1. The verb-stem may be a root, as *λαβ-*, *take*, second aorist *ἔλαβ-ον*; *τι-*, *honour*, present *τί-ω*; *πλεκ-*, *weave*, present *πλέκ-ω*;—or else it may be a root with some derivative suffix appended, as root *τι-*, lengthened to *τιμα-*, present *τιμά-ω*.

2. A primitive verb is one which forms its tenses from a root; a denominative verb is one which forms its tenses from a longer theme. As a general rule, verbs in *-μι* (490), and verbs in *-ω* of two syllables in the present indicative active, as *πλέκω*, *weave* (or three syllables in the middle, as *δέχομαι*, *receive*), are primitive; others are denominative.

447. Vowel, Mute, and Liquid Verbs.—Verb-stems ending in a vowel are termed vowel-stems, as *φιλέ-ω*, *τιμά-ω*, *λύ-ω*. Those ending in a consonant are called consonant stems, as *πλέκ-ω*, *γράφ-ω*, *φαίνω* (*φαν-*).

Verbs with vowel-stems are called *vowel-verbs* or *pure verbs*, as $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega$, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$, $\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\text{-}\omega$. Verbs with stems ending in a mute are called *mute verbs*, as $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\text{-}\omega$, $\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$ ($\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}$, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\text{-}$), $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ ($\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}$, $\tau\rho\iota\beta\text{-}$), $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\text{-}\omega$. Verbs ending in a liquid are termed *liquid verbs*, as $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ($\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\text{-}$), $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\text{-}\omega$, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ($\phi\alpha\nu\text{-}$), $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\omega$.

448. Tense-stems.—1. From the verb-stem are formed the various tense-stems by the addition of certain tense-suffixes, sometimes the final vowel of the verb-stem also undergoing a change.

Thus, the verb-stem $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}$ forms the present stem $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\%$, present $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$; future stem $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\%$, future $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$; first-aorist stem $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\text{-}$, first-aorist $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$; first-perfect stem $\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha\text{-}$, perfect active $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ (modified to $\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\text{-}$ for the pluperfect $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\eta$, 593), perfect-middle stem $\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\upsilon\text{-}$, perfect middle $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, pluperfect $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ (still further modified to $\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\%$ for the future-perfect $\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$); first-passive stem $\lambda\upsilon\theta\epsilon\text{-}$ for the first-aorist passive $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\text{-}\nu$ (still further modified to $\lambda\upsilon\theta\eta\sigma\%$ for the future passive $\lambda\upsilon\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$).

2. The tense-stem is usually formed by omitting the augment (if any) and cutting off the ending (if any); but not the reduplication nor the augment standing for it. When the indicative singular ends in $-\omega$, $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $-\epsilon\iota$, cut these off and add the thematic vowel $\text{-}\%$; this will give the tense-stem.

For a full list of the tense-suffixes, see 569.

449. Tense-systems.—1. Each tense-stem is the basis of a tense-system. Each tense-system includes one or more tenses. The following are the nine tense-systems:—

SYSTEMS.

TENSES.

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|---|
| I | <i>Present</i> , | including <i>present</i> and <i>imperfect</i> . |
| II. | <i>Future</i> , | „ <i>future active</i> and <i>middle</i> . |
| III. | <i>First-aorist</i> , | „ <i>first-aorist active</i> and <i>middle</i> . |
| IV. | <i>Second-aorist</i> , | „ <i>second-aorist active</i> and <i>middle</i> . |
| V. | <i>First-perfect</i> , | „ <i>first-perfect</i> and <i>-pluperfect active</i> . |
| VI. | <i>Second-perfect</i> , | „ <i>second-perfect</i> and <i>-pluperfect active</i> . |
| VII. | <i>Perfect-middle</i> , | „ <i>perfect</i> and <i>pluperfect middle</i> and <i>future-perfect</i> . |
| VIII. | <i>First-passive</i> , | „ <i>first-aorist</i> and <i>future passive</i> . |
| IX. | <i>Second-passive</i> , | „ <i>second-aorist</i> and <i>future passive</i> . |

2. The tense-stems of the perfects are modified to form the pluperfect stems; that of the perfect-middle is modified to form the future-perfect stem; the stems of the passive are modified to form the future passive stems.

The tense-stems are fully explained in 569 and 622—761.

450. Thematic Vowel.—1. Certain tense-stems end in a variable vowel. This is written $\text{-}\%$. Thus, the present stem of $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ is $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\%$, the future stem is $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\%$.

2. The subjunctive has the long thematic vowel $-ω/η$, which is thus a sign of that mood: λέγω-μεν, λέγη-τε.

The thematic vowel is fully explained in 570.

451. Mood-suffix.—The optative has the mood-suffix $-ι-$ or $-ιη-$ before the personal endings: λύοι-μι, λύοις, aor. λύσαι-μι, fut. λύσοιμι.

For a full explanation of the mood-suffix, see 572, 573, and 608.

452. Endings.—These are appended to the tense-stems to express person, number, and mood.

Λύο-μεν, λύε-τε, λύσο-μαι, λύσε-ται, (λύε-εν) λύειν, λύε-σθαι.—For a full treatment of the endings, see 574—606.

453. Augment.—This is either syllabic or temporal.

1. The syllabic augment is the vowel $ε$ prefixed to the stem of the historical tenses of the indicative of verbs beginning with a consonant.

Λύω, ἔ-λῡον, ἔ-λῡσα, ἐ-λελύκη, ἐ-λύθην; λείπω, ἔ-λειπον, ἔ-λιπον, ἐ-λελοίπη, ἐ-λείφθην; φαίνω, ἔ-φαινον, ἐ-φάνην, etc.

2. The temporal augment is a lengthening of the initial vowel, if short, of the stem of the historical tenses of the indicative of verbs beginning with a vowel.

Ἄγω, ἦγον, ἦχθην; ἐλπίζω, ἦλπιζον; ἰκετεύω, ἰκέτευον, ἰκέτευσα; ὀρίζω, ὤριζον, ὤρισα.

3. In the dependent moods and in the participles of the historical tenses, the augment is dropped.

Thus, aor. indic. act. ἔ-λῡσα, subj. λύσω, opt. λύσαιοι, imper. λύσον, inf. λύσαι, part. λύσας; ὤρισα, aor. indic. act. of ὀρίζω, has ὀρίσω, ὀρίσαιοι, ὤρισον, ὀρίσαι, ὀρίσας.

For a full treatment of the augment, see 523—534, 550, 554—568.

454. Reduplication.—1. Reduplication consists of a repetition of the initial consonant with $ε$, to form the stem of the perfect of verbs beginning with a single consonant (except $ρ$) or with $α'$ mute and a liquid. If the verb begins with two consonants (except a mute and a liquid), or with a double consonant ($ζ$, $ξ$, $ψ$), or with $ρ$, the syllabic augment takes the place of the reduplication. If the verb begins with a short vowel, the temporal augment takes the place of the reduplication.

Λύω, λέ-λυκα, λέ-λυμαι;—λείπω, λέ-λοιπα, λέ-λειμμαι;—γράφω, γέ-γραφα, γέ-γραμμαι;—ζητέω, ἐ-ζήτηκα, ἐ-ζήτημαι;—στέλλω, ἐ-σταλκα, ἐ-σταλμαι;—ρίπτω, ἔρ-ριφα, ἔρ-ριμμαι;—ἀγγέλλω, ἦγγελκα, ἦγγελμαι.

2. The reduplication of the perfect, and the augment representing it, are retained in all the moods and in the participles.

Δέ-λυκα, λε-λύκω, λε-λύκοιμι, λε-λυκέναι, λε-λυκώς, λέ-λυνται, λε-λύσθαι, λέ-λυσο, λε-λυμένος ;—ἐ-σταλκα, ἐ-στάλκω, ἐ-στάλκοιμι, ἐ-σταλκέναι, ἐ-σταλκώς, ἐ-σταλμαι, ἐ-στάλθαι, ἐ-σταλσο, ἐ-σταλμένος ;—ἡγγέλκα, ἡγγέλκω, ἡγγέλκοιμι, ἡγγέλκέναι, ἡγγέλκώς, ἡγγέλμαι, ἡγγέλθαι, ἡγγέλσο, ἡγγέλμένος.

3. In the pluperfect the reduplication is preceded by the syllabic augment ε ; as λέ-λυκα, ἐ-λε-λύκη, λέ-λυνται, ἐ-λε-λύμην. But if the perfect is formed with the augment, the perfect and pluperfect are augmented alike, as : ἐ-σταλκα, ἐ-στάλκη, ἡγγέλμαι, ἡγγέλεμην.

For a full treatment of the reduplication, see 535–553, 554–568.

455. Principal Parts.—1. The principal parts of a Greek verb are the first person singular indicative of every tense-stem it has. Most verbs have six tense-stems, many have less, and no verb has all nine. If a verb has no future active, the future middle is given. The following are the principal parts of λύω, λέιπω, τάσσω, πράσσω, γράφω, φαίνω, στέλλω, σκώπτω.

Λύω (λύ-, λῦ-), loose, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην.

Λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-), leave, λείψω, ἔλειψα, πέπρωκα, πέπρωμαι, ἐλείφθην, 2, aor. ἔλιπον.

Τάσσω (ταγ-), arrange, τάξω, ἔταξα, τέταχα, τέταγμαι, ἐτάχθην.

Πράσσω (πράγ-), do, πράξω, ἔπραξα, πέπρωκα, 2 perf. πέπρωγα, πέπρωμαι, ἐπράχθην.

Γράφω (γραφ-), write, γράψω, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, 2 aor. pass. ἐγράφη.

Φαίνω (φαν-), show, φανῶ, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα, 2 perf. πέφηνα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην, 2 aor. pass. ἐφάνην.

Στέλλω (στελ-), send, στείλω, ἔστειλα, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, 2 aor. pass. ἐστάλην.

Σκώπτω (σκωπ-), jeer, σκώψομαι, ἔσκωψα, ἐσκώφθην.

2. The principal parts of deponent verbs are similarly given. The following are the principal parts of βούλομαι, γίγνομαι, αἰσθάνομαι, μιμέομαι.

Βούλομαι (βουλ-), wish, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.

Γίγνομαι (γεν-), become, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην.

Αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-), perceive, αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθημαι, 2 aor. ἤσθόμην.

Μιμέομαι contr. μιμούμαι (μιμε-), imitate, μιμήσομαι, ἐμίμησάμην, μεμίμημαι.

456. Two Forms of Inflection.—The tense-stems are inflected either according to the *common form* of inflection or according to the *μ-form* (called also the *simple form*). Some tenses belong to the one form and some to the other ; but the present and second-aorist systems follow the common form when their tense-stems end in the thematic-

vowel -ε, otherwise they follow the μ-form. A synopsis of the two forms of inflection is given in 607—609.

457. Verbs in -ω and Verbs in -μ.—Verbs with the present system of the common form of inflection are termed “verbs in -ω”; and those with the present system of the μ-form are called “verbs in -μ.” But the names “verbs in -ω” and “verbs in -μ” have reference only to the present system, and have no bearing on the other systems.

458. Meaning of the Tenses.—1. In the synopsis of λύω in 460, the active of all the moods (except the subjunctive and optative), and the indicative of the middle and passive are translated. The future-perfect infinitive and participle are rare forms, and cannot be conveniently rendered in English. All the subjunctives and optatives are also left untranslated, as their meaning can only be learned from the Syntax; but the following examples will give some idea of their uses.

Subjunctive.—Λύωμεν or aor. λύσωμεν, *let us loose.* “Ἴνα λύωμεν or λύσωμεν, *in order that we may loose.* Ἐὰν λύωμεν or λύσωμεν, *if we shall loose.*

Optative.—Εἴθε λύοιμι or λύσαιμι, *O that I may loose.* “Ἴνα λύοιμι or λύσαιμι, *in order that I may loose.* Εἰ λύοιμεν (or λύσαιμεν) αὐτόν, λέγοι (or λέξει) ἄν, *if we loosed him, he would say.* Εἶπε ὅτι λύοιμι, λύσαιμι, λύσοιμι, *he said that I was loosing, had loosed, would loose.*

The difference between the present and aorist in the dependent moods is explained in the Syntax.

2. For irregularities of meaning in certain tenses of λείπω, *leave*, and φαίνω, *show*, see 797 and the Catalogue of Verbs.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -ω

459. The paradigms of verbs in -ω embrace the following:—

1. Synopsis and conjugation of all the tenses of λύω (λύ-, loose (460).
2. Synopsis of all the tenses of λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-), *leave* (462); and conjugation of the second-aorist and second-perfect systems (463).
3. Synopsis of all the tenses of φαίνω (φαν-), *show* (464); and conjugation of the future, first-aorist, and second-passive systems (465).
4. The principal parts of the mute verbs πλέκ-ω, *weave*, ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-), *exchange*, ἐλέγχ-ω, *convict*, τρίβω (τριβ-, τριβ-), *rub*, γράφ-ω, *write*, πείθω (πιθ-, πειθ-), *persuade*; of the liquid verbs φαίνω (φαν-), *show*, and στέλλω (σ텔-), *send*; and of the pure verb τελέω, *finish* (489). Also the conjugation of the perfect-middle system of these verbs (485).
5. Synopsis of all the tenses of the contract verbs τιμά-ω, *honour*, φιλέ-ω, *love*, δηλό-ω, *show*, and θηρά-ω, *hunt* (483); with the conjugation of the present system of τιμάω, φιλέω, and δηλόω (477).

1. PRESENT SYSTEM		2. FUTURE SYSTEM	3. FIRST-ARIST SYSTEM	5. FIRST-PERFECT SYSTEM
ACTIVE Indic.	Present and Imperfect λύω <i>I loose or am loosing</i> ἐλύον <i>I was loosing</i>	Future λήσω <i>I shall loose</i>	1 Aorist ἐλύσα <i>I loosed</i>	1 Perfect and Pluperfect ἔλυκα <i>I have loosed</i> ἐλύκη <i>I had loosed</i> ἔλυκα or ἔλυκός ᾤ ἔλυκοιμι or ἔλυκός εἶην [ἐλύκε, 475] ἔλυκέναι <i>to have loosed</i> ἔλυκός ἔχων <i>having loosed</i>
Subj. Opt.	λύοιμι	λήσοιμι	λύσῃμι	
Imper.	λύε loose	λύσθην <i>to be about to loose</i>	λύσον loose	
Infin.	λύειν <i>to loose</i>	λύσθαι <i>to loose</i>	λύσαι <i>to loose or to have loosed</i>	
Part.	λύων <i>loosing</i>	λύσων <i>about to loose</i>	λύσας <i>having loosed</i>	
MIDDLE		7. PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEM		
Indic.	Present and Imperfect λόμαι <i>I loose for myself</i> ἐλύμην <i>I was loosing for myself</i>	Future λήσομαι <i>I shall loose for myself</i>	1 Aorist ἐλύσάμην <i>I loosed for myself</i>	Perfect and Pluperfect ἔλυμαι <i>I have loosed for myself</i> ἐλύμην <i>I had loosed for myself</i>
Subj.	λόωμαι		λύσάμην	ἔλυμένος ᾤ
Opt.	λόιμην	λύσοίμην	λύσάμην	ἔλυμένος εἶην
Imper.	λόου loose for thyself	λύσθην	λύσαι	ἔλυσο (475, 746)
Infin.	λόειν <i>to loose for one's self</i>	λύσθαι	λύσασθαι	ἔλυσθαι
Part.	λύόμενος <i>loosing for one's self</i>	λύσόμενος	λύσόμενος	ἔλυμένος
PASSIVE		8. FIRST-PASSIVE SYSTEM		
Indic.	Present and Imperfect λόμαι <i>I am (being) loosed etc.</i>	1 Future λυθήσομαι <i>I shall be loosed</i>	1 Aorist ἐλύθην <i>I was loosed</i>	Future Perfect ἔλυσόμαι <i>I shall have been loosed</i>
Subj.		λυθήσοιμην	λυθῶ (for λυθῶ)	ἔλυσόμην
Opt.		λυθῇ	λυθῇ	ἔλυσόμην
Imper.		λυθήτω	λυθῆτω	ἔλυσόμην
Infin.		λυθῆναι	λυθῆναι	ἔλυσόμην
Part.		λυθόμενος	λυθὲς	ἔλυσόμενος

VERBAL ADJECTIVES { λυτός that may be loosed, loosable
λυτός that must be loosed

461.

1. ACTIVE VOICE OF λύω

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE
INDIC.	S. 1. λύω	ἐλϋον	λύσω
	2. λύεις	ἐλϋες	λύσεις
	3. λῑει	ἐλϋε	λύσει
	D. 2. λύετον	ἐλύετον	λύσετον
	3. λύετον	ἐλύέτην	λύσετον
	P. 1. λύομεν	ἐλύομεν	λύσομεν
	2. λύετε	ἐλύετε	λύσετε
	3. λύουσι	ἐλϋον	λύσουσι
SUBJ.	S. 1. λύω		
	2. λύῃς		
	3. λύῃ		
	D. 2. λύητον		
	3. λύητον		
	P. 1. λύωμεν		
	2. λύῃτε		
	3. λύωσι		
OPT.	S. 1. λύοιμι		λύσοιμι
	2. λύοις		λύσοις
	3. λύοι		λύσοι
	D. 2. λύοιτον		λύσοιτον
	3. λύοίτην		λύσοίτην
	P. 1. λύοιμεν		λύσοιμεν
	2. λύοιτε		λύσοιτε
	3. λύοιεν		λύσοιεν
IMP.	S. 2. λῑε		
	3. λῑέτω		
	D. 2. λῑέτον		
	3. λῑέτων		
	P. 2. λύετε		
	3. λῑόντων or λῑέτωσαν (466)		
INF.	λύειν		λύσειν
PART.	λύων		λύσων
	λύουσα		λύσουσα
	λύον		λύσον

	1 AORIST	1 PERFECT	1 PLUPERFECT
IND.	S. 1. ἔλῡσα 2. ἔλῡσας 3. ἔλῡσε D. 2. ἐλῡσατον 3. ἐλῡσάτην P. 1. ἐλῡσαμεν 2. ἐλῡσατε 3. ἐλῡσαν	λέλυκα λέλυκας λέλυκε λελύκατον λελύκατον λελύκαμεν λελύκατε λελύκασι	ἐλελύκη (469) ἐλελύκης ἐλελύκει(ν) ἐλελύκετον ἐλελύκήτην ἐλελύκεμεν ἐλελύκετε ἐλελύκεσαν
SUBJ.	S. 1. λῡσῶ 2. λῡσῆς 3. λῡσῇ D. 2. λῡσῆτον 3. λῡσῆτον P. 1. λῡσῶμεν 2. λῡσῆτε 3. λῡσῶσι	λελύκω (471) λελύκης λελύκη λελύκῃτον λελύκῃτον λελύκωμεν λελύκῃτε λελύκωσι	
OPT.	S. 1. λῡσαιμι 2. λῡσαις, λῡσειας (467) 3. λῡσαι, λῡσειε D. 2. λῡσαιτον 3. λῡσαίτην S. 1. λῡσαιμεν 2. λῡσαιτε 3. λῡσαιεν, λῡσειαν	λελύκοιμι (471) λελύκοις λελύκοι λελύκοιτον λελυκοίτην λελύκοιμεν λελύκοιτε λελύκοιεν	
IMP.	S. 2. λῡσον 3. λῡσάτω D. 2. λῡσατον 3. λῡσάτων P. 2. λῡσατε 3. λῡσάντων or λῡσάτωσαν	[λέλυκε (475) λελυκέτω λελύκετον λελυκέτων λελύκετε λελυκέτωσαν]	
INF.	λῡσαι	λελυκέναι	
PART.	λῡσᾶς, λῡσᾶσα, λῡσαν	λελυκώς, λελυκυῖα, λελυκός	

2. MIDDLE VOICE OF λύω

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE
IND.	S. 1. λύομαι 2. λύῃ, λύει 3. λύεται D. 2. λύεσθον 3. λύεσθον P. 1. λυόμεθα 2. λύεσθε 3. λύονται	ἐλυόμην ἐλύου ἐλύετο ἐλύεσθον ἐλυέσθην ἐλυόμεθα ἐλύεσθε ἐλύοντο	λύσομαι λύσῃ, λύσει λύσεται λύσεσθον λύσεσθον λυσόμεθα λύσεσθε λύσονται
SUBJ.	S. 1. λύωμαι 2. λύῃ 3. λύῃται D. 2. λύῃσθον 3. λύῃσθον P. 1. λυώμεθα 2. λύῃσθε 3. λύωνται		
OPT.	S. 1. λυοίμην 2. λύοιο 3. λύοιτο D. 2. λύοισθον 3. λυοίσθην P. 1. λυοίμεθα 2. λύοισθε 3. λύοιντο		λυσοίμην λύσοιο λύσοιτο λύσοισθον λυσοίσθην λυσοίμεθα λύσοισθε λύσοιντο
IMP.	S. 2. λύου 3. λυέσθω D. 2. λύεσθον 3. λυέσθων P. 2. λύεσθε 3. λυέσθων or λυέσθωσαν (466)		
INF.	λύεσθαι		λύσεσθαι
PART.	λυόμενος, λυομένη, λυόμενον		λυσόμενος, λυομένη, λυόμενον

	1 AORIST	1 PERFECT	1 PLUPERFECT
IND.	S. 1. ἐλύσάμην 2. ἐλύσω 3. ἐλύσατο D. 2. ἐλύσασθον 3. ἐλύσάσθην P. 1. ἐλύσάμεθα 2. ἐλύσασθε 3. ἐλύσαντο	λέλυμαι λέλυσαι λέλυται λέλυσθον λέλυσθον λέλύμεθα λέλυσθε λέλυνται	ἐελύμην ἐέλυσο ἐέλυτο ἐέλυσθον ἐέλυσθον ἐελύμεθα ἐέλυσθε ἐέλυντο
SUBJ.	S. 1. λύσωμαι 2. λύσῃ 3. λύσῃται D. 2. λύσῃσθον 3. λύσῃσθον P. 1. λύσώμεθα 2. λύσῃσθε 3. λύσωνται	λελυμένος ᾧ (472) λελυμένος ᾧς λελυμένος ᾧ λελυμένω ᾧτον λελυμένω ᾧτον λελυμένοι ᾧμεν λελυμένοι ᾧτε λελυμένοι ᾧσι	
OPT.	S. 1. λύσάμην 2. λύσαιο 3. λύσαιτο D. 2. λύσαισθον 3. λύσάσθην P. 1. λύσάμεθα 2. λύσαισθε 3. λύσαιντο	λελυμένος εἶην (472) λελυμένος εἶης λελυμένος εἶη λελυμένω εἶητον or εἶτον λελυμένω εἶήτην or εἶτην λελυμένοι εἶημεν or εἶμεν λελυμένοι εἶητε or εἶτε λελυμένοι εἶησαν or εἶεν	
IMP.	S. 2. λύσαι 3. λύσάσθω D. 2. λύσασθον 3. λύσάσθων P. 2. λύσασθε 3. λύσάσθων or λύσάσθωσαν	λέλυσο (475, 746) λέλύσθω λέλυσθον λέλύσθων λέλυσθε λέλύσθων or λελύσθωσαν	
INF.	λύσασθαι	λέλύσθαι	
PART.	λύσάμενος, λύσαμένη, λύσάμενον	λελυμένος, λελυμένη, λελυμένον	

3. PASSIVE VOICE OF λύω

		<i>FUTURE PERFECT</i>	<i>1 AORIST</i>	<i>1 FUTURE</i>
IND.	S.	1. λελύσομαι (474)	ἐλύθην	λυθήσομαι
		2. λελύσῃ, λελύσει	ἐλύθης	λυθήσῃ, λυθήσει
		3. λελύσεται	ἐλύθη	λυθήσεται
	D.	2. λελύσεσθον	ἐλύθητον	λυθήσεσθον
		3. λελύσεσθον	ἐλυθήτην	λυθήσεσθον
	P.	1. λελύσόμεθα	ἐλύθημεν	λυθησόμεθα
		2. λελύσεσθε	ἐλύθητε	λυθήσεσθε
		3. λελύσονται	ἐλύθησαν	λυθήσονται
SUBJ.	S.	1.	λυθῶ	
		2.	λυθῇς	
		3.	λυθῇ	
	D.	2.	λυθήτον	
		3.	λυθήτην	
	P.	1.	λυθῶμεν	
		2.	λυθήτε	
		3.	λυθῶσι	
OPT.	S.	1. λελύσοίμην	λυθείην	λυθησοίμην
		2. λελύσοιο	λυθείης	λυθήσοιο
		3. λελύσοιτο	λυθείη	λυθήσοιτο
	D.	2. λελύσοισθον	λυθείτον or λυθείητον (468)	λυθήσοισθον "
		3. λελύσοίστην	λυθείτην or λυθείήτην	λυθησοίστην
	P.	1. λελύσοίμεθα	λυθείμεν or λυθείημεν	λυθησοίμεθα
		2. λελύσοισθε	λυθείτε or λυθείητε	λυθήσοισθε
		3. λελύσوينτο	λυθείεν or λυθείησαν	λυθήσوينτο
IMP.	S.	2.	λύθητι	
		3.	λυθήτω	
	D.	2.	λύθητον	
		3.	λυθήτων	
	P.	2.	λύθητε	
		3.	λυθέντων or λυθήτωσαν	
INF.		λελύσθαι	λυθῆναι	λυθήσεσθαι
PART.		λελύσόμενος, -η, -ον	λυθείς, λυθείσα, λυθέν	λυθησόμενος, -η, -ον

462. SYNOPSIS OF λείπω (λειπ-, λιπ), *leave*

	1. PRESENT SYSTEM	2. FUTURE SYSTEM	4. SECOND-AOR. SYSTEM	6. SECOND-PERFECT SYSTEM
ACTIVE	Pres. and Impf.	Future	2 Aorist	2 Perf. and Plup.
Indic.	λείπω ἐλειπον	λείψω	ἔλιπον λίπω	ἔλειπα ἐλεόλιπη
Subj.	λείπω		λίποιμι	λελοίπω or λελοιπῶς ὦ
Opt.	λείποιμι	λείψοιμι		λελοίποιμι or λελοιπῶς εἴην
Imper.	λείπε		λίπε	[ἔλειπε]
Inf.	λείπειν	λείψειν	λιπεῖν	λελοιπέναι
Part.	λείπων	λείψων	λιπών	λελοιπώς
				7. PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEM
MIDDLE	Pres. and Impf.	Future	2 Aorist	Perf. and Plup.
Indic.	λείπομαι ἐλειπόμην	λείψομαι	ἔλιπόμην	ἔλειμμαι ἐλελείμην
Subj.	λείπωμαι		λίπομαι	λελειμμένος ὦ
Opt.	λειπόιμην	λείψοιμην	λιπόιμην	λελειμμένος εἴην
Imper.	λείπου		λιποῦ	ἔλειψο
Infin.	λείπεσθαι	λείψεσθαι	λιπέσθαι	λελείφθαι
Part.	λειπόμενος	λείψόμενος	λιπόμενος	λελειμμένος
		8. FIRST-PASSIVE SYSTEM		
PASSIVE	Pres. and Impf.	1 Future	Aorist	Perf. and Plup.
Indic.	λείπομαι etc.	λειφθήσομαι	ἐλείφθην λειφθῶ (for λειφθέω)	ἔλειμμαι etc.
Subj.	Like the Middle	λειφθῆσολμην	λειφθείην	Like the Middle
Opt.	„		λειφθῆντι	„
Imper.	„	λειφθήσεσθαι	λειφθῆναι	„
Inf.	„	λειφθήσεσθαι	λειφθῆναι	„
Part.	„	λειφθησόμενος	λειφθείς	„
				Future Perfect λελείψομαι
				λελείψοιμην
				λελείψεσθαι
				λελείψόμενος

VERBAL ADJECTIVES λειπτός, λειπτέος

463. SECOND-AORIST AND SECOND-PERFECT SYSTEMS OF λείπω

	2 AORIST ACTIVE	2 AORIST MIDDLE	2 PERFECT	2 PLUPERFECT
IND.	S. 1. ἔλιπον 2. ἔλιπες 3. ἔλιπε D. 2. ἔλιπετον 3. ἐλιπέτην P. 1. ἐλίπομεν 2. ἐλίπετε 3. ἔλιπον	ἐλιπόμην ἐλίπου ἐλίπετο ἐλίπεσθον ἐλιπέσθην ἐλιπόμεθα ἐλίπεσθε ἐλίποντο	ἔλοιπα ἔλοιπας ἔλοιπε ἔλοιπατον ἔλοιπατον ἔλοιπαμεν ἔλοιπατε ἔλοιπᾱσι	ἐλεόληπ ἐλεόληπς ἐλεόλοι(ν) ἐλεόλιπετον ἐλεόλιπέτην ἐλεόλιπεμεν ἐλεόλιπετε ἐλεόλιπεσαν
SUBJ.	S. 1. λίπω 2. λίπῃς 3. λίπη D. 2. λίπητον 3. λίπητον P. 1. λίπωμεν 2. λίπητε 3. λίπωσι	λίπωμαι λίπη λίπηται λίπησθον λίπησθον λιπώμεθα λίπησθε λίπωνται	λεόλιπω λεόλιπῃς λεόλιπη λεόλιπητον λεόλιπητον λεόλιπωμεν λεόλιπητε λεόλιπωσι	
OPT.	S. 1. λίποιμι 2. λίποις 3. λίποι D. 2. λίποιτον 3. λιποίτην P. 1. λίπομεν 2. λίποιτε 3. λίποιεν	λιποίμην λίποιο λίποιτο λιποίσθον λιποίσθην λιποίμεθα λιποίσθε λίποιντο	λεόλοιπιμι λεόλοιποις λεόλοιποι λεόλοιποιν λεόλοιπότην λεόλοιπιμεν λεόλοιποιτε λεόλοιπιεν	
IMP.	S. 2. λίπε 3. λιπέτω D. 2. λίπετον 3. λιπέτων P. 2. λίπετε 3. λιπόντων or λιπέτωσαν	λίπου λιπέσθω λίπεσθον λιπέσθων λίπεσθε λιπέσθων or λιπέσθωσαν	[λέλοιπε λελοιπέτω λεόλιπετον λεολιπέτων λεόλιπετε λεολιπέτων]	
INF.	λιπεῖν	λιπέσθαι	λελοιπέναι	
PART.	λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν	λιπόμενος, λιπομένη, λιπόμενον	λελοιπώς, λελοιπιῖα, λελοιπός	

**465. FUTURE AND FIRST-AORIST (*LIQUID FORMS*), AND SECOND-PASSIVE
SYSTEMS OF φαίνω**

	<i>FUTURE ACTIVE</i> (contracted*)	<i>FUTURE MIDDLE</i> (contracted*)	<i>1 AORIST ACTIVE</i>
IND.	S. 1. φανῶ	φανοῦμαι	ἔφηνᾱ
	2. φανείς	φανῆ, φανεί	ἔφηνᾱς
	3. φανεί	φανείται	ἔφηνε
	D. 2. φανείτον	φανείσθον	ἔφηνάτον
	3. φανείτον	φανείσθον	ἔφηνάτην
	P. 1. φανοῦμεν	φανοῦμεθα	ἔφηνάμεν
	2. φανείτε	φανείσθε	ἔφηνάτε
	3. φανοῦσι	φανοῦνται	ἔφηναν
SUBJ.	S. 1.		φήνω
	2.		φήνης
	3.		φήνῃ
	D. 2.		φήνητον
	3.		φήνητον
	P. 1.		φήνωμεν
	2.		φήνητε
	3.		φήνωσι
OPT.	S. 1. φανοίην or φανοίμι	φανοίμην	φήναιμι
	2. φανοίης or φανοῖς	φανοῖο	φήναις or φήνειας
	3. φανοίῃ or φανοῖ	φανοῖτο	φήναι or φήνεε
	D. 2. φανοίτον	φανοίσθον	φήναιτον
	3. φανοίτην	φανοίσθην	φήναίτην
	P. 1. φανοίμεν	φανοίμεθα	φήναιμεν
	2. φανοῖτε	φανοίσθε	φήναιτε
	3. φανοῖεν	φανοῖντο	φήναιεν or φήνειαν
IMP.	S. 2.		φήνον
	3.		φήνάτω
	D. 2.		φήνατον
	3.		φήνάτων
	P. 2.		φήνατε
	3.		φήνάντων or φήνάτωσαν
INF.	φανεῖν	φανείσθαι	φήναι
PART.	φανῶν,	φανούμενος,	φήνᾱς,
	φανοῦσα, φανοῦν	φανουμένη, φανούμενον	φήνᾱσα, φήναν

* The uncontracted forms of the future φανέω and φανέομαι (464) are inflected like φιλέω and φιλέομαι (477).

	1 AORIST MIDDLE	2 AORIST PASSIVE	2 FUTURE PASSIVE
IND.	S. 1. ἐφηνάμην 2. ἐφήνω 3. ἐφήνατο D. 2. ἐφήνασθον 3. ἐφηνάσθην P. 1. ἐφηνάμεθα 2. ἐφήνασθε 3. ἐφήναντο	ἐφάνην ἐφάνης ἐφάνη ἐφάνητον ἐφάνητην ἐφάνημεν ἐφάνητε ἐφάνησαν	φανήσομαι φανήσῃ, φανήσει φανήσεται φανήσεσθον φανήσεσθον φανησόμεθα φανήσεσθε φανήσονται
SUBJ.	S. 1. φήνωμαι 2. φήνῃ 3. φήνηται D. 2. φήνησθον 3. φήνησθον P. 1. φηνώμεθα 2. φήνησθε 3. φήνωνται	φανῶ φανῆς φανῇ φανῆτον φανῆτον φανῶμεν φανῆτε φανῶσι	
OPT.	S. 1. φηναίμην 2. φήναιο 3. φήναιτο D. 2. φήναισθον 3. φηναίσθην P. 1. φηναίμεθα 2. φήναισθε 3. φήναιντο	φανέλῃ φανέλῃς φανέλῃ φανέλτον or φανέλητον φανέλτην or φανέλῃτην φανείμεν or φανέλῃμεν φανείτε or φανέλῃτε φανείεν or φανέλῃσαν	φανησοίμην φανήσοιο φανήσοιτο φανήσοισθον φανησοίσθην φανησοίμεθα φανήσοισθε φανήσοιντο
IMP.	S. 2. φῆναι 3. φηνάσθω D. 2. φήνασθον 3. φηνάσθων P. 2. φήνασθε 3. φηνάσθων or φηνάσθωσαν	φάνηθι φανήτω φάνητον φανήτων φάνητε φανέντων or φανήτωσαν	
INF.	φήνασθαι	φανῆναι	φανήσεσθαι
PART.	φηνάμενος, -η, -ον	φανείς, φανείσα, φανέν K	φανησόμενος, -η, -ον

NOTES ON THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -ω

466. The imperative forms ending in -τωσαν and -σθωσαν belong to late Greek.

467. In the first-aorist optative active, the Attic generally prefers the Aeolic forms in -ειας, -ειε, -ειαν (689).

468. In the dual and plural of the aorist passive optative, the shorter forms in -είτον, -είτην, -είμεν, -είτε, -είεν are much oftener used than the longer forms in -είητον, -είήτην, -είημεν, -είητε, -είησαν (573).

469. In late Greek the pluperfect ended in -ειν, -εις, -ει, -ειτον, -είτην, -ειμεν, -ειτε, -εισαν; as ἐλελύκειν, ἐλελύκεις, etc. See 593.

470. The perfect and pluperfect indicative are occasionally formed by periphrasis of the perfect active participle and εἰμί and ἦν; as λελυκὼς εἰμί (ἦν) for λέλυκα (ἐλελύκη), κεκτημένος εἶ for κέκτησαι.

471. The perfect subjunctive and optative active is usually expressed by periphrasis of the perfect active participle and ᾖ and εἶην (subjunctive and optative of εἰμί, be); as λελυκὼς ᾖ and λελυκὼς εἶην. The regular forms, like λελύκω and λελύκοιμι, are very uncommon.

472. The perfect subjunctive and optative middle is formed periphrastically by the perfect middle participle and ᾖ and εἶην. For a few verbs whose perfect middle forms these moods without periphrasis, see 712, 713.

473. The future perfect active is formed by periphrasis with the perfect active participle and ἔσομαι (fut. of εἰμί, be); as λελυκὼς ἔσομαι, *I shall have loosed*. The forms ἔστηξω, *I shall stand*, and τεθνήξω, *I shall be dead*, are exceptional; see ἵστημι and θνήσκω in the Catalogue, also 1037.

474. When a verb lacks the future-perfect passive, this form can be made by periphrasis of the perfect-passive (middle) participle and ἔσομαι; as ἐψευσμένοι ἔσεσθε, *you will have been deceived* (749).

475. 1. The imperative perfect active occurs only in a few verbs whose perfects have present meaning; as ἔσταθι, *stand!* τεθνάτω, *let him die*, κεκράγετε, *yell!* See 714, 724.

2. The perfect imperative of all voices can be expressed by a periphrasis of the perfect participle and ἵσθι, ἔστω, etc. (imperative of εἰμί, be). See 714, 724.

476. For -η and -ει in the second person singular indicative of the present, future, and future-perfect, see 597.—Βούλει from βούλομαι, *wish*, οἶει from οἶομαι, *think* and ὄψει from ὄψομαι, fut. of ὁράω, *see*, have no forms in -η.

CONTRACT VERBS

477. Verbs in -άω, -έω, and -όω are contracted in the present and imperfect. The contraction follows the principles explained in 47 and 48.

The present and imperfect of τιμάω (τιμα-), *honor*, φιλέω (φιλε-), *love*, and δηλόω (δηλο-), *show*, are inflected thus:—

ACTIVE

PRESENT INDICATIVE

S. 1. (τιμάω)	τιμῶ	(φιλέω)	φιλῶ	(δηλόω)	δηλῶ
2. (τιμάεις)	τιμᾶς	(φιλέεις)	φιλεῖς	(δηλόεις)	δηλοῖς
3. (τιμάει)	τιμᾷ	(φιλέει)	φιλεῖ	(δηλόει)	δηλοῖ
D. 2. (τιμάετον)	τιμᾶτον	(φιλέετον)	φιλεῖτον	(δηλόετον)	δηλοῦτον
3. (τιμάετον)	τιμᾶτον	(φιλέετον)	φιλεῖτον	(δηλόετον)	δηλοῦτον
P. 1. (τιμάομεν)	τιμῶμεν	(φιλέομεν)	φιλοῦμεν	(δηλόομεν)	δηλοῦμεν
2. (τιμάετε)	τιμᾶτε	(φιλέετε)	φιλεῖτε	(δηλόετε)	δηλοῦτε
3. (τιμάουσι)	τιμῶσι	(φιλέουσι)	φιλοῦσι	(δηλόουσι)	δηλοῦσι

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

S. 1. (τιμάω)	τιμῶ	(φιλέω)	φιλῶ	(δηλόω)	δηλῶ
2. (τιμάῃς)	τιμᾶς	(φιλέῃς)	φιλῇς	(δηλόῃς)	δηλοῖς
3. (τιμάῃ)	τιμᾷ	(φιλέῃ)	φιλῇ	(δηλόῃ)	δηλοῖ
D. 2. (τιμάητον)	τιμᾶτον	(φιλέητον)	φιλήτον	(δηλόητον)	δηλώτον
3. (τιμάητον)	τιμᾶτον	(φιλέητον)	φιλήτον	(δηλόητον)	δηλώτον
P. 1. (τιμάωμεν)	τιμῶμεν	(φιλέωμεν)	φιλῶμεν	(δηλόωμεν)	δηλῶμεν
2. (τιμάητε)	τιμᾶτε	(φιλέητε)	φιλήτε	(δηλόητε)	δηλώτε
3. (τιμάωσι)	τιμῶσι	(φιλέωσι)	φιλῶσι	(δηλόωσι)	δηλῶσι

PRESENT OPTATIVE (see 478)

S. 1. (τιμάοιμι)	[τιμῶμι	(φιλέοιμι)	[φιλοῖμι	(δηλόοιμι)	[δηλοῖμι
2. (τιμάοις)	τιμῶς	(φιλέοις)	φιλοῖς	(δηλόοις)	δηλοῖς
3. (τιμάοι)	τιμῶ]	(φιλέοι)	φιλοῖ]	(δηλόοι)	δηλοῖ]
D. 2. (τιμάοιτον)	τιμῶτον	(φιλέοιτον)	φιλοῖτον	(δηλόοιτον)	δηλοῖτον
3. (τιμάοιτην)	τιμῶτην	(φιλέοιτην)	φιλοῖτην	(δηλόοιτην)	δηλοῖτην
P. 1. (τιμάοιμεν)	τιμῶμεν	(φιλέοιμεν)	φιλοῖμεν	(δηλόοιμεν)	δηλοῖμεν
2. (τιμάοιτε)	τιμῶτε	(φιλέοιτε)	φιλοῖτε	(δηλόοιτε)	δηλοῖτε
3. (τιμάοιεν)	τιμῶεν	(φιλέοιεν)	φιλοῖεν	(δηλόοιεν)	δηλοῖεν
	or	or	or	or	or
S. 1. (τιμάοιην)	τιμῶην	(φιλεοίην)	φιλοίην	(δηλοοίην)	δηλοίην
2. (τιμάοιης)	τιμῶης	(φιλεοίης)	φιλοίης	(δηλοοίης)	δηλοίης
3. (τιμάοιῃ)	τιμῶῃ	(φιλεοίῃ)	φιλοίῃ	(δηλοοίῃ)	δηλοίῃ

D. 2. (τίμασίντων)	[τῖμῶντων]	(φιλεοίητων)	[φιλοίητων]	(δηλοοίητων)	[δηλοίητων]
3. (τίμασιντήν)	τῖμῶντήν	(φιλεοιήτην)	φιλοιήτην	(δηλοοιήτην)	δηλοιήτην
P. 1. (τίμασίνμεν)	[τῖμῶνμεν]	(φιλεοίημεν)	[φιλοίημεν]	(δηλοοίημεν)	[δηλοίημεν]
2. (τίμασίντε)	τῖμῶντε	(φιλεοίητε)	φιλοίητε	(δηλοοίητε)	δηλοίητε
3. (τίμασίσαν)	τῖμῶνσαν]	(φιλεοίησαν)	φιλοίησαν]	(δηλοοίησαν)	δηλοίησαν]

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

S. 2. (τίμαε)	τίμᾱ	(φίλεε)	φίλει	(δήλοε)	δήλου
3. (τίμαέτω)	τίμᾱτω	(φιλέτω)	φιλείτω	(δηλοέτω)	δηλούτω
D. 2. (τίμάετον)	τίμᾱτον	(φιλέετον)	φιλείτον	(δηλούετον)	δηλούτον
3. (τίμαέτων)	τίμᾱτων	(φιλέετων)	φιλείτων	(δηλούετων)	δηλούτων
P. 2. (τίμάετε)	τίμᾱτε	(φιλέετε)	φιλείτε	(δηλούετε)	δηλούτε
3. (τίμᾶντων)	τίμᾶντων	(φιλέντων)	φιλούντων	(δηλούντων)	δηλούντων
or	or	or	or	or	or
(τίμαέτωσαν)	τίμᾱτωσαν	(φιλέετωσαν)	φιλείτωσαν	(δηλοέτωσαν)	δηλούτωσαν

PRESENT INFINITIVE

(τίμάειν)	τίμᾶν	(φιλείειν)	φιλεῖν	(δηλόειν)	δηλοῦν
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PRESENT PARTICIPLE (see 334)

(τίμᾶων)	τίμῶν	(φιλέων)	φιλῶν	(δηλόων)	δηλῶν
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IMPERFECT

S. 1. (ἐτίμαον)	ἐτίμων	(ἐφίλεον)	ἐφίλουν	(ἐδήλοον)	ἐδήλουν
2. (ἐτίμαες)	ἐτίμας	(ἐφίλεες)	ἐφίλεις	(ἐδήλοες)	ἐδήλους
3. (ἐτίμαε)	ἐτίμᾱ	(ἐφίλεε)	ἐφίλει	(ἐδήλοε)	ἐδήλου
D. 2. (ἐτίμάετον)	ἐτίμᾱτον	(ἐφιλέετον)	ἐφιλείτον	(ἐδηλούετον)	ἐδηλούτον
3. (ἐτίμάετην)	ἐτίμᾱτην	(ἐφιλέετην)	ἐφιλείτην	(ἐδηλούετην)	ἐδηλούτην
P. 1. (ἐτίμάομεν)	ἐτίμῶμεν	(ἐφιλέομεν)	ἐφιλοῦμεν	(ἐδηλόομεν)	ἐδηλοῦμεν
2. (ἐτίμάετε)	ἐτίμᾱτε	(ἐφιλέετε)	ἐφιλείτε	(ἐδηλούετε)	ἐδηλούτε
3. (ἐτίμαον)	ἐτίμων	(ἐφίλεον)	ἐφίλουν	(ἐδήλουν)	ἐδήλουν

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE

PRESENT INDICATIVE

S. 1. (τίμάομαι)	τίμῶμαι	(φιλέομαι)	φιλοῦμαι	(δηλόομαι)	δηλοῦμαι
2. (τίμάη, τίμαί)	τίμᾷ	(φιλέη, φιλέει)	φιλεῖ, φιλεῖ	(δηλόη, δηλόει)	δηλοῖ
3. (τίμάεται)	τίμᾶται	(φιλέεται)	φιλείται	(δηλόεται)	δηλούται
D. 2. (τίμάεσθον)	τίμᾶσθον	(φιλέεσθον)	φιλείσθον	(δηλούεσθον)	δηλούσθον
3. (τίμάεσθον)	τίμᾶσθον	(φιλέεσθον)	φιλείσθον	(δηλούεσθον)	δηλούσθον
P. 1. (τίμάομεθα)	τίμῶμεθα	(φιλέομεθα)	φιλούμεθα	(δηλόομεθα)	δηλούμεθα
2. (τίμάεσθε)	τίμᾶσθε	(φιλέεσθε)	φιλείσθε	(δηλέεσθε)	δηλούσθε
3. (τίμάονται)	τίμῶνται	(φιλέονται)	φιλούνται	(δηλόονται)	δηλούνται

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

S. 1. (τιμάωμαι)	τιμῶμαι	(φιλέωμαι)	φιλῶμαι	(δηλώωμαι)	δηλῶμαι
2. (τιμάῃ)	τιμᾷ	(φιλέῃ)	φιλῇ	(δηλόῃ)	δηλοῖ
3. (τιμάῃται)	τιμᾶται	(φιλεῖται)	φιλεῖται	(δηλόῃται)	δηλῶται
D. 2. (τιμάησθον)	τιμᾶσθον	(φιλέησθον)	φιλεῖσθον	(δηλόησθον)	δηλῶσθον
3. (τιμάησθον)	τιμᾶσθον	(φιλέησθον)	φιλεῖσθον	(δηλόησθον)	δηλῶσθον
P. 1. (τιμαίωμεθα)	τιμῶμεθα	(φιλεώμεθα)	φιλούμεθα	(δηλώωμεθα)	δηλῶμεθα
2. (τιμάησθε)	τιμᾶσθε	(φιλέησθε)	φιλεῖσθε	(δηλόησθε)	δηλῶσθε
3. (τιμᾶνται)	τιμῶνται	(φιλέωνται)	φιλῶνται	(δηλῶνται)	δηλῶνται

PRESENT OPTATIVE

S. 1. (τιμαίμην)	τιμῶμην	(φιλεοίμην)	φιλοίμην	(δηλοοίμην)	δηλοίμην
2. (τιμάοιο)	τιμῶοιο	(φιλέοιο)	φιλοοιο	(δηλόοιο)	δηλοοιο
3. (τιμάοιτο)	τιμῶοιτο	(φιλεοιτο)	φιλοοιτο	(δηλόοιτο)	δηλοοιτο
D. 2. (τιμάοισθον)	τιμῶσθον	(φιλεοίσθον)	φιλοοίσθον	(δηλόοισθον)	δηλοοίσθον
3. (τιμαοίσθην)	τιμῶσθην	(φιλεοίσθην)	φιλοοίσθην	(δηλοοίσθην)	δηλοοίσθην
P. 1. (τιμαοίμεθα)	τιμῶμεθα	(φιλεοίμεθα)	φιλοίμεθα	(δηλοοίμεθα)	δηλοίμεθα
2. (τιμάοισθε)	τιμῶσθε	(φιλεοίσθε)	φιλοοίσθε	(δηλόοισθε)	δηλοοίσθε
3. (τιμαόιντο)	τιμῶντο	(φιλεοίντο)	φιλοίντο	(δηλόοιντο)	δηλοοίντο

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

S. 2. (τιμάον)	τιμῶ	(φιλέον)	φιλοῦ	(δηλόον)	δηλοῦ
3. (τιμαέσθω)	τιμάσθω	(φιλεέσθω)	φιλείσθω	(δηλοέσθω)	δηλοῦσθω
D. 2. (τιμάεσθον)	τιμᾶσθον	(φιλεέσθον)	φιλείσθον	(δηλοέσθον)	δηλοῦσθον
3. (τιμαέσθων)	τιμάσθων	(φιλεέσθων)	φιλείσθων	(δηλοέσθων)	δηλοῦσθων
P. 2. (τιμάεσθε)	τιμᾶσθε	(φιλεέσθε)	φιλείσθε	(δηλοέσθε)	δηλοῦσθε
3. (τιμαέσθων)	τιμάσθων	(φιλεέσθων)	φιλείσθων	(δηλοέσθων)	δηλοῦσθων
οἱ	οἱ	οἱ	οἱ	οἱ	οἱ
(τιμαέσθω- σαν)	τιμάσθωσαν	(φιλεέσθωσαν)	φιλεί- σθωσαν	(δηλοέσθωσαν)	δηλοῦσθωσαν

PRESENT INFINITIVE

(τιμάεσθαι)	τιμᾶσθαι	(φιλέεσθαι)	φιλείσθαι	(δηλόεσθαι)	δηλοῦσθαι
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PRESENT PARTICIPLE

(τιμαόμενος)	τιμώμενος	(φιλεόμενος)	φιλούμενος	(δηλοόμενος)	δηλούμενος
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IMPERFECT

S. 1. (ἐτιμάμην)	ἐτιμῶμην	(ἐφιλέμην)	ἐφιλοῦμην	(ἐδηλοοῦμην)	ἐδηλοῦμην
2. (ἐτιμάοιο)	ἐτιμῶοιο	(ἐφιλέοιο)	ἐφιλοοιο	(ἐδηλόοιο)	ἐδηλοοιο
3. (ἐτιμάοιτο)	ἐτιμῶοιτο	(ἐφιλεοιτο)	ἐφιλοοιτο	(ἐδηλόοιτο)	ἐδηλοοιτο
D. 2. (ἐτιμάεσθον)	ἐτιμᾶσθον	(ἐφιλεέσθον)	ἐφιλείσθον	(ἐδηλοέσθον)	ἐδηλοῦσθον
3. (ἐτιμαέσθην)	ἐτιμᾶσθην	(ἐφιλεέσθην)	ἐφιλείσθην	(ἐδηλοέσθην)	ἐδηλοῦσθην
P. 1. (ἐτιμαόμεθα)	ἐτιμῶμεθα	(ἐφιλεόμεθα)	ἐφιλούμεθα	(ἐδηλοόμεθα)	ἐδηλοῦμεθα
2. (ἐτιμαέσθε)	ἐτιμᾶσθε	(ἐφιλεέσθε)	ἐφιλείσθε	(ἐδηλοέσθε)	ἐδηλοῦσθε
3. (ἐτιμαόιντο)	ἐτιμῶντο	(ἐφιλέοντο)	ἐφιλοῦντο	(ἐδηλόοντο)	ἐδηλοῦντο

NOTES ON THE CONTRACT VERBS

478. The present optative of contract verbs has two forms : the regular form (modal sign -ι-, the personal ending of the first person singular -μι) ; and the so-called Attic optative (modal sign -ιη-, ending of the first person singular regularly -ν, and of the third plural -σαν). The Attic optative is much more frequent in the singular than the regular forms, but it is seldom used in the dual and plural.

479. The following in -άω contract to η instead of to ā : διψάω, *thirst*, ζάω, *live*, κνάω, *scrape*, πεινάω, *hunger*, σμάω, *smear*, χράω, *give oracles*, χράομαι, *use*, ψάω, *rub*. Thus : ζάω, ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ, ζήτον, inf. ζῆν, impf. ἔζων, ἔζης, ἔζη.

480. Dissyllabic verbs in -έω admit only the contraction into ει, leaving the other forms uncontracted. Thus : πλέω, *sail*, πλεῖς, πλεῖ, πλείτον, πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσι, impf. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις etc., inf. πλεῖν, part. πλέων. But δέω, *bind*, is usually contracted everywhere to distinguish it from δέω, *want*, which contracts like πλέω.

481. ῥιγώω, *shiver*, contracts often to ω and φ as well as to ον and οι, thus : pres. ῥιγῶ, ῥιγῶς, ῥιγῶφ (and ῥιγοῖ), opt. ῥιγῶην, inf. ῥιγῶν (and ῥιγοῦν), part. ῥιγῶντες (also gen. pl. ῥιγούντων).—Ἰδρώω, *sweat*, Ionic and rare in Xenophon, has ἰδρῶσι, opt. ἰδρώη (with ἰδροῖ), part. ἰδρῶντι (ἰδροῦντι).—Λούω or λώω, *wash*, has λούω, λούεις, λούει ; but other forms of the present and imperfect are generally from λόω, as ἔλον, λούμεν, λούται, λούσθαι, λούμενος, the υ in λούω being dropped (see this verb in the Catalogue).

482. The contracted form of the third person singular imperfect active does not take ν movable ; thus ἐφίλεε or ἐφίλεεν, but contr. ἐφίλει (never ἐφίλειν).

483. SYNOPSIS OF ALL THE TENSES OF τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω, and θηράω, *hunt*. The present and imperfect are in heavy-faced type :—

ACTIVE

PRES.	Indic.	τιμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ	θηρῶ
	Subj.	τιμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ	θηρῶ
	Opt.	[τιμῶμι] τιμῶην	[φιλοῖμι] φιλοῖην	[δηλοῖμι] δηλῶην	[θηρῶμι] θηρῶην
	Imper.	τιμᾶ	φίλει	δήλου	θήρᾱ
	Infinitive	τιμᾶν	φιλεῖν	δηλοῦν	θηρᾶν
	Part.	τιμῶν	φιλῶν	δηλῶν	θηρῶν
IMPF.	Indic.	ἐτιμῶν	ἐφίλουν	ἐδήλουν	ἐθήρων
FUT.	Indic.	τιμήσω	φιλήσω	δηλώσω	θηράσω
	Opt.	τιμήσοιμι	φιλήσοιμι	δηλώσοιμι	θηράσοιμι

	Infin.	τιμήσειν	φίλησειν	δηλώσειν	θηράσειν
	Part.	τιμήσων	φιλήσων	δηλώσων	θηράσων
AOR.	Indic.	ἐτίμησα	ἐφίλησα	ἐδήλωσα	ἐθήρασα
	Subj.	τιμήσω	φιλήσω	δηλώσω	θηράσω
	Opt.	τιμήσαιμι	φιλήσαιμι	δηλώσαιμι	θηράσαιμι
	Imper.	τίμησον	φίλησον	δήλωσον	θήρασον
	Infin.	τιμήσαι	φιλήσαι	δηλώσαι	θηράσαι
	Part.	τιμήσᾱς	φιλήσᾱς	δηλώσᾱς	θηράσᾱς
PERF.	Indic.	τετίμηκα	πεφίληκα	δεδήλωκα	τεθήρακα
	Subj.	τετίμηκω	πεφιλήκω	δεδηλώκω	τεθηράκω
	Opt.	τετίμηκοιμι	πεφιλήκοιμι	δεδηλώκοιμι	τεθηράκοιμι
	Imper.	[τετίμηκε]	[πεφίληκε]	[δεδήλωκε]	[τεθήρακε]
	Infin.	τετίμηκέναι	πεφιλήκέναι	δεδηλωκέναι	τεθηράκέναι
	Part.	τετίμηκώς	πεφιληκώς	δεδηλωκώς	τεθηράκώς
PLUPF.	Indic.	ἐτετίμηκῃ	ἐπεφιλήκῃ	ἐδεδηλώκῃ	ἐτεθηράκῃ

MIDDLE

PRES.	Indic.	τιμῶμαι	φιλοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι	θηρῶμαι
	Subj.	τιμῶμαι	φιλῶμαι	δηλῶμαι	θηρῶμαι
	Opt.	τιμώμην	φιλοίμην	δηλοίμην	θηρώμην
	Imper.	τιμῶ	φιλοῦ	δηλοῦ	θηρῶ
	Infin.	τιμᾶσθαι	φιλεῖσθαι	δηλοῦσθαι	θηρᾶσθαι
	Part.	τιμώμενος	φιλούμενος	δηλούμενος	θηρώμενος
IMPF.	Indic.	ἐτίμωμην	ἐφιλοῦμην	ἐδηλοῦμην	ἐθηρῶμην
FUT.	Indic.	τιμήσομαι	φιλήσομαι (as pass.)	δηλώσομαι (as pass.)	θηράσομαι
	Opt.	τιμησοίμην	φιλησοίμην	δηλωσοίμην	θηρασοίμην
	Infin.	τιμήσεσθαι	φιλήσεσθαι	δηλώσεσθαι	θηράσεσθαι
	Part.	τιμησόμενος	φιλησόμενος	δηλωσόμενος	θηρασόμενος
AOR.	Indic.	ἐτίμησάμην	ἐφιλησάμην	ἐδηλωσάμην	ἐθηρᾶσάμην
	Subj.	τιμήσωμαι	φιλήσωμαι	δηλώσωμαι	θηράσωμαι
	Opt.	τιμησάιμην	φιλησάιμην	δηλωσάιμην	θηρασάιμην
	Imper.	τίμησαι	φίλησαι	δήλωσαι	θήρασαι
	Infin.	τιμήσασθαι	φιλήσασθαι	δηλώσασθαι	θηράσασθαι
	Part.	τιμησάμενος	φιλησάμενος	δηλωσάμενος	θηρασάμενος
PERF.	Indic.	τετίμημαι	πεφίλημαι	δεδήλωμαι	τεθήραμαι
	Subj.	τετίμημένος ᾧ	πεφιλημένος ᾧ	δεδηλωμένος ᾧ	τεθηράμένος ᾧ
	Opt.	τετίμημένος εἶην	πεφιλημένος εἶην	δεδηλωμένος εἶην	τεθηράμένος εἶην
	Imper.	τετίμησο	πεφίλησο	δεδήλωσο	τεθήρασο
	Infin.	τετίμησθαι	πεφιλήσθαι	δεδηλώσθαι	τεθηράσθαι
	Part.	τετίμημένος	πεφιλημένος	δεδηλωμένος	τεθηράμένος
PLUPF.	Indic.	ἐτετίμημην	ἐπεφιλήμην	ἐδεδηλώμην	ἐτεθηράμην

PASSIVE

PRES. } Same as the Middle.
IMPF. }

<i>FUT.</i>	Indic.	τίμηθήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι	δηλωθήσομαι	(θηράθήσομαι)
	Opt.	τίμηθησοίμην	φιληθησοίμην	δηλωθησοίμην	(θηράθησοίμην)
	Infin.	τίμηθήσθαι	φιληθήσθαι	δηλωθήσθαι	(θηράθήσθαι)
	Part.	τίμηθησόμενος	φιληθησόμενος	δηλωθησόμενος	(θηράθησόμενος)

<i>AOR.</i>	Indic.	ἐτίμηθην	ἐφιλήθην	ἐδhlώθην	ἐθηράθην
	Subj.	τίμηθῶ	φιληθῶ	δhlωθῶ	θηράθῶ
	Opt.	τίμηθείην	φιληθείην	δhlωθείην	θηράθείην
	Imper.	τίμήθητι	φιλήθητι	δhlώθητι	θηράθητι
	Infin.	τίμηθῆναι	φιληθῆναι	δhlωθῆναι	θηράθῆναι
	Part.	τίμηθεις	φιληθεις	δhlωθεις	θηράθεις

PERF. } Same as the Middle.
PLUPF. }

<i>FUT.</i>	}	τετίμησομαι	πεφιλήσομαι	δεδηλώσομαι	(τεθηράσομαι)
<i>PERF.</i>					

<i>VERBALS</i>	τίμητός	φιλητός	δhlωτός	θηράτός
	τίμητέος	φιλητέος	δhlωτέος	θηράτέος

The forms *θηράθήσομαι* and *τεθήράμαι* are late.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE OF
 VERBS WITH CONSONANT STEMS.

484. 1. The meeting of consonants of the stem with *μ*, *τ*, *σ*, or *θ* of the endings gives rise to certain euphonic changes (486) in the perfect and pluperfect middle.

2. Some vowel-verbs add *σ* to the stem before endings beginning with *μ* or *τ*, as in *τετέλεσ-μαι*, *τετέλεσ-ται*; but before endings beginning with *σ*, the stem remains pure, as in *τετέλεσαι* (105, 4).

3. When the stem ends in a consonant or when *σ* is added to a vowel stem, the third person plural of these tenses is formed by using the perfect middle participle with *εἰσί*, *are*, for the perfect, and *ἦσαν*, *were*, for the pluperfect (739, 740).

485. The following is the inflection of the perfect and pluperfect middle and passive of *τρίβω* (*τριβ-, τριβ-*), *rub*, *πλέκω*, *weave*, *ἀλλάσσω* (*ἀλλαγ-*), *exchange*, *ἐλέγχω*, *convict*, *πείθω* (*πειθ-, πιθ-*), *persuade*, *τελέω*, *finish*, *φαίνω* (*φαν-*), *show*, and *στέλλω* (*στελ-, perf. σταλ-*). For the principal parts of these verbs, see 489.

PERFECT

INDIC. S.	1.	τέτριμμαι	πέπλεγμαι	ήλλαγμαι	έληλεγμαι
	2.	τέτριψαι	πέπλεξαι	ήλλαξαι	έληλεξαι
	3.	τέτριπται	πέπλεκται	ήλλακται	έληλεγκται
D.	2.	τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	ήλλαχθον	έληλεγχθον
	3.	τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	ήλλαχθον	έληλεγχθον
P.	1.	τετρίμμεθα	πεπλέγμεθα	ήλλάγμεθα	έληλέγμεθα
	2.	τέτριψε	πέπλεχθε	ήλλαχθε	έληλεγχθε
	3.	τετρίμμενοι	πεπλεγμένοι	ήλλαγμένοι	έληλεγμένοι
		είσί	είσί	είσί	είσί
SUBJ.		τετρίμμενος ᾧ	πεπλεγμένος ᾧ	ήλλαγμένος ᾧ	έληλεγμένος ᾧ
OPT.		,, εἶην	,, εἶην	,, εἶην	,, εἶην
IMPER. S.	2.	τέτριψο	πέπλεξο	ήλλαξο	έληλεξο
	3.	τετρίφθω	πεπλέχθω	ήλλάχθω	έληλέγχθω
D.	2.	τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	ήλλαχθον	έληλεγχθον
	3.	τετρίφθων	πεπλέχθων	ήλλάχθων	έληλέγχθων
P.	2.	τέτριψε	πέπλεχθε	ήλλαχθε	έληλεγχθε
	3.	τετρίφθων or τετρίφθωσαν	πεπλέχθων or πεπλέχθωσαν	ήλλάχθων or ήλλάχθωσαν	έληλέγχθων or έληλέγχθωσαν
INFIN.		τετρίφθαι	πεπλέχθαι	ήλλάχθαι	έληλέγχθαι
PART.		τετρίμμενος	πεπλεγμένος	ήλλαγμένος	έληλεγμένος

PLUPERFECT

INDIC. S.	1.	έτετρίμμην	έπεπλέγμην	ήλλάγμην	έληλέγμην
	2.	έτετρίψο	έπέπλεξο	ήλλαξο	έληλεξο
	3.	έτετρίπτο	έπέπλεκτο	ήλλακτο	έληλεγκτο
D.	2.	έτετρίφθον	έπέπλεχθον	ήλλαχθον	έληλεγχθον
	3.	έτετρίφθην	έπεπλέχθην	ήλλάχθην	έληλέγχθην
P.	1.	έτετρίμμεθα	έπεπλέγμεθα	ήλλάγμεθα	έληλέγμεθα
	2.	έτετρίψε	έπέπλεχθε	ήλλαχθε	έληλεγχθε
	3.	τετρίμμενοι	πεπλεγμένοι	ήλλαγμένοι	έληλεγμένοι
		ήσαν	ήσαν	ήσαν	ήσαν

PERFECT

INDIC. S.	1.	πέπεισμαι	τετέλεσμαι	πέφασμαι	ἔσταλμαι
	2.	πέπεισαι	τετέλειςαι	[πέφανσαι, 488]	ἔσταλσαι
	3.	πέπεισται	τετέλεσται	πέφανται	ἔσταλται
D.	2.	πέπεισθον	τετέλεισθον	πέφανθον	ἔσταλθον
	3.	πέπεισθον	τετέλεισθον	πέφανθον	ἔσταλθον
P.	1.	πεπείσμεθα	τετελέσμεθα	πεφάσμεθα	ἑστάλμεθα
	2.	πέπεισθε	τετέλεισθε	πέφανθε	ἑσταλθε
	3.	πεπείσμενοι εἰσί	τετελεσμένοι εἰσί	πεφασμένοι εἰσί	ἑσταλμένοι εἰσί
SUBJ.		πεπεισμένος ᾧ	τετελεσμένος ᾧ	πεφασμένος ᾧ	ἑσταλμένος ᾧ
OPT.		,, εἶην	,, εἶην	,, εἶην	,, εἶην
IMPER. S.	2.	πέπεισο	τετέλεισο	[πέφανσο, 488]	ἑσταλσο
	3.	πέπεισθω	τετέλεισθω	πεφάνθω	ἑστάλθω
D.	2.	πέπεισθον	τετέλεισθον	πέφανθον	ἑσταλθον
	3.	πέπεισθων	τετέλεισθων	πεφάνθων	ἑστάλθων
P.	2.	πέπεισθε	τετέλεισθε	πέφανθε	ἑσταλθε
	3.	πεπείσθων or πεπείσθωσαν	τετελέσθων or τετελέσθωσαν	πεφάνθων or πεφάνθωσαν	ἑστάλθων or ἑστάλθωσαν
INFIN.		πεπείσθαι	τετελέσθαι	πεφάνθαι	ἑστάλθαι
PART.		πεπεισμένος	τετελεσμένος	πεφασμένος	ἑσταλμένος

PLUPERFECT

INDIC. S.	1.	ἔπεπεισμην	ἔτετελέσμην	ἔπεφάσμην	ἑστάλμην
	2.	ἐπέπεισο	ἐτετέλεισο	[ἐπέφανσο, 488]	ἑσταλσο
	3.	ἐπέπειστο	ἐτετέλειστο	ἐπέφαντο	ἑσταλτο
D.	2.	ἔπεπεισθον	ἔτετελεισθον	ἔπέφανθον	ἑσταλθον
	3.	ἔπεπεισθην	ἔτετελέσθην	ἔπεφάνθην	ἑστάλθην
P.	1.	ἔπεπεισμεθα	ἔτετελέσμεθα	ἔπεφάσμεθα	ἑστάλμεθα
	2.	ἐπέπεισθε	ἐτετέλεισθε	ἐπέφανθε	ἑσταλθε
	3.	πεπείσμενοι ἦσαν	τετελεσμένοι ἦσαν	πεφασμένοι ἦσαν	ἑσταλμένοι ἦσαν

486. NOTE—1. For the euphonic changes caused by a mute (π, β, φ, κ, γ, χ, τ, δ, θ) before μ of the ending, see 86 ; before τ or θ of the ending, see 80 ; before σ of the ending, see 84.

2. For final *v* of the stem occasionally assimilated to *μ* of the ending, see 737, 4 ; for the usual change of *v-μ* to *σ-μ*, see 94.

3. For *μμ-μ* from *μπ-μ* and *γγ-μ* from *γχ-μ* shortened to *μμ* and *γμ*, as in *πέπεμ-μαι* for *πεπεμπ-μαι* and *ἐλήλεγ-μαι* for *ἐληλεγχ-μαι*, see 88.

487. NOTE.—For *ε* of the stem changed to *α*, as in *στέλ-λω*, *ἔσταλ-μαι*, see 42 ; 726, 2 (b).

488. NOTE.—The forms *πέφαν-σαι*, *ἐπέφαν-σο*, and *πέφαν-σο* seem not to occur, see 737, 3.

489. The principal parts of the verbs in 485 are as follows :—

Τρίβω (*τριβ-*, *τριβ-*), *rub*, *τρίψω*, *ἔτριψα*, 2 perf. *τέτριφα*, *τέτριμμαι*, *ἐτρίφθην*, 2 aor. pass. *ἐτρίβην*.

Πλέκ-ω, *weave*, *πλέξω*, *ἔπλεξα*, (2 perf. *πέπλεχα* or *πέπλοχα* Ionic), *πέπλεμαι*, *ἐπλέχθην*, 2 aor. pass. *ἐπλάκην*.

Ἀλλάσσω (*ἀλλαγ-*), *exchange*, *ἀλλάξω*, *ἤλλαξα*, 2 perf. *ἤλλαχα*, *ἤλλαμαι*, *ἤλλάχθην*, 2 aor. pass. *ἤλλάγην*.

Ἐλέγχω, *convict*, *ἐλέγξω*, *ἤλεγξα*, *ἐλήλεγμαi*, *ἤλέγχθην*.

Πείθω (*πειθ-*, *πιθ-*), *persuade*, *ἔπεισα*, (2 aor. *ἔπιθον*, poetic), *πέπεικα*, 2 perf. *πέποιθα*, *πέπεισμαι*, *ἐπείσθην*.

Τελέ-ω, *finish*, *τελέσω*, *ἐτέλεσα*, *τετέλεκα*, *τετέλεσ-μαι*, *ἐτελέσ-θην*.

Φαίνω (*φαν-*), *show*, *φανῶ*, *ἔφηνα*, *πέφαγκα*, 2 perf. *πέφηνα*, *I have appeared*, *πέφασμαι*, *ἐφάνθην*, 2 aor. pass. *ἐφάνην*, *I appeared*.

Στέλλω (*στέλ-*), *send*, *στελῶ*, *ἔστειλα*, *ἔσταλκα*, *ἔσταλμαι*, 2 aor. pass. *ἔστάλην*.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -μι

490. Verbs in -μι differ from verbs in -ω in the inflection of the present, imperfect, and second-aorist active and middle ; there are also several second-perfects of the *μι*-form. In these tenses, the endings are added directly to the tense-stem *without the thematic vowel*, except in all subjunctives, and also in the optative of verbs in -νῆμι.

491. Most of the second-aorists and second-perfects of the *μι*-form have no presents in -μι, but belong to verbs in -ω ; as *ἔγνων* (second-aorist of *γινώσκω*, *know*), *ἔφθην* (*φθάνω*, *anticipate*), *ἔβην* (*βαίνω*, *go*), *τέθναμεν* (second-perfect of *θνήσκω*, *die*).

492. The other tenses of verbs in -μι are regular, and inflected like verbs in -ω.

493. Verbs in *μι* are divided into two classes:—

1. Verbs in *-ημι* (from stems in *a* or *ε*) and verbs in *-ωμι* (from stems in *ο*). The present stem is usually formed by the so-called present reduplication with *ι*.

Verb-stem	θε-,	present-stem	τιθε- for θιθε-,	present	τίθημι;
„	στα-,	„	ἵστα- for σιστα-,	„	ἵστημι;
„	έ-,	„	ἱέ- for ἰέ-,	„	ἵημι;
„	δο-,	„	δίδο-,	„	δίδωμι;
„	χρα-,	„	κίχρα-,	„	κίχρημι;
„	φα-,	„	φά-,	„	φημί.

2. Verbs in *-νῦμι*. These form no second-aorists (except ἔσβην from σβέννῦμι). The present stem is formed by adding *-νν-* to consonant stems, and *-ννν-* to vowel stems.

Verb-stem	δεικ-,	present-stem	δεικνν-,	present	δείκνῦμι;
„	όμ-, όμο-,	„	όμνν-,	„	όμνῦμι;
„	κερα-,	„	κεραννν-,	„	κεράννῦμι;
„	ρώ-,	„	ρώννν-,	„	ρώννῦμι;
„	σβέ-,	„	σβεννν-,	„	σβέννῦμι.

Verbs in *-νῦμι* form not only the subjunctive, but also the optative like verbs in *-ω*.

494. NOTE.—Verbs in *-νῦμι*, which are chiefly poetic, add *-να-* to the verb-stem to form the present-stem; as δάμνημι from δαμ-, present-stem δαμνα-. See 652, IX.

495. No verb in *-μι* has all the *μι*-forms. Of those given in the paradigms, ἵστημι lacks the second-aorist middle; τίθημι and δίδωμι are irregular and defective in the second-aorist active; and δείκνῦμι, and all others in *-νῦμι*, lack the second-aorist.

496. A complete enumeration of all the *μι*-forms is given in 764–790.

497. In the synopsis and inflection, ἐπριάμην, *I bought* (a second-aorist middle of the *μι*-form from a stem πρια- with no present), is given in the place of the second-aorist middle of ἵστημι, which is wanting. As δείκνῦμι lacks the second-aorist (495), ἔδυν, *I entered* (a second-aorist active of the *μι*-form from δύω), is given in its place.

498. Inflection of the present and second-aorist systems of τίθημι (θε-), *place*, ἵστημι (στα-), *set*, δίδωμι (δο-), *give*, δείκνῦμι (δεικ-), *show*; of the second-aorist middle ἐπριάμην (πρια-, no present), *bought*; and of the second-aorist active ἔδυν, *I entered* (from δύω).

ACTIVE

PRESENT

INDIC. S.	1.	τίθῃμι	ἵστημι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι (503)
	2.	τίθῃς, τίθεις (500)	ἵστης	δίδως	δείκνυς
	3.	τίθῃσι	ἵστησι	δίδωσι	δείκνυσι
D.	2.	τίθετον	ἵστατον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	3.	τίθετον	ἵστατον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
P.	1.	τίθεμεν	ἵσταμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	2.	τίθετε	ἵστατε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	3.	τιθέασι	ιστάσι	διδόασι	δεικνύασι
SUBJ. S.	1.	τιθῶ	ιστῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω
	2.	τιθῇς	ιστῇς	διδῷς	δεικνύης
	3.	τιθῇ	ιστῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
D.	2.	τιθήτον	ιστήτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
	3.	τιθήτον	ιστήτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
P.	1.	τιθῶμεν	ιστῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	2.	τιθήτε	ιστήτε	διδώτε	δεικνύητε
	3.	τιθῶσι	ιστῶσι	διδῶσι	δεικνύωσι
OPT. S.	1.	τιθείην	ισταίην	διδοίην	δεικνύοιμι
	2.	τιθείης	ισταίης	διδοίης	δεικνύοις
	3.	τιθείη	ισταίη	διδοίη	δεικνύοι
D.	2.	τιθείτον or τιθείητον (502)	ισταίτον or ισταίητον (502)	διδοίτον or διδοίητον (502)	δεικνύοιτον
	3.	τιθείτην or τιθείήτην	ισταίτην or ισταίήτην	διδοίτην or διδοίήτην	δεικνύοίτην
P.	1.	τιθείμεν or τιθείημεν	ισταίμεν or ισταίημεν	διδοίμεν or διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	2.	τιθείτε or τιθείητε	ισταίτε or ισταίητε	διδοίτε or διδοίητε	δεικνύοίτε
	3.	τιθείεν or τιθείησαν	ισταίεν or ισταίησαν	διδοίεν or διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιεν
IMPER. S.	2.	τίθει (500)	ἵστη	δίδου (500)	δείκνυ
	3.	τιθέτω	ιστάτω	διδύτω	δεικνύτω
	D. 2.	τίθετον	ἵστατον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
P.	3.	τιθέτων	ιστάτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων
	2.	τίθετε	ἵστατε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	3.	τιθέντων or τιθέτωσαν	ιστάντων or ιστάτωσαν	διδόντων or διδότωσαν	δεικνύντων or δεικνύτωσαν

INFIN.	τιθέναι	ιστάναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
PART.	τιθείς τιθείσα τιθέν	ιστάς ιστάσα ιστάν	διδούς διδούσα διδόν	δεικνύς δεικνύσα δεικνύν

IMPERFECT

INDIC. S.	1. ἐτίθην	ἴστην	ἐδίδουν (500)	ἐδείκνυν
	2. ἐτίθεις (500)	ἴστης	ἐδίδους	ἐδείκνυς
	3. ἐτίθει	ἴστη	ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυ
D.	2. ἐτίθετον	ἴστατον	ἐδίδοτον	ἐδείκνυτον
	3. ἐτιθέτην	ἴσάτην	ἐδιδότην	ἐδείκνύτην
P.	1. ἐτίθεμεν	ἴσταμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
	2. ἐτίθετε	ἴστατε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε
	3. ἐτίθεσαν	ἴστασαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν

SECOND-AORIST

INDIC. S.	1. ——— (501, 1)	ἔστην, stood	——— (501, 1)	ἔδυν (497)
	2. ———	ἔστης	———	ἔδυσ
	3. ———	ἔστη	———	ἔδυ
D.	2. ἔθετον	ἔστητον	ἔδοτον	ἔδυτον
	3. ἐθέτην	ἐστήτην	ἐδότην	ἐδύτην
P.	1. ἔθεμεν	ἔστημεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδυμεν
	2. ἔθετε	ἔστητε	ἔδοτε	ἔδυτε
	3. ἔθεσαν	ἔστησαν	ἔδοσαν	ἔδυσαν
SUBJ. S.	1. θῶ	στώ	δῶ	δύω
	2. θῆς	στής	δῶς	δύης
	3. θῇ	στή	δῶ	δύη
D.	2. θήτον	στήτον	δῶτον	δύητον
	3. θήτον	στήτον	δῶτον	δύητον
P.	1. θῶμεν	στώμεν	δῶμεν	δύωμεν
	2. θήτε	στήτε	δῶτε	δύητε
	3. θῶσι	στώσι	δῶσι	δύωσι
OPT. S.	1. θέλην	σταλήν	δολήν	(700)
	2. θέλῃς	σταλῃς	δολῃς	
	3. θέλῃ	σταλή	δολή	
D.	2. θέιτον or θέλητον (502)	σταίτον or σταλήτον (502)	δοίτον or δολήτον (502)	
	3. θείτην or θειήτην	σταίτην or σταλήτην	δοίτην or δολήτην	

P.	1.	θεῖμεν or θελήμεν	σταῖμεν or σταλήμεν	δοῖμεν or δολήμεν	
	2.	θεῖτε or θελήτε	σταῖτε or σταλήτε	δοῖτε or δολήτε	
	3.	θεῖεν or θέλῃσαν	σταῖεν or σταλήσαν	δοῖεν or δολήσαν	
IMPER. S.	2.	θές	στήθι	δός	δύθι
	3.	θέτω	στήτω	δότη	δύτω
	D. 2.	θέτον	στήτον	δότον	δύτον
	3.	θέτων	στήτων	δότην	δύτων
P.	2.	θέτε	στήτε	δότε	δύτε
	3.	θέντων or θέτωσαν	στάντων or στήτωσαν	δόντων or δότησαν	δύντων or δύτωσαν
INFIN.		θεῖναι	στήναι	δοῦναι	δύναι
PART.		θείς	στάς	δούς	δύς
		θεῖσα	στάσα	δοῦσα	δύσα
		θέν	σταν	δόν	δύν

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE

PRESENT

INDIC. S.	1.	τιθεμαι	ἵσταμαι	δίδωμαι	δεικνυμαι
	2.	τιθεσαι	ἵστασαι	δίδοσαι	δεικνυσαι
	3.	τίθεται	ἵσταται	δίδοται	δεικνυται
D.	2.	τιθεσθον	ἵστασθον	δίδοσθον	δεικνυσθον
	3.	τίθισθον	ἵστασθον	δίδοσθον	δεικνυσθον
P.	1.	τιθέμεθα	ἱστάμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
	2.	τιθεσθε	ἵστασθε	δίδοσθε	δεικνυσθε
	3.	τίθενται	ἵστανται	δίδονται	δεικνυνται
SUBJ. S.	1.	τιθῶμαι	ἱστώμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύωμαι
	2.	τιθῇ	ἱστῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
	3.	τιθῇται	ἱσθῇται	διδῷται	δεικνύῃται
D.	2.	τιθῆσθον	ἱστῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
	3.	τιθῆσθον	ἱστῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
P.	1.	τιθώμεθα	ἱστώμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνύώμεθα
	2.	τιθῆσθε	ἱστῆσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύησθε
	3.	τιθῶνται	ἱστώνται	διδῶνται	δεικνύωνται
OPT. S.	1.	τιθείμην	ἱσταίμην	διδοίμην	δεικνυοίμην
	2.	τιθεῖο	ἱσταῖο	διδοῖο	δεικνύοιο
	3.	τιθεῖτο	ἱσταῖτο	διδοῖτο	δεικνύοιτο

	D.	2. τιθείσθον	ἵσταίσθον	διδοίσθον	δεικνύοισθον
	3.	τιθείσθην	ἵσταίσθην	διδοίσθην	δεικνυόισθην
	P.	1. τιθέμεθα	ἵσταίμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνυόμεθα
	2.	τιθείσθε	ἵσταίσθε	διδοίσθε	δεικνύοισθε
	3.	τιθεῖντο	ἵσταίντο	διδοῖντο	δεικνύοιντο
IMPER. S.	2.	τίθεσο	ἵστασο	δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
	3.	τιθέσθω	ἵτάσθω	διδόσθω	δεικνύσθω
	D.	2. τίθεσθον	ἵστασθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	3.	τιθέσθων	ἵτάσθων	διδόσθων	δεικνύσθων
	P.	2. τίθεσθε	ἵστασθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	3.	τιθέσθων or τιθέσθωσαν	ἵτάσθων or ἵτάσθωσαν	διδόσθων or διδόσθωσαν	δεικνύσθων or δεικνύσθωσαν
INFIN.		τίθεσθαι	ἵστασθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
PART.·		τιθέμενος	ἵτάμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος

IMPERFECT

INDIC. S.	1.	ἐτιθέμην	ἵτάμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
	2.	ἐτίθεσο	ἕστασο	ἐδίδοσο	ἐδείκνυσσο
	3.	ἐτίθετο	ἕστατο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδείκνυτο
D.	2.	ἐτίθεσθον	ἕστασθον	ἐδίδοσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον
	3.	ἐτιθέσθην	ἵτάσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύσθην
	P.	1. ἐτιθέμεθα	ἵτάμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
	2.	ἐτίθεσθε	ἕστασθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
	3.	ἐτίθεντο	ἕσταντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο

SECOND-ORIST MIDDLE

INDIC. S.	1.	ἐθέμην	ἐπριάμην (497)	ἐδόμην	(495)
	2.	ἐθού	ἐπρίω	ἐδου	
	3.	ἐθετο	ἐπρίατο	ἐδοτο	
D.	2.	ἐθεσθον	ἐπρίασθον	ἐδοσθον	
	3.	ἐθέσθην	ἐπρίασθων	ἐδόσθην	
P.	1.	ἐθέμεθα	ἐπριάμεθα	ἐδόμεθα	
	2.	ἐθεσθε	ἐπρίασθε	ἐδοσθε	
	3.	ἐθεντο	ἐπρίαντο	ἐδοντο	
SUBJ. S.	1.	θῶμαι	πρίωμαι (507)	δῶμαι	
	2.	θῆ	πρίῃ	δῶ	
	3.	θῆται	πρίηται	δῶται	

	D.	2. θῆσθον	πρήσθον	δῶσθον
		3. θῆσθον	πρήσθον	δῶσθον
P.	1.	θώμεθα	πρώμεθα	δώμεθα
		2. θῆσθε	πρήσθε	δῶσθε
		3. θῶνται	πρῶνται	δῶνται
OPT.	S.	1. θέιμην	πριαίμην	δοίμην
		2. θέιο	πρίαιο (507)	δοίο
		3. θέιτο	πριαίτο	δοίτο
	D.	2. θέισθον	πρίαισθον	δοῖσθον
		3. θέισθην	πριαίσθην	δοίσθην
	P.	1. θέιμεθα	πριαίμεθα	δοίμεθα
		2. θέισθε	πριαίσθε	δοίσθε
		3. θέιντο	πριαίντο	δοῖντο
	IMPER. S.	2. θοῦ	πρίω	δοῦ
		3. θέσθω	πριάσθω	δόσθω
	D.	2. θέσθον	πρίασθον	δόσθον
		3. θέσθων	πριάσθων	δόσθων
	P.	2. θέσθε	πρίασθε	δόσθε
		3. θέσθων or θέσθωσαν	πριάσθων or πριάσθωσαν	δόσθων or δόσθωσαν
INFIN.		θέσθαι	πρίασθαι (507)	δόσθαι
PART.		θέμενος	πριάμενος	δόμενος

SECOND-PERFECT SYSTEM OF THE μι-FORM

499. Very few verbs have this form. The singular of the indicative never occurs. The second-perfect and pluperfect of ἵστημι (στα-) are inflected as follows.

SECOND-PERFECT

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.
S. 1.	—— (501, 2)	ἑστῶ	ἑσταίην (poetic)	
2.	——	ἑστήῃς	ἑσταίης	ἑσταθι (poetic)
3.	——	ἑστήῃ	ἑσταίῃ	ἑστάτω
D. 2.	ἕστατον	ἑστήτον	ἑσταίτον or ἑσταίητον (502)	ἕστατον
3.	ἕστατον	ἑστήτον	ἑσταίτην or ἑσταίητην	ἑστάτων

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.
P. 1.	ἔσταμεν	ἔστωμεν	ἔσταίμεν or ἔσταλήμεν	
2.	ἔστατε	ἔστήτε	ἔσταῖτε or ἔσταλήτε	ἔστατε
3.	ἔστωσι	ἔστωσι	ἔσταῖεν or ἔσταλήσαν	ἔστάντων or ἔστάτωσαν

INFIN. ἑστάναι

PART. ἑστώς, ἑστῶσα, ἑστός or ἑστός

SECOND-PLUPERFECT

INDIC.	Dual.		ἔστατον	ἑσάτην
	Plur.	ἔσταμεν	ἔστατε	ἑστασαν

The perfect means *stand*; the pluperfect, *stood*.

NOTES ON THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -μι

500. The imperfect forms ἐτίθεις, ἐτίθει, ἐδίδουν, ἐδίδους, ἐδίδου are formed as if from contract verbs; so also the imperative forms τίθει and δίδου, and the present indicative τιθείς. Compare 504.

501. 1. Three verbs in -μι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, and ἵημι, *send* (696), lack the indicative singular of the second-aorist active. This is supplied by the first-aorist, irregularly formed in -κα: ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, ἤκα. This first-aorist was always used in the *singular of the indicative active*; and we often find it in the third plural ἔθηκαν, ἔδωκαν, ἔφ-ήκαν; sometimes also in other persons, as ἐθήκαμεν, παρ-εδώκαμεν, ἀφ-ήκαμεν, ἐδώκατε, ἀφ-ήκατε, περι-εθηκάτην, and rarely the middle ἡκάμην for εἵμην. The forms of the second-aorists are used in the other moods and generally in the dual and plural of the indicative. The supposititious forms of the indicative singular are ἔθην, ἔδων, ἤν.

2. The indicative singular of the second-perfect of ἵστημι is supplied by the first-perfect ἕστηκα which is not often found in other forms.

502. In the dual and plural of the optative active, the shorter forms are much more common than the longer ones.

503. Verbs in -νμι frequently have forms from a present in -νῶ, but not in the middle; as δεικνύω, δεικνύεις, δεικνύει, etc., impf. ἐδείκνυον, imper. δέικνυε, infin. δεικνύειν, part. δεικνύων.

504. The optative middle present and second-aorist often have forms which show a transition to the conjugation in -ω, but not in the first and second persons singular. These forms are: τιθοίτο, τιθοίμεθα, τιθοῖσθε, τιθοίντο, and in the second-aorist (in comp.) -θοίτο, -θοίμεθα, -θοῖσθε,

-θοῖντο (also accented recessively, as σύν-θοιτο, πρόσ-θοισθε). Compare 500.—For similar forms of ἔημι, see 771, 3.

505. In the second-aorist middle indicative of the μι-form, σ of the ending -σο is dropped after a short vowel; as ἔθου from ἐθε-(σ)ο, ἐπρίω from ἐπρια-(σ)ο. But after a long vowel σ of the ending -σο is retained, as εἶ-σο from ἔημι; but subj. ᾗ from ἐη-(σ)αι, opt. εἶο from εἶ-(σ)ο, imper. οἶ from εἶ-(σ)ο. See 596 and 695.

506. 1. Δύναμαι, *can*, and ἐπίσταμαι, *know*, generally drop σ of the ending -σο in the imperfect indicative and contract: ἐδύνω or ἡδύνω and ἡπίστω more common than ἐδύνασο and ἡπίστασο.

2. Other examples of the dropping of σ in -σαι and -σο in μι-forms are poetic and dialectic or late. So we find δύνῃ and δύνῃ for δύνασαι; ἐπίστω and ἐπίστω for ἐπίστασαι; ἐφ-τεῖ for ἐφ-τεσαι; τίθου for τίθεσο; ἴστω for ἴστασο; δίδου for δίδεσο.

507. For the peculiarity of accent in the subjunctive, optative, and infinitive of ἐπριάμην, see 516, 520.—For the irregular contraction in the forms ἰστῆς, ἰστῇ, etc. (from ἰστα-ης, ἰστα-η, etc.), see 1047.

508. SYNOPSIS OF ALL THE TENSES OF τίθημι (θε-), *place*, ἵστημι (στα-), *set*, δίδωμι (δο-), *give*, and δείκνυμι (δεικ-), *show*. The μι-forms of the present, second-aorist, and second-perfect systems are in heavy-faced type.

ACTIVE					
PRESENT	Indic.	τίθημι	ἵστημι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι
	Subj.	τιθῶ	ιστῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω
	Opt.	τιθελήν	ισταλήν	διδολήν	δεικνύοιμι
	Imper.	τιθεῖ	ἵστω	δίδου	δείνκῃ
	Inf.	τιθέναι	ιστάναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
	Part.	τιθείς	ιστάς	διδούς	δεικνύς
IMPERF.	Indic.	ἐτίθην	ἕστων	ἐδίδουν	ἐδείκνυν
FUTURE	Indic.	θήσω	στήσω	δώσω	δείξω
	Opt.	θήσοιμι	στήσοιμι	δώσοιμι	δείξοιμι
	Inf.	θήσειν	στήσειν	δώσειν	δείξειν
	Part.	θήσων	στήσων	δώσων	δείξων
1 AORIST	Indic.	ἔθηκα (501, 1)	ἔστησα (<i>set</i>)	ἔδωκα (501, 1)	ἔδειξα
	Subj.	—— (501, 1)	στήσω	—— (501, 1)	δείξω
	Opt.	——	στήσαιμι	——	δείξαιμι
	Imper.	——	στήσον	——	δείξον
	Inf.	——	στήσαι	——	δείξαι
	Part.	——	στήσᾱς	——	δείξᾱς

2 AORIST	Indic.	ἔθετον (501, 1)	ἔστην, <i>stood</i>	ἔδοτον (501, 1)	
	Subj.	θῶ	στῶ	δῶ	
	Opt.	θείην	σταίην	δοίην	
	Imper.	θές	στήθι	δός	
	Infin.	θεῖναι	στήναι	δοῦναι	
	Part.	θείς	στάς	δούς	
1 PERFECT	Indic.	τέθηκα (509)	ἔστηκα, <i>stand</i>	δέδωκα	δέδειχα
	Subj.	τεθήκω	στήκω	δεδώκω	δεδείχω
	Opt.	τεθήκοιμι	στήκοιμι	δεδώκοιμι	δεδείχοιμι
	Imper.	———	———	———	———
	Infin.	τεθηκέναι	έστηκέναι	δεδωκέναι	δεδειχέναι
	Part.	τεθηκώς	έστηκώς	δεδωκώς	δεδειχώς
1 PLUPERF.	Indic.	ετέθηκη	είστηκη, <i>stood</i>	εδέδωκη	εδέδειχη
2 PERFECT	Indic.	———	ἔστατον (501, 2)		
	Subj.	———	ἔστω		
	Opt.	———	εσταίην		
	Imper.	———	ἔσταθι		
	Infin.	———	εστώναι		
	Part.	———	εστώς		
2 PLUPERF.	Indic.	———	ἔστατον (721)		
FUT. PERF.	Indic.		έστήξω, <i>shall stand</i> (473)		
	Opt.		έστήξοιμι		
	Infin.		έστήξειν		
	Part.		έστήξων		

MIDDLE

PRESENT	Indic.	τίθεμαι (trans.)	ἵσταμαι, <i>stand</i>	-δίδομαι (511)	δείκνυμαι (trans.)
	Subj.	τιθῶμαι	ιστῶμαι	-διδῶμαι	δεικνύωμαι
	Opt.	τιθείμην	ισταίμην	-διδοίμην	δεικνυόμην
	Imper.	τίθεσο	ἵστασο	-δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
	Infin.	τίθεσθαι	ἵστασθαι	-δίδεσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
	Part.	τιθέμενος	ιστάμενος	-διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
IMPERF.	Indic.	ἐπιθέμην	ιστάμην	-διδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
FUTURE	Indic.	θήσομαι	στήσομαι	-δώσομαι (511)	-δείξομαι
	Opt.	θησείμην	στησείμην	-δωσείμην	-δειξείμην
	Infin.	θήσεσθαι	στήσεσθαι	-δώσεσθαι	-δειξεσθαι
	Part.	θησόμενος	στησόμενος	-δωσόμενος	-δειξόμενος
1 AORIST	Indic.	(ἐθηκάμην not Attic)	έστησάμην (trans.)	(έδωκάμην not Attic)	έδειξάμην
	Subj.		στησώμαι		δείξωμαι
	Opt.		στησαίμην		δείξαιμην

	Imper.	στήσαι		δείξαι
	Infin.	στήσασθαι		δείξασθαι
	Part.	στησάμενος		δείξάμενος
2 AORIST	Indic.	ἔβλεπν	_____	-έδόμεν (511)
	Subj.	θῶμαι	_____	-δῶμαι
	Opt.	θελεῖν	_____	-δολήν
	Imper.	θοῦ	_____	-δοῦ
	Infin.	θέσθαι	_____	-δόσθαι
	Part.	θέμενος	_____	-δόμενος
PERFECT	Indic.	τέθειμαι (510)	ἔσταμαι, pass. and rare	δέδομαι
	Subj.	τεθειμένος ᾧ	έσταμένος ᾧ	δεδομένος ᾧ
	Opt.	τεθειμένος εἶην	έσταμένος εἶην	δεδομένος εἶην
	Imper.	τέθεισο	έστασο	δέδειξο
	Infin.	τεθεῖσθαι	έστάσθαι	δεδείχθαι
	Part.	τεθειμένος	έσταμένος	δεδειγμένος
PLUPERF.	Indic.	έτεθειμην ? (510)	_____	έδεδόμεν

PASSIVE

PRESENT
IMPERF.
PERFECT
PLUPERF.

} as in the Middle (but see 510 and 511).

<i>AORIST</i>	Indic.	ἐτέθην	ἐστάθην	ἐδύθην	ἐδείχθην
	Subj.	τεθῶ	σταθῶ	δοθῶ	δειχθῶ
	Opt.	τεθειην	σταθειην	δοθειην	δειχθειην
	Imper.	τέθητι	στάθητι	δόθητι	δείχθητι
	Infin.	τεθῆναι	σταθῆναι	δοθῆναι	δειχθῆναι
	Part.	τεθείς	σταθείς	δοθείς	δειχθείς
<i>FUTURE</i>	Indic.	τεθήσομαι	σταθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι	δειχθήσομαι
	Opt.	τεθησοίμην	σταθησοίμην	δοθησοίμην	δειχθησοίμην
	Infin.	τεθήσεσθαι	σταθήσεσθαι	δοθήσεσθαι	δειχθήσεσθαι
	Part.	τεθησόμενος	σταθησόμενος	δοθησόμενος	δειχθησόμενος
<i>FUT. PERF.</i>	Indic.	———	ἐστήξομαι (473)	———	δεδείξομαι (late)
<i>VERBALS</i>		θετός	στατός	δοτός	δεικτός
		θετέος	στατέος	δοτέος	δεικτέος

509. NOTE.—For τέθηκα, the form τέθεικα (late) is still found in some texts.

510. NOTE.—The perfect middle τέθειμαι (probably spelled τέθημαι in

Attic) does not occur in Attic inscriptions, and is moreover very rare. For the perfect passive, *κείμει* (784) is used.

511. NOTE.—The middle forms *-δίδομαι*, *-ἐδιδόμην*, *-δώσομαι*, and *-ἐδόμην* occur only in composition, as *ἀπο-δίδομαι*. But the simple forms *δίδομαι* and *ἐδιδόμην* occur as passives.

ACCENT OF THE VERB

GENERAL RULE

512. Verbs generally throw the accent as far back as the last syllable permits (recessive accent 134). Final *-αι* and *-οι* count as long in the optative mood, elsewhere they are considered as short in determining accent (136).

Παιδεύω, *παιδεύομεν*, *παιδεύομαι*, *παίδευσον*, *παίδευε*, *παιδεύοι*; *παιδεύσαι* (opt.), *παιδεύσαι* (aor. inf. act.), *παιδευσαι* (aor. imper. mid.); *παύω*, *παύε*, *παύσον*, *ἐπαύομην*.

Κατά-λέω, *κατά-λῦε*, *κατ-έλῳ*, *κατά-λῦσον*, *κατά-λῦσαι* (imper. aor. mid.); *ἔσχον*, *obtained*, *σχῶ*, *κατά-σχῶ*, *κατά-σχωμεν*, *κατά-σχοιμι*, *κατά-σχωμαι*, *κατά-σχοιτο*.

513. NOTE.—For exceptions to the general rule, see 514–521.—For the accent of contract forms, see 140.

514. NOTE.—Participles are accented as adjectives, not as verbs, the feminine and neuter accenting the same syllable as the nominative singular masculine as long as the last syllable permits. Thus, *παιδεύων*, *παιδεύουσα*, *παιδεῶν* (not *παίδεων*); *ἀπο-λέων*, *ἀπο-λβουσα*, *ἀπο-λῶν*; *λυθείς*, *λυθεῖσα*, *λυθέν*; *φιλέων*, *φιλῶν*, *φιλέουσα*, *φιλοῦσα*, *φιλέον*, *φιλοῦν*.

515. The subjunctive and optative of both passive aorists, and of the present and second-aorist active and middle of verbs, in *-μι* (except those in *-νῦμι* and those in 516 below) are accented as contracted forms.

Thus *λυθῶ* from *λυθέω*; *λυθείην*, *λυθείμεν* from *λυθέ-ι-μεν*; *φανῶ*, *φανείην*, *φανείμεν*;—*τιθῶ* from *τιθέω*, *τιθείμεν* from *τιθέ-ι-μεν*, *διδῶ* from *διδέω*, *διδοίμεν* from *διδό-ι-μεν*;—*θῶμαι* from *θέω-μαι*, *θείμην* from *θε-ί-μην*, *θείσθε* from *θέ-ι-σθε*.

516. NOTE.—*Ἐπιδράμην*, *bought*, accents the subjunctive and optative as if there were no contraction (see the paradigm 498).—*Δύναμαι*, *can*, *ἐπίσταμαι*, *understand*, *κρέμαμαι*, *hang*, *ἄγαμαι*, *admire*, and the second-aorist *ὠνήμην* (from *ὀνίνημι*, *benefit*), have the same peculiarity. Thus: *δύνωμαι*, *δύνη*, *δύνηται*, etc.; *ἐπισταίμην*, *ἐπίσταιο*, *ἐπίσταιτο*, etc.; *ὀναιμην*, *ὀναιο*, *ὀναιτο*, etc.

SPECIAL RULES

517. Ultima accented.—1. The ultima has the circumflex in the second-aorist infinitive active in -ειν, and in the second-person singular imperative of the second-aorist middle.

Λιπεῖν, ἐκλιπεῖν, λαβεῖν ; λιποῦ, ἐκλιποῦ, λαβοῦ.

2. The ultima has the acute in the masculine and neuter of the second-aorist active participle, and of all participles of the third declension with the masculine in -s (except the first-aorist active).

Λιπών, λιπόν ; ἐκ-λαβών, ἐκ-λαβόν ;—λυθείς, λυθέν ; φανείς, τιθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, λελυκώς, ιστάς (pres.) ; but παιδενῶς (first-aorist).—Also ἰών, pres. part. of εἶμι, go.

3. These five second-aorist active imperatives :

Ἐλθέ, come, εἰπέ, say, εὔρε, find, ἰδέ, see, λαβέ, take. But not their compounds ; as ἔξ-ελθε, ἀπ-ειπε, ἔξ-ευρε, εἵτ-ιδε, πρό-λαβε (512).

518. Penult accented.—These forms accent the penult.

1. All infinitives in -ναι.

Λελυκέναι, τιθέναι, ιστάναι, δίδόναι, λυθῆναι, φανῆναι, θεῖναι, δοῦναι, στήναι.

2. The infinitive and participle of the perfect middle and passive.

Λελύσθαι, λελυμένος ; βεβουλεῦσθαι, βεβουλευμένος ; τετιμῆσθαι, τετιμμημένος.

3. The infinitive of the first-aorist active and of the second-aorist middle.

Λῦσαι, βουλεῖσαι, τιμῆσαι ; λιπέσθαι, λαβέσθαι, γενέσθαι.

4. Compounds of the imperatives δός, ἔς, θές, and σχές.

Ἀπό-δος, συγ-κάθ-ες, ἀπό-θες, ἐπί-σχές.

5. In optatives of the μι-form of inflection, the accent cannot retreat beyond the modal sign -ι.

Τιθεῖμεν, τιθεῖτε, τιθεῖν ; ἰσταῖο, ἰσταῖτο, ἰσταῖσθε, ἰσταίντο, διδοῖμεν, διδοῖτε, διδοῖν ; λυθεῖτον, λυθείτην, λυθεῖμεν, λυθείτε, λυθείν.

519. NOTE.—The forms in -αι of the first-aorist are distinguished, whenever possible, by the accent.

	βουλεύω	ἀπο-λῶ	παύω	θαυμάζω	συμ-πλέκω	πλέκω
3rd Sing. Opt. Act.	βουλεύσαι	ἀπο-λόσαι	παύσαι	θαυμάσαι	συμ-πλέξαι	πλέξαι
Inf. Act.	βουλεύσαι	ἀπο-λῶσαι	παύσαι	,,	,,	,,
2nd Sing. Imper. Mid.	βούλευσαι	ἀπό-λῦσαι	,,	θαύμασαι	σύμ-πλεξαι	,,

520. NOTE.—The infinitive of ἐπριάμην (498), bought, πρίασθαι, is accented like a present.

521. Compounds.—1. The accent cannot retreat beyond the augment or reduplication.

Thus *παρ-έ-σχω* like *έσχω*, *obtained*; *παρ-εί-χω* like *είχω*, *had*; *παρ-ἦν*, *was there*, like *ἦν*, *was*; *ἀπ-ἦλθον* like *ἦλθον*, *went*; *ἀφ-ἔγμαι* like *ἔγμαι*.

Thus also when the augment falls on a long vowel or diphthong which remains unchanged by it; as *εἶργω*, *shut up*, imper. *εἶργε*, impf. *εἶργον*, in comp. *ἀπ-εἶργω*, imper. *ἀπ-εἶργε*, but impf. *ἀπ-εἶργον*.

2. The accent cannot retreat beyond the last syllable of the part before the simple verb.

Ἄπό-δος, *give up*; *συν-έκ-δος*, *give out together*; *ἐπί-θες*, *set on*.

3. The imperative in *-ον* of the second-aorist middle of the *μ*-form has the recessive accent if compounded with a disyllabic preposition; as *ἀπό-δου*, *sell*, *ἀπό-θου*, *put off*, *κατά-θου*, *put down*. Otherwise it is circumflexed; as *ἐν-θοῦ*, *put in*, *προ-δοῦ*, *προ-οῦ*.

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE VERB

522. The elements by which the various forms of the verb are made from the verb-stem are:—

1. The augment.
2. The reduplication.
3. The tense-suffix and mood-suffix.
4. The endings.

AUGMENT

523. 1. The augment denotes *past* time and belongs to the secondary tenses of the indicative; *i.e.*, to the *imperfect*, *aorist*, and *pluperfect*. It appears only in the indicative, never in the other moods or in the participle.

The augment is either syllabic or temporal.

2. The augment in the indicative is never omitted in Attic prose; it is sometimes omitted in the choral passages of tragedy, rarely in the dialogue.

SYLLABIC AUGMENT

524. The syllabic augment consists in the vowel *ε* prefixed to verbs beginning with a consonant, for the imperfect and aorist;

in the pluperfect ϵ is prefixed to the reduplication. Verbs beginning with ρ double this letter after the augment.

Λύω, *loose*, ἔ-λυον, ἐ-λυόμην; ἔ-λυσα, ἐ-λυσάμην; ἐ-λελύκη, ἐ-λελύμην; ἐ-λύθην.

Γράφω, *write*, ἔ-γραφον, ἐ-γραφόμην; ἔ-γραψα, ἐ-γραψάμην; ἐ-γεγράφη, ἐ-γεγράμην; ἐ-γράφη.

Λείπω, *leave*, ἔ-λειπον, ἐ-λειπόμην; ἔ-λιπον, ἐ-λιπόμην; ἐ-λελοίπη, ἐ-λελείμην; ἐ-λείφθην.

ῥίπτω, *throw*, ἔρ-ριπτον; ἔρ-ριφα; ἐρ-ρίφθην, ἐρ-ρίφην.

525. NOTE.—In Attic three verbs, βούλομαι, *wish*, δύναμαι, *be able*, μέλλω, *intend*, often augment with η for ϵ , especially in later Greek; as ἐ-βουλόμην and ἡ-βουλόμην, ἐ-βουλήθην and ἡ-βουλήθην; ἐ-δυνάμην and ἡ-δυνάμην, ἐ-δυνήθην and ἡ-δυνήθην; ἐμελλον and ἡ-μελλον.

TEMPORAL AUGMENT

526. The temporal augment consists in lengthening the initial vowel of verbs beginning with a vowel, for the imperfect and aorist. The rough breathing remains unchanged.

ἄ	becomes	ἡ	—ἄγω, <i>lead</i> , ἡγον, ἡχθην
ᾱ	„	ῆ	—ᾶδω, <i>sing</i> , ῆδον, ῆσα, ῆσθην
ε	„	ῆ	—ἐλπίζω, <i>hope</i> , ῆλπιζον, ῆλπισα
ι	„	ῖ	—ἱκετεύω, <i>implore</i> , ἱκέτεον, ἱκέτευσα
ο	„	ῶ	—ὀρίζω, <i>mark off</i> , ὦριζον, ὦρισα, ὦρίσθην
υ	„	ῦ	—ὕβριζω, <i>insult</i> , ὕβριζον, ὕβρισθην
αι	„	ῃ	—αἰτέω, <i>ask</i> , ῃτουν, ῃτησα
αυ	„	ῃν	—αὔξω, <i>increase</i> , ῃξῆσα, ῃξήθην
ει	„	ῃ	—εἰκάζω, <i>liken</i> , ῃκαζον, ῃκασα
ευ	„	ῃν	—εὕρισκω, <i>find</i> , ῃδρον, ῃρέθην
οι	„	ῳ	—οἰκέω, <i>dwell</i> , ῳκουν, ῳκησα

527. NOTE.—Initial η , ω , ι , \bar{u} , ou remain unchanged.

528. NOTE.—Initial \bar{a} generally becomes η ; as ἄθλέω, *contend*, ἡθλουν. But ἀν-ἁλίσκω and ἀν-ἁλώω have indifferently \bar{a} or η . Poetic ἄϊω, *hear*, makes ἄϊον; and the late verb ἀηδίζω, *disgust*, *cause aversion*, has ἀήδιζον.

529. NOTE.—Sometimes ἀναίνω, *dry*, is found unaugmented.

530. NOTE.—Initial oi is sometimes found without augment, especially in later Attic. But οἶμαι, *think*, makes ὀόμην, ὤήθην.

531. NOTE.—Initial ϵi is generally left unaugmented. But εἰκάζω, *liken*, is found augmented more often than without augment: ῃκαζον, also εἵκασα, also εἵκασα.

532. NOTE.—Initial *ευ* is sometimes left unaugmented, especially in later Attic. In classic Greek, *εὕδω* and *καθεύδω*, *sleep*, *εἰρίσκω*, *find*, *εὐφραίνω*, *gladden*, are sometimes found without augment.—For compounds of *εἶ*, *well*, see 566.

533. NOTE.—(a) The following beginning with a vowel take the syllabic augment *ε*. This contracts with initial *ε* to *ει*; as *ἔάω*, *εἶων* for *ἐ-εαο-ν*.

ἄγνυμι, *break*, *ἔαξα*, *ἔαγην*;
ἀλίσκομαι, *am captured*, aor. *ἔάλων*
 (also with temporal augment)
 or *ἦλων*, but imperf. *ἦλι-
 σκόμην*;
ἔάω, *permit*, *εἶων*, *εἶασα*, *εἰάθην*;
ἕζομαι, *sit*, *εἰσάμην*;
ἐθίζω, *accustom*, *εἶθιζον*, *εἶθισα*, *εἶ-
 θίσθην*;
ἐλίσσω, *turn*, *ἐλίσσον*, *εἴλιξα*, *εἰ-
 λίχθην*;
ἔλκω or *ἐλκύνω*, *draw*, *εἴλκον*, *εἴλκυ-
 σα*, *εἰλκύνσθην*;
ἔπομαι, *follow*, *εἰπόμην*;

ἐργάζομαι, *work*, *εἰργαζόμην*, *εἰργα-
 σάμην*;
ἔρπω or *ἐρπύζω*, *creep*, *εἶρπον*, *εἶρпу-
 σα*;
ἐστιάω, *entertain*, *εἰστίων*, *εἰστιάσα*,
εἰστιασθην;
ἔχω, *have*, *εἶχον*;
ἔημι, *send*, aor. dual and pl. *εἶτον* for
ἐ-ε-τον;
οὐρέω, *make water*, *εούρουν*, *εούρησα*;
ὠθέω, *push*, *ώθουν*, *ἔωσα*, *έώσθην*;
ὠνόεμαι, *buy*, *ἑωνοῦμην*, *ἑωνήθην*;
εἶδον for *ἐ-ἴδο-ν*, *saw*, 2 aor. of *ὄράω*;
εἶλον for *ἐ-έλο-ν*, *took*, 2 aor. of *αἰρέω*.

Also some Ionic and poetic forms and verbs (971).

(b) Most of these verbs originally began with *φ* or *σ*, which was afterwards dropped. Thus: *ἐλίσσω* is for *φελίσσω*, *roll* (cf. Latin *volvo*), and *ἐλίσσον* for *ἐ-φελίσσον*, *ἐ-έλίσσον*;—*εἶδον*, *saw*, is for *ἐ-ἴδον*, *εἶδον* (cf. Latin *vidi*);—*ἔρπω*, *creep*, is for *σερπω* (cf. Latin *serpo*), and *εἶρπον* for *ἐ-σερπον*, *ἐ-έρπον*;—*ἔχω*, *have*, is for *σεχω*, and *εἶχον* for *ἐ-σεχον*, *ἐ-εχον*.

534. NOTE.—*ὄράω*, *see*, and *ἀν-οίγω* or *ἀν-οίγνυμι*, *open*, have both the syllabic and the temporal augment: *ἑώρων*, *ἀν-έφγον*, *ἀν-έφξα*, *ἀν-έφχθην*.—*Εορτάζω*, *keep festival*, has Attic *ἑώρταζον*, *ἑώρτασα*, *ἑωρτάσθην*;—*ἑω-* for *ἦω-* (45).

REDUPLICATION

535. Reduplication is a sign of completed action and belongs to the *perfect*, *pluperfect*, and *future-perfect*. It is retained in all the moods and in the participles, also when it is represented by *ε* or *ει*.

536. In verbs beginning with a single consonant (except *ρ*), the reduplication consists in prefixing the initial consonant followed by *ε*.

Λόω, *loose*, λέ-λυκα, ἐ-λε-λύκη, λέ-λυμαι, ἐ-λε-λύμην, λε-λύσομαι ; λέ-λυτο ; λε-λυκέναι, λε-λύσθαι ; λε-λύκω, λε-λύκοιμι ; λε-λυκώς, λε-λυμένος.

Τίμῳ, *honour*, τε-τίμηκα, ἐ-τε-τίμήκη, τε-τίμημαι, ἐ-τε-τιμήμην ; τε-τίμησο ; τε-τίμηκέναι, τε-τίμησθαι ; τε-τιμήκω, τε-τιμήκοιμι ; τε-τίμηκώς, τε-τίμημένος.

537. NOTE.—If the initial consonant is rough, it becomes smooth in the reduplication : θῶω, *sacrifice*, τέ-θυκα ; φιλέω, *love*, πε-φίλκα ; χωρέω, *withdraw*, κε-χώρηκα.

538. NOTE.—The following have *ει* instead of the reduplication :—

Λαγχάνω (λαχ-), *obtain by lot*, εἴ-ληχα, —εἰ-λήχη, εἰ-ληγμαι, εἰ-λήγμην, εἰ-ληχώς, εἰ-ληγμένος.

Λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *take*, εἴ-ληφα, εἴ-λημμαι (poetic λέ-λημμαι).

Λέγω, *collect*, in composition -εί-λοχα, -εί-λεγμαι or rarely -λέ-λεγμαι.—

Δια-λέγομαι, *discuss*, has δι-είλεγμαι ; but λέγω, *speak*, has λέ-λεγμαι.

Μείρομαι (μερ-), *receive part* (Epic), εἴ-μαρται, *it is fated*.

(ῥε-, ῥρ-, stem), εἴ-ρηκα, *have said*, εἴ-ρημαι, εἰ-ρήσομαι.

539. In the following cases, the reduplication is represented by the syllabic augment *ε*.

(a) Verbs beginning with *ρ*, which is doubled after *ε*.

Ῥίπτω, *throu*, ῥρ-ρίφα, ῥρ-ρίφη, ῥρ-ρίμμαι, ῥρ-ρίμμην ; ῥρ-ρίψο ; ῥρ-ρίφέναι, ῥρ-ρίφθαι ; ῥρ-ρίφώς, ῥρ-ρίμμένος.

(b) Verbs beginning with a double consonant (ξ, ξ, ψ).

Ζητέω, *seek*, ἐ-ζήτηκα, ἐ-ζητήκη, ἐ-ζήτημαι, ἐ-ζητήμην, ἐ-ζητηκέναι, ἐ-ζητησθαι, ἐ-ζητηκώς, ἐ-ζητημένος.

Ξύρέω, *shear*, ἐ-ξύρημαι, ἐ-ξύρήμην, ἐ-ξύρῃσθαι, ἐ-ξύρημένος.

Ψεύδω, *cheat*, ἐ-ψευσμαι, ἐ-ψεύσμην, ἐ-ψεῦσθαι, ἐ-ψευσμένος.

(c) Verbs beginning with two consonants (except a mute and a liquid).

Στέλλω, *send*, ἔ-σταλκα, ἐ-στάλκη, ἔ-σταλμαι, ἐ-στάλμην ; ἔ-σταλσο ; ἐ-στάλκω, ἐ-στάλκοιμι ; ἐ-σταλκέναι, ἐ-στάλλθαι ; ἐ-σταλκώς, ἐ-σταλμένος.

Φθείρω, *destroy*, ἐ-φθαρκα, ἐ-φθάρκη, ἔ-φθαρμαι, ἐ-φθαρκέναι, etc.

Σκενάζω, *prepare*, ἐ-σκενάκα, ἐ-σκενάκη, ἐ-σκενίσμαι ; ἐ-σκενακώς, etc.

But κρίνω, *decide*, κέ-κρικα, ἐ-κεκρίνη, etc. ; γράφω, *write*, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, etc.

(d) The verbs mentioned in 526 also take the syllabic augment *ε* ; and with initial *ε*, this is contracted to *ει*.

Thus ὠθέ-ω, *push*, ἔωσμαι ; ἄγ-νῦμι, *break*, 2 perf. εἶαγα ; ἐά-ω, *permit*, εἶακα, εἶαμαι ; ἐθίζω, *accustom*, εἶθικα, εἶθισμαι.

540. NOTE.—Βλαστάνω, *sprout*, has βε-βλάστηκα oftener than ἐ-βλάστηκα.—Γλύφω, *cut*, *grave*, has γέ-γλυμμαι, and in composition also -έ-γλυμμαι.—Γλυκαίνω, *make sweet*, has γε-γλύκασμαι and ἀπ-ε-γλύκασμαι.

541. NOTE.—Μιμνήσκω (μνα-), *remind*, and κτάομαι (κτα-), *acquire*, have the reduplication against the rule: μέμνημαι, *remember*, κέκτημαι (Ionic and poetic, rarely Attic prose, also ἔκκτημαι), *possess*.

542. NOTE.—Ὀράω, *see*, makes ἑώρακα (sometimes ἐώρακα), ἑώραμαι.—Ἀν-οίγω, *open*, has ἀν-έωχα and 2 perf. ἀν-έωγα, ἀν-έωγμαi. These two verbs have the temporal as well as the syllabic augment.

543. NOTE.—Ἰσθῆμι (στα-), *set*, makes perfect ἔσθηκα, plupf. ἐστήκη or εἰ-στήκη (for ἐ-έσθηκα).—So ἵημι (έ-), *send*, has perfect (in composition) -εἶκα for ἐ-έκα.

544. If the verb begins with a vowel, the reduplication is represented by the temporal augment.

Ἀγγέλλω, *announce*, ἡγγελα, ἡγγέλη, ἡγγελμαι, ἡγγέλμην; ἡγγελο; ἡγγελέναι, ἡγγέλθαι; ἡγγελκός, ἡγγελμένος.

Αἰρέω, *take*, ἡρῆκα, ἡρήκη, ἡρημαι, ἡρήμην; ἡρησο; ἡρηκέναι, ἡρήσθαι; ἡρηκός, ἡρημένος.

Ὀμιλέω, *associate with*, ὠμίληκα, ὠμίληκέναι, etc.; ἄγω, *lead*, ἦχα, ἦγμαi, etc.

545. NOTE.—Ἀν-αλίσκω or ἀν-αλώω, *expend*, makes ἀν-ήλωκα (with un-Attic ἀν-άλωκα), ἀν-ήλωμαι.—Ἑορτάζω, *keep festival*, makes ἑώρτακα.—The root εἰκ- makes εἰοικα, *am like*, plup. ἐ-ώκη.—The root ἐθ- makes 2 perf. εἰ-ωθα, *am accustomed*, 2 plup. εἰώθη.

546. Pluperfect.—When the reduplication is represented by εἰ or by the augment, the pluperfect has no further change:—

λαμβάνω (λαβ-), <i>take</i> , εἰ-ληφα, εἰ-λήφη;	ψεύδω, <i>deceive</i> , ἔ-ψευσμαι, ἐ-ψεύσμην;
ρίπτω (ρίφ-), <i>throw</i> , ἔρ-ρίφα, ἔρ-ρίφη;	στέλλω, <i>send</i> , ἔ-σταλκα, ἐ-στάλη;
ζητέω, <i>seek</i> , ἐ-ζήτηκα, ἐ-ζήτηκη;	ἀγγέλλω, <i>announce</i> , ἡγγελα, ἡγγέλη;
ξυρέω, <i>shear</i> , ἐ-ξύρημαι, ἐ-ξύρήμην;	αἰρέω, <i>take</i> , ἡρῆκα, ἡρήκη.

547. NOTE.—But ἔσθηκα, *stand*, perf. of ἵσθῆμι, *set*, makes εἰστήκη (older Attic) for ἐ-έσθηκα, and ἐστήκη;—and εἰοικα (from root εἰκ-), *am like*, makes ἐώκη with augment on the second syllable.

ATTIC REDUPLICATION

548. Certain verbs beginning with *a*, *e*, or *o*, followed by a single consonant, form the reduplication by prefixing the first two letters of the stem to the temporal augment. This is called the Attic reduplication, although quite common in other dialects.

Of these verbs, the following are Attic:—

ἀγείρω (ἀγερ-), collect, ἀγ-ήγερκα, ἀγ-ήγερμαι;

ἄγω, lead, ἀγ-ήοχα for ἀγ-ήγοχα (549);

ἀκούω, hear, 2 perf. ἀκ-ήκοα (but ἡκουσμαι);

ἀλείφω (ἀλιφ-), anoint, 2 perf. ἀλ-ήλιφα, ἀλ-ήλιμμαι;

ἀρόω, plough, ἀρ-ήρομαι;

ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), rouse, (ἐγ-ήγερκα), ἐγ-ήγερμαι, 2 perf. ἐγρ-ήγορα, am awake (549);

ἐλάω usually ἐλαίνω, drive, ἐλ-ήλακα, ἐλ-ήλαμαι;

ἐλέγχω, convict, ἐλ-ήλεγμαι;

ἐμέω, vomit, ἐμ-ήμεκα, (ἐμ-ήμεσμαι);

ἐρείδω, prop, (ἐρ-ήρεικα), ἐρ-ήρεισμαι;

ἐρχομαι (ἐρχ-, ἐλευθ-, ἐλυθ-, ἐλθ-), 2 perf. ἐλ-ήλυθα;

ἐσθίω (ἐσθ-, ἐδ-), eat, ἐδ-ήδοκα, ἐδ-ήδεσμαι;

ὀλλύμι (ὀλ-, ὀλ-ε-), destroy, ὀλ-ώλεκα, 2 perf. ὀλ-ωλα (pres. meaning);

ὀμνύμι (ὀμ-, ὀμ-ο-), swear, ὀμ-ώμοκα, ὀμ-ώμομαι;

φέρω (φερ-, οἰ-, ἐνεκ-, ἐνεγκ- for ἐν-εκε-), bear, 2 perf. ἐν-ήνοχα, ἐν-ήνεγμαι;

Also a number of poetic and dialectic verbs and forms (976).

Forms enclosed in parenthesis are not found in classic writers; and ἐμήμεκα and ἀρήρομαι are found only in Ionic prose, the latter being also poetic. But all these forms probably existed in Attic.

549. NOTE.—The form ἀγήοχα is perhaps from ἀγ-ήγοχα (which occurs in inscriptions), the second γ being dropped. In ἐγρ-ήγορα, am awake, 2 perf. of ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), rouse, the ρ of the stem is also reduplicated.

550. Pluperfect.—The pluperfect of verbs with Attic reduplication should take the augment, according to the ancient grammarians. This appears certain in those beginning with ο, as ὁμομόκη, ἀπωλόλη. Those beginning with ε are found unaugmented in the pluperfect; as ἐληλύθη, ἀπ-ενηνόχη, ἐγρ-ηγόρη. Ἀκούω has plur. ἡκ-ηκόη.

REDUPLICATED PRESENTS

551. A number of verbs have a reduplicated form in the present, the initial consonant being repeated with ι.

τίθημι (θε-), put; δίδωμι (δο-), give; πίμπλημι (πλα-), fill, and πίμπρημι (πρα-), burn, strengthen the reduplication with μ; γιγνώσκω (γνο-), know. A peculiar form is ὀν-ίνημι (ὀνα-), benefit, for ὀν-ονημι.—For verbs with reduplicated presents, see 626, 652 (τετραίνω), 658, several in 658, 764 (b); poetic 997.

552. NOTE.—In some cases the reduplication belongs to the verb-stem; as βιβάζω (βιβαδ-), cause to go, fut. βιβάσω.

REDUPLICATED AORISTS

553. Some verbs have a reduplicated form in the second-aorist. In prose the following verbs have reduplicated aorists:—

**Άγω*, *lead*, 2 aor. *ἤγ-αγον*, with temporal augment in the indicative {subj. *ἄγ-άγω*, opt. *ἄγ-άγοιμι*, imper. *ἄγ-αγε*, part. *ἄγ-αγών*, inf. *ἄγ-αγεῖν*; mid. *ἤγ-ἄγομην*, subj. *ἄγ-άγομαι*, etc.}.

ἐνεκ- root (present *φέρω*, *bear*), aor. *ἦν-εγκα*, with temporal augment, probably syncopated from *ἦν-ενεκα*, 2 aor. *ἦν-εγκον*, with temp. augment, for *ἦν-ενεκον*.

**Ἔπ-ομαι* (stem originally *σεπ-*), 2 aor. *ἐ-σπόμην* for *σε-σεπομην*, but the other forms from the stem *σεπ-*; subj. *σπῶμαι*, opt. *σποίμην*, imper. *σποῦ*, inf. *σπέσθαι*, part. *σπόμενος*.

ἐπ-, originally *φεπ-* (for present *λέγω* is used), 2 aor. *εἶπον* for *φε-φεπον* {*εἶπω*, *εἶποιμι*, *εἰπέ*, *εἰπεῖν*, *εἰπών*}.—The first aorist *εἶπα* is for *φε-φεπα*.

Other reduplicated second aorists are dialectic and poetic (977).

AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION IN COMPOUND VERBS

554. Verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment and reduplication after the preposition. Prepositions ending in a vowel (except *περί* and *πρό*) drop the final vowel before the syllabic augment; but *πρό* is often united with the augment by crasis. Before the syllabic augment *ἐκ* becomes *ἐξ*, and *ἐν* and *σύν* take their proper form if they have been changed.

<i>ἀπο-βάλλω</i> , <i>throw away</i> ,	impf. <i>ἀπ-έβαλλον</i> ,	perf. <i>ἀπο-βέβληκα</i> ,	plup. <i>ἀπ-εβεβλήκη</i>
<i>δια-βαίνω</i> , <i>cross</i> ,	,, <i>δι-έβαινον</i> ,	,, <i>δια-βέβηκα</i> ,	,, <i>δι-εβεβήκη</i>
<i>προσ-άγω</i> , <i>lead to</i> ,	,, <i>προσ-ἤγον</i> ,	,, <i>προσ-ἤχα</i> ,	,, <i>προσ-ήχη</i>
<i>περι-βάλλω</i> , <i>throw around</i> ,	,, <i>περι-έβαλλον</i> ,	,, <i>περι-βέβληκα</i> ,	,, <i>περι-εβεβλήκη</i>
<i>προ-βάλλω</i> , <i>throw before</i> ,	,, <i>προ-έβαλλον</i> ,	,, <i>προ-βέβληκα</i> ,	,, <i>προ-εβεβλήκη</i>
	,, <i>προῦβαλλον</i> ,		,, <i>προῦβεβλήκη</i>
<i>ἐκ-βάλλω</i> , <i>throw out</i> ,	,, <i>ἐξ-έβαλλον</i> ,	,, <i>ἐκ-βέβληκα</i> ,	,, <i>ἐξ-εβεβλήκη</i>
<i>ἐγ-γράφω</i> , <i>inscribe</i> ,	aor. <i>ἐν-έγραψα</i> ,	,, <i>ἐγ-γέγραφα</i> ,	,, <i>ἐν-εγεγράφη</i>
<i>ἐμ-βάλλω</i> , <i>throw in</i> ,	,, <i>ἐν-έβαλον</i> ,	,, <i>ἐμ-βέβληκα</i> ,	,, <i>ἐν-εβεβλήκη</i>
<i>συν-λέγω</i> , <i>collect</i> ,	,, <i>συν-έλεξα</i> ,	,, <i>συν-είλοχα</i> ,	,, <i>συν-ειλόχη</i>
<i>συν-σκευάζω</i> , <i>prepare</i>	,, <i>συν-εσκεύασα</i> ,	,, <i>συν-εσκεύακα</i> ,	,, <i>συν-εσκευάκη</i>

555. NOTE.—The following verbs take the augment before the preposition, these being no longer regarded as compounds:—

**Ἀμφιέννυμι*, *clothe*, *ἡμφίεσα*, *ἡμφίεσμαι*;—*ἀφένμι*, *send away*, *ἀφέν* or *ἡφέν*;—*ἐπίσταμαι*, *understand*, *ἡπιστάμην*, *ἡπιστήθην*;—*καθέζομαι*, *sit*, *ἐκαθεζόμην*;—*κάθηναι*, *sit*, *ἐκαθήμην* or *καθήμην*;—*καθίζω*, *set, sit*, *ἐκάθισον*, *ἐκάθισα* or *καθίσα*, *ἐκαθισάμην*, *κεκάθικα* (late);—*καθεύδω*, *sleep*, *ἐκαθευδον* and *καθηῦδον*.

556. NOTE.—The following compounds augment the preposition as well as the simple verb:—

**Ἀν-έχομαι*, *endure*, *ἦν-ειχόμεν*, *ἦν-εσχόμεν*;—*ἐν-οχλέω*, *harass*, *ἦν-ώχλον*, *ἦν-ώχλησα*, *ἦν-ώχλημαι*;—*ἐπ-αν-ορθόω*, *set upright*, *ἐπ-ην-ώρθουν*, *ἐπ-ην-ώρθωσα*; *ἐπ-ην-ώρθωμα*;—*παρ-οινέω*, *maltreat*, or *behave ill* (in drunken-

ness), ἐ-παρ-ώνουν, ἐ-παρ-ώνησα, πε-παρ-ώνηκα, ἐ-παρ-ωνήθην, πε-παρ-ώνημαι (late);—for ἀμπ-έχω, which is very irregular, see the Catalogue of Verbs.

557. NOTE.—These also augment the preposition as well as the stem : ἀμφι-γνοέω, *doubt* (from ἀμφί and γνο-), ἡμφ-ε-γνόουν and ἡμφι-γνόουν, ἡμφ-ε-γνόησα;—ἀμφισ-βητέω, *dispute* (from ἀμφίς and ἔβην, 2 aor. of βαίνω), ἡμφ-ε-σβήτουν, ἡμφ-ε-σβήτησα, as if the last part were -σβητεω (but the forms ἡμφισ-βήτουν, ἡμφισ-βήτησα, etc., are often found);—ἀντι-βολέω, *beseech* (from ἀντί and βάλλω), has ἡντ-ε-βόλουν or ἡντι-βόλουν, ἡντ-ε-βόλησα or ἡντι-βόλησα.

558. NOTE.—Observe that the following are *not* compounds :—

ἀναγκάζω, <i>force</i> (ἀνάγκη, <i>necessity</i>);	ἀπορέω, <i>be at loss</i> (ἀ-πορος, <i>difficult</i>);
ἀνιάω, <i>distress</i> (ἀνιά, <i>distress</i>);	διώκω, <i>pursue</i> ;
ἀπατάω, <i>deceive</i> (ἀπάτη, <i>deceit</i>);	ἐπείγω, <i>press upon</i> ;
ἀπειλέω, <i>threaten</i> (ἀπειλή, <i>threat</i>);	καθαίρω, <i>purify</i> (καθαρός, <i>pure</i>).

They accordingly augment and reduplicate regularly; as, ἡνάγκαζον, ἡνάγκασα; δεδίωχα; κεκάθαρμαι.

559. NOTE.—Ἄπο-λαύω, *enjoy*, and ἐξ-ετάζω, *muster*, have no simple forms.

560. NOTE.—Διαιτᾶω, *arbitrate* (from δίαϊτα, *arbitration*), is treated as if it were a compound; it has double augment in the perfect and pluperfect, and also in compounds; as διήτων, διήτησα, δεδιήτηκα, ἀπ-εδιήτησα, ἐξ-εδιητήθην (late).—Διακονέω, *minister* (from διάκονος, *servant*), augments and reduplicates regularly, ἐδιακόνουν, δεδιακόνηκα, etc., but there are later and doubtful (poetic) earlier forms with augment διη- and δεδιη-.

561. Denominative verbs (1153) derived from nouns or adjectives compounded with prepositions, take the augment and reduplication after the preposition. These are called *indirect* compounds. (1177, 2).

συν-εργέω (συνεργός), <i>work with</i> , συν-ήργουν;	ἐγ-κωμιάζω (ἐγκώμιον), <i>praise</i> , ἐγ-κεκωμιάκα;
ἐπι-ορκέω (ἐπίορκος), <i>swear falsely</i> , ἐπι-ώρκηκα;	ἀπο-λογέομαι (ἀπό and λόγος), <i>speak in defence</i> , ἀπ-ελογησάμην, ἀπο-λελόγημαι;
κατ-ηγορέω (κατήγορος), <i>accuse</i> , κατ-ηγόρουν;	ἐν-θυμέομαι (ἐν and θῦμός), <i>consider</i> , ἐν-εθυμήθην, ἐν-τεθύμημαι.
ὑπ-οπτεύω (ὑποπτος), <i>suspect</i> , ὑπ-ώπτευν;	

562. NOTE.—The following augment and reduplicate at the beginning :

ἐμ-πεδόω, <i>establish</i> (ἐμ-πεδος, <i>steadfast</i>);	μετ-εωρίζω, <i>raise aloft</i> (μετ-έωρος, <i>aloft</i>);
ἐμ-πολάω, <i>earn, traffic</i> (ἐμ-πολή, <i>merchandise</i>);	περι-σ-σεύω, <i>be more than enough</i> (περι-σ-σός, <i>above measure</i>);
ἐν-αντιόομαι, <i>oppose</i> (ἐν-αντίος, <i>opposite</i>);	προ-οιμιάζομαι, <i>make a prelude</i> (προ-οίμιον, <i>prelude</i>).

Thus, ἡμ-πέδουν ; ἡμ-πόλων, ἡμ-πόληκα ; ἡν-αντιώθην, ἡν-αντίωμαι ; ἐ-μετ-εώριζον ; ἐ-περί-σ-σενσα ; πε-προοιμιάσμαι (but προ-οιμιασάμεθα without augment, once in Plato).

563. NOTE.—'Εγ-γυάω, *pledge, betroth* (from ἐγγύη which, again, is from ἐν and γυῖον), makes ἡγ-γύων or ἐν-εγύων, ἡγ-γύησα or ἐν-εγύησα, ἡγ-γύηκα or ἐγ-γεγύηκα, etc., but the compounds always augment the ε, as κατ-ηγγύων, δι-ηγγύημαι.—'Εκκλησιάζω, *hold assembly* (from ἐκκλησία, ἔκκλητος, ἐκ-καλέω), augments either ἐξ-ε-κλησιάζον or ἡκ-κλησιάζον.—Παρα-νομέω, *transgress law* (from παράνομος), has παρ-ενόμουν and παρ-ηνόμουν (as if from παρά and ἄνομος), παρα-νενόμηκα.—'Αντι-δικέω, *be a defendant* (from ἀντί-δικος, which, again, is from ἀντί and δίκη), has double augment : ἡντ-ε-δίκουν, ἡντ-ε-δίκησα.—See these verbs in the Catalogue.

564. Compounds of δυσ-, *ill*, augment and reduplicate before the adverb :

δυσ-τυχέω, *am unlucky* (from δυσ-τυχής), ἐ-δυσ-τύχουν, δε-δυσ-τύχηκα.

565. NOTE.—But the stem is augmented if it begins with a short vowel. Thus only : δυσ-αρεστέω, *be displeased* (which occurs only late, from δυσ-ἄρεστος), δυσ-ηρέστουν, δυσ-ηρέστηκα ; and δυσ-απιστέω (mentioned only by the grammarians, from δυσ-άπιστος), *be very disobedient*.

566. Compounds of εἶ, *well*, augment the adverb if the stem begins with a consonant or with η or ω ; otherwise the stem is augmented. But they are very often found without augment.

εὐ-τυχέω (from εὐ-τυχής), *be lucky*, ἡὐ-τίχουν, ἡὐ-τύχηκα.

εὐ-ωχέω (from εὐ and ἔχω), *feast*, ἡὐ-ώχουν, ἡὐώχημαι.

εὐ-εργετέω (from εὐ-εργέτης), *do good*, εὐ-ηργέτουν or εὐ-εργέτουν.

567. Other indirect compounds augment and reduplicate at the beginning.

οἰκο-δομέω, *build* (from οἰκο-δόμος, *house-builder*), ὠκοδόμουν, ὠκοδόμηκα

πολι-ορκέω, *besiege* (πόλις and εἴργω, *shut in*), ἐ-πολιόρκησα, πε-πολι-όρκημαι

παρρησιάζομαι, *speak freely* (παρρη-σία, πᾶς and ῥε-), ἐ-παρρησιαζόμεν

ἀ-θυμέω, *be disheartened* (ἄ-θυμος, ἄ privative and θυμός), ἡ-θύ-μουν

568. NOTE.—'Οδοποιέω, *make a way*, sometimes has perf. mid. part. ὠδο-πε-ποιημένος. So also ὁδο-πορέω, *travel*, ὁδοι-πε-πόρηκα.

TENSE-SUFFIXES, THEMATIC VOWEL, MOOD-SUFFIX

TENSE-SUFFIXES

569. The tense-suffixes are the thematic vowel and certain other letters added to the theme to form the tense-stems. They are the following :—

1. *For the Present System*: -%, -τ%, -γ%, -ν%, -αν%, -νε%, -να-, -νυ-, -(ι)σκ%, or none.

Λῦ-%, λῦ-ο-μεν, λῦ-ο-νται, ἔ-λῦ-ο-ν, ἐ-λῦ-ε-τε, ἐ-λῦ-ε-σθε; —κοπ-τ%, κόπ-τε-τε; —στελ-λ%- for στελ-γ%- (96, 4), στέλ-λε-ται; —φθα-ν%, φθά-νο-μεν; —ἁμαρτ-αν%, ἁμαρτ-άνε-τε; —βῦ-νε%, βῦ-νέο-μεν contr. βῦνοῦμεν; —σκιδ-να-, σκίδ-νῃ-μι; —δεικ-νυ-, δείκ-νυ-μεν; —γῃρα-σκ%, γῃρά-σκο-μεν; —εὔρ-ισκ%, εὔρ-ίσκε-τε; —φα-, φα-μέν; —δυνα-, δύνα-μαι.

2. *Future System*: -σ%.

Λῦ-σ%, λῦ-σομεν; κοψ%- (= κοπ-σ%), κόψε-σθε.

3. *First-Aorist System*: -σα-.

Λῦ-σα-, ἐ-λῦ-σα-μεν; κοψα-, ἐ-κόψα-ντο.

4. *Second-Aorist System*: -% or none.

Λιπ-%, ἔ-λιπ-ο-ν; —δν-, ἔ-δῦ-ν; στα-, ἔ-στη-ν.

5. *First-Perfect System*: -κα- (for the pluperfect -κη- from -κε-α-, -κει- from -κε-ε-, -κε-; see 593).

Λε-λυ-κα-, λε-λύ-κα-μεν; —ἐ-λε-λύ-κη-s, ἐ-λε-λύ-κει(ν), ἐ-λε-λύ-κε-σαν.

6. *Second-Perfect System*: -α- (for the pluperfect -η-, -ει-, or -ε-, see 593), or none.

Λε-λοιπ-α-, λε-λοίπ-α-μεν; ἔ-στα-, ἔ-στα-τε, —ἐ-λε-λοίπ-η-s, ἐ-λε-λοίπ-ει(ν), ἐ-λε-λοίπ-ε-τε.

7. *Perfect-Middle System*: none (for the future-perfect -σ%).

Λε-λυ-, λέ-λυ-μαι, ἐ-λε-λύ-μην; λε-λειπ-, λε-λείμ-μεθα, ἐ-λέ-λειψ-θε; —λε-λῦ-σ%, λε-λῦ-σο-μαι; γε-γραψ%- (for γε-γραφ-σ%), γε-γράψε-σθε.

8. *First-Passive System*: -θε- (for the future-passive -θησ%).

Λν-θε-, ἐ-λύ-θη-ν; λεχ-θε- (for λεγ-θε-), ἐ-λέχ-θη-μεν; —λυ-θησ%, λυ-θήσο-μαι; τιμη-θησ%, τιμη-θήσε-ται.

9. *Second-Passive System*: -ε- (for the future-passive -ησ%).

Φαν-ε-, ἐ-φάνη-ν; γραφ-ε-, ἐ-γράφ-η-τε; —φαν-ησ%, φαν-ήσο-μαι.

10. For the Doric fut. tense-suffix -σ%, see 1022; —for the Hom. first-aor. -σ%, see 1028; —for the imperf. and aor. formation in -σκ%, see 1040, 1041; —for the formation in -θ%, see 1042; —for the rare plupf. in -%, see 1036.

THEMATIC VOWEL

570. 1. The tense-stems of the present, imperfect, and second-aorist active and middle of verbs in -ω, and of the futures and future-perfect of all verbs, end in a variable vowel, called the *thematic vowel*. This is ο before μ and ν and in the optative, elsewhere it is ε. It is written -%; thus, λῦ%, λιπ%; λῦσ%, λυθησ%, λελῦσ%. In the futures and in the future-perfect, σ is inserted before the thematic vowel; for the dropping out of σ before -% in the future active and middle of liquid verbs, see 673, 3. To these tense-stems as they appear with the thematic vowel, the endings are appended.

Present: λῶ-μεν, λῦε-τε, λῶουσι for λῶο-νσι from λῶο-ντι (40, 588); λῶο-μαι, λῦε-ται, etc.; λῦέ-τω, etc.; λῦειν from λῦε-εν; λῦε-σθαι; λῦό-μενος.

Imperfect: ἔλῶο-ν, ἔ-λῦε-ς, ἔλῦε, etc.

Second-aorist: ἔλιπο-ν, ἔλιπε-ς, etc.; λίπε, λιπέ-τω, etc.; λιπεῖν probably from λιπε-εν; λιπό-μενος.

Futures: λῶσο-μεν, λῦσε-τε, etc.; λυθήσο-μαι, λυθήσε-ται, etc.; φανήσο-μαι, φανήσε-ται, etc.

Future-perfect: λελύσο-μαι, λελύσε-ται, etc.

2. The subjunctive of all verbs has the long thematic vowel $-\omega/\eta$.

Present: λῶω-μεν, λῦη-τε, λῶωσι for λῶω-νσι from λῶω-ντι; λῦω-μαι, λῦη-ται, etc.;—(μ-Form) τιθῶ-μεν from τιθέ-ω-μεν, τιθῇ-τε from τιθέ-ητε, etc.

First-aorist: λύσω-μεν, λύση-τε, λύσωσι, etc. (688).

Second-aorist: λίπω-μεν, λίπη-τε, etc.;—(μ-Form) θῶμεν from θέ-ω-μεν, θῇ-τε from θέ-η-τε, etc.

Perfects: λελύκω-μεν, λελύκη-τε; λελοίπω-μεν, λελοίπωσι.

571. NOTE.—For $-\omega$, $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $-\epsilon\iota$ of the indicative present active, see 588.—For $-\omega$, $-\eta\varsigma$, $-\eta$ of the subjunctive active singular, see 589.—For ϵ and η contracted with the personal endings $-(\sigma)\alpha\iota$, see 596—597.—For α of the aorist and perfect tense-stems dropped before $-\omega/\eta$, see 688.—For examples of the optative, see 668, 673.

OPTATIVE MOOD-SUFFIX

572. 1. The optative has the mood-suffix $-ι$ or $-ιη$ before the personal ending. In the third person plural the mood-suffix $-ι$ becomes $-ιε$ before the personal ending $-ν$, as λῶοιε-ν (but λύοι-τε), λυθείε-ν (but λυθεί-μεν).

2. The mood-suffix $-ιη$ is used only before *active* personal endings (575). In this case the first person singular has the personal ending $-ν$, and the third person plural $-σαν$; as φιλοῖν from φιλεο-ιη-ν, but φιλοῖμι from φιλεο-ι-μι, φιλοῖσαν from φιλεο-ιη-σαν, but φιλοῖεν from φιλεο-ιε-ν.

573. The mood-suffix $-ιη$ appears in the following cases:

1. In the active singular of contract verbs in $-\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $-\acute{\omicron}\omega$, seldom in the plural. The simpler sign $-ι$ is used in the dual and plural, much less often in the singular. See the inflections of τιμάω, φιλέω, and δηλόω.

2. In the future active singular of liquid verbs alongside of the simple sign ι ; as φανοῖν from φανοιη-ν or φανοῖμι from φανοι-μι.

3. In the active of μ -forms, the mood-suffix being here added directly to the tense-stem without the thematic vowel; as τιθείν from τιθε-ιη-ν, δοῖν from δο-ιη-ν. But the dual and plural prefer the simpler

mood-suffix *-ι*, as *τιθεῖμεν* from *τιθε-ι-μεν*; and verbs in *-νῦμι* form the optative (as also the subjunctive) like verbs in *-ω*, as *δεικνύοιμι* from *δεικνυο-ι-μι*.

4. In the aorists passive; as *λυθείην* from *λυθε-ι-ην*, *φανείην* from *φανε-ι-ην*. But the dual and plural prefer the simple *-ι*; as *λυθείμεν* from *λυθε-ι-μεν*, *φανείτε* from *φανε-ι-τε*.

5. In several second-perfects (723), as *προ-εληλυθοίη*, from *προ-ελήλυθα*; also in *ἐδηδοκοίη* from *ἐδήδοκα*. So also in second aorist active of *ἔχω*, *have*, *σχοίην*, but *-σχοίμι* in composition.

6. In other cases, the simple mood-suffix *-ι* is used.

ENDINGS

574. These are: the personal endings of the finite moods; the endings of the infinitive, of the participles, and of the verbal adjectives.

PERSONAL ENDINGS

575. Indicative.—The personal endings of the indicative are the following:—

	ACTIVE		MIDDLE	
	Primary Tenses	Secondary Tenses	Primary Tenses	Secondary Tenses
SING. 1.	-μι	-ν	-μαι	-μην
2.	-σι (-θα)	-ς	-σαι	-σο
3.	-τι	—	-ται	-το
DUAL 2.	-τον	-τον	-σθον (-θον)	-σθον (-θον)
3.	-τον	-την	-σθον (-θον)	-σθην (-θην)
PLUR. 1.	-μεν (-μες)	-μεν (-μες)	-μεθα	-μεθα
2.	-τε	-τε	-σθε (-θε)	-σθε (-θε)
3.	-ντι	-ν, -σαν	-νται	-ντο

The passive has the personal endings of the middle, but the aorist passive has the endings of the active.

576. NOTE.—1. The ending *-σι* of the second person singular is preserved only in Epic *ἔσ-σί*, *thou art*; also perhaps in *φῆς*, *thou sayest*, and in the subjunctive *λύῃς* (589).

2. The ending *-τι* of the third person remains in *ἔσ-τί*, *is*; and in Doric, as *δίδωτι* for Attic *δίδω-σι*.

3. The older ending *-μες* for *-μεν* remains in Doric; as *λέγο-μες* for *λέγο-μεν*.

577. NOTE.—The early ending *-(σ)θα* for the second person singular, originally a perfect-ending, is preserved in *οἶσ-θα* for *οἶδ-θα* (80), from *οἶδα*,

know; ἦσ-θα, *thou wast*; ἦει-σθα, *thou wentst*; ἔφη-σθα, *thou saidst*; ἦδη-σθα or ἦδει-σθα, *thou knewest*;—also in some Homeric and in a few dialectic forms.

578. NOTE.—Occasionally -την is found for -τον in the second person dual indicative of secondary tenses both in Attic poetry and prose; as εἰχέτην, ἐλεγέτην, ἐπ-ετελεσάτην for εἴχετον, ἐλέγετον, ἐπ-ετελέσατον.

579. NOTE.—1. The first person plural is used for the first person dual. A rare ending -μεθον for the first person dual occurs three times in poetry: λελείμ-μεθον from λείπω in *Soph. El.* 950; ὀρμώ-μεθον from ὀρμάω in *Soph. Philoct.* 1079; περιδῶ-μεθον from δίδωμι in *Hom. Il.* 23, 485; and twice in *Athenæus* 398 a.

2. In poetry we often find -μεσθα for -μεθα, as λυό-μεσθα.

580. NOTE.—For changes in the endings -μι, -σι, -τι, -ντι, -ντο; for -ν of the first person singular; for -ω, -εις, -ει of the singular, etc., see the *Observations on the Endings* (587—598).

581. The secondary ending -σαν is used:—

1. In the aorists, as ἐλύθη-σαν, ἐφάνη-σαν. The older -ν for -σαν seldom occurs in Attic poetry; as ἔκρυφθε-ν for ἐκρύφθη-σαν.

2. In the imperfect and second-aorist of the μι-form; as ἐτίθε-σαν and ἔθε-σαν from τίθημι.

3. In the pluperfect; as ἐλέλυκε-σαν.

4. In the optative whenever the mood-suffix is -ιη.

582. The more primitive endings -θον, -θην, -θε appear in the perfect and pluperfect after consonants; as πέπλεχ-θον (for πεπλεκ-θον), ἔσταλ-θε,—but λέλυσ-θον, λέλυσ-θε.

583. Subjunctive and Optative.—1. The subjunctive has the personal endings of the primary tenses.—The optative has the personal endings of the secondary tenses; but the 1 sing. opt. act. has -ν only after the mood-suffix -ιη, otherwise it has -μι, as λήσῃ-μι, φιλοίῃν; and the 3 plur. opt. ends in -σαν whenever the mood-suffix is -ιη, as λυθείη-σαν, φιλοίῃ-σαν. For -ω, -ης, -η in the subjunctive, see 589.

2. The ending -ν for -μι is found very rarely; as τρέφοι-ν for τρέφοι-μι (*Eur. frag.* 895), ἀμάρτοι-ν for ἀμάρτοι-μι from ἀμαρτάνω (*Cratin. Draj.* frag. 6).

584 Imperative.—The personal endings of the imperative are the following:—

ACTIVE			MIDDLE (AND PASSIVE)		
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
2. -θι	-τον	-τε	-σο	-σθον (-θον)	-σθε (-θε)
3. -τω	-των	-των	-σθω (-θω)	-σθον (-θων)	-σθων (-θων)
		οἱ -τωσαν			οἱ -σθωσαν (-θωσαν)

The passive has the personal endings of the middle; but the aorist passive has the personal endings of the active.

585. The more primitive endings $-\theta\omega$, $-\theta\omicron\nu$, $-\theta\omega\nu$, $-\theta\epsilon$, $-\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, are used in the perfect after consonants; as $\tau\epsilon\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\text{-}\theta\omega$ for $\tau\epsilon\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}\theta\omega$, from $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$.

586. NOTE.—For changes in $-\theta\iota$, and for the irregular $-\omicron\nu$ and $-\alpha\iota$ of the aorist imperative active and middle, see the Observations on the Endings (587—598).

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PERSONAL ENDINGS

587. The personal endings and the tense-suffixes underwent various changes which are indicated below. But the terminations $-\omega$, $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $-\epsilon\iota$, $-\eta\varsigma$, $-\eta$ are not yet definitely explained.

588. Present Active Indicative. 1. (*Common Form*):— $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ is probably for $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\omicron\text{-}\mu\iota$, the ending being dropped and the thematic vowel lengthened, but some regard the original form to have been $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\omega\text{-}\mu\iota$, and others believe the first person in $-\omega$ to be of different origin from that in $-\mu\iota$;— $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ is probably from $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota$, $-\sigma\iota$ becoming $-\varsigma$ and the thematic vowel lengthened to $\epsilon\iota$;— $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota$ is probably from $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\iota$, the ending $-\tau\iota$ dropped and the thematic vowel lengthened;— $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ is from original and Doric $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau\iota$ through $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota$, $-\nu\tau\iota$ becoming $-\nu\sigma\iota$, ν dropping out, and the thematic vowel compensatively lengthened (40).—Similarly the future $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\epsilon\iota$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ for $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\text{-}\mu\iota$, etc.

2. ($\mu\iota$ -Form):— $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\text{-}\varsigma$ is for original $\tau\iota\theta\eta\text{-}\sigma\iota$, $-\varsigma$ for $-\sigma\iota$; $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\text{-}\sigma\iota$ for original $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\text{-}\tau\iota$, $-\tau\iota$ becoming $-\sigma\iota$ (85). The third person plural inserts $\bar{\alpha}$ before $-\nu\tau\iota$, then $\bar{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$ becomes $\bar{\alpha}\nu\sigma\iota$ (40), and finally $\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ (compare $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ from $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau\iota$, $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota$), and final α of the verb-stem contracts with $\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$; as $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ from $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\text{-}\bar{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$, $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ from $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}\bar{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$, $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\omicron}\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ from $\delta\iota\delta\omicron\text{-}\bar{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$. Similarly in the third plural of the second-perfect of the $\mu\iota$ -form: $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ from $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}\bar{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$.

For the long final stem-vowel (η , ω , $\bar{\upsilon}$) in the *singular* of the $\mu\iota$ -forms, see GG4, 2.

589. Present and Second-aorist Subjunctive and Optative:— $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ is probably for $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\omega\text{-}\mu\iota$ and $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$ for $\lambda\iota\pi\omega\text{-}\mu\iota$, the ending dropped (Homer has forms like $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\mu\iota$ and $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\chi\omega\mu\iota$);— $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\eta\varsigma$ and $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\eta$ are probably from $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\eta\text{-}\sigma\iota$ and $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\eta\text{-}\tau\iota$, perhaps through intermediate forms $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\eta\text{-}\mu\iota$ and $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\eta\text{-}\tau\iota$, the additional ι appearing as subscript;— $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega\sigma\iota$ is for $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega\text{-}\nu\tau\iota$ through $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\omega\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota$ (85);— $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\iota\text{-}\varsigma$ for $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\omicron\iota\text{-}\sigma\iota$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\iota$ for $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\omicron\iota\text{-}\tau\iota$.

590. Imperfect and Second-aorist Indicative:— $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\omicron\text{-}\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\text{-}\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\text{-}\nu$, and $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\text{-}\nu$ are for $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\bar{\upsilon}\omicron\text{-}\mu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\text{-}\mu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\theta\eta\text{-}\mu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\text{-}\mu$ (113). Compare the Latin *deu-m* and *legeba-m* with $\theta\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\text{-}\nu$.

591. First-aorist Active Indicative.—The first person singular has

lost all trace of its personal ending, and the third person singular weakens *a* of its tense-suffix to *ε*; as ἔλῡσα, ἔλῡσε.

592. Perfect Active Indicative.—The first person singular has lost its personal ending.—The second person singular retains *-s* for *-σι*.—The third person singular has lost its personal ending and weakens *a* of its tense-suffix to *ε*, as λέλυκα, λέλυκε, λέλοιπα, λέλοιπε.—The third person plural λελύκασι is from λελυκα-ντι through λελυκα-νσι (40).

593. Pluperfect Active.—In the pluperfect active, final *a* of the tense-stem is changed to *ε*. In the singular *-a*, *-as*, *-ε* are then added, and *-εα*, *-εας*, *-εε(ν)* are contracted to *-η*, *-ης*, *-ει(ν)*; as ἐλελύκη, ἐλελύκης, ἐλελύκει(ν) from ἐλελύκα, ἐλελύκας, ἐλελύκε(ν). Herodotus has the uncontracted forms in *-εα*, *-εας*, *-εε*. In late Greek *ει* was used for *ε* and the singular ended in *-ειν*, *-εις*, *-ει*; as ἐλελύκειν, ἐλελύκεις, ἐλελύκει, ἐλελύκειτον, etc.—In the dual and plural, the regular secondary endings are added; as ἐλελύκε-τον, ἐλελυκέ-την, etc.

594. Imperative.—1. The ending *-θι* is always dropped after the thematic vowel; thus λῦε for λῦε-θι, λίπε for λιπε-θι. After the tense-suffix *-θε* it is changed to *-τι* (100, 2); thus λύθη-τι for λυθη-θι. The ending *-θι* is retained in the second-aorist passive, as φάνη-θι; in στή-θι and ἔστα-θι from ἴστημι (508); in a few second-aorists of the *μι*-form from verbs in *ω* (767); also in ἴσ-θι from εἰμί or οἶδα (772, 786), in ἴ-θι from εἶμι (775), in φά-θι or φα-θεί from φημί (779), and in some dialectic forms.—In the second-aorist active of τίθημι, ἵημι, δίδωμι, and ἔχω, *-θι* is changed to *-s*, thus θέ-ς, ἔ-ς, δό-ς and σχέ-ς for θε-θ, ἐ-θ, δο-θ, σχε-θ (112; 702, 3).

2. The second singular of the first-aorist active and middle is formed irregularly in *-ον* and *-αι*, these terminations being of uncertain origin; as λῶσον, λῶσαι.

595. NOTE.—For the omission of *-θι* in the present and second-aorist active of verbs in *-μι* with lengthening of the stem-vowel *a*, *ε*, *ο*, or *υ* to *η*, *ει*, *ου*, or *ῡ*, see 671. For the lengthening of the stem-vowel *a* and *ε*, *ο*, *υ*, to *η*, *ω*, *ῡ*, in the second-aorist active of the *μι*-form, see 702.

596. Second Person Singular Middle and Passive.—1. In the middle and passive, the endings *-σαι* and *-σο* remain unchanged in the perfect and pluperfect indicative and imperative of all verbs, and in the present and imperfect indicative and present imperative of verbs in *-μι*; as λέλυ-σαι, ἐλέλυ-σο, λέλυ-σο, τίθε-σαι, ἐτίθε-σο, τίθε-σο.

2. In all other cases, the endings *-σαι* and *-σο* drop *σ*; they then contract with a preceding vowel, except in the optative.

Thus λύη from λῦε-(σ)αι, ἐλύου from ἐλῡε-(σ)ο, λύσῃ from λῡσε-(σ)αι, ἐλύσω from ἐλῡσα-(σ)ο, λυθήσῃ from λυθησε-(σ)αι, λελήσῃ from λελῡσε-(σ)αι.—*Liquid future and aorist*: φανῇ from φανε-(σ)αι, ἐφήνω from ἐφηναι-

(σ)ο;—*Second-aorist*: ἐλίπον from ἐλίπε-(σ)ο;—*Second-aorist of μι-form*: ἐπρίω from ἐπρια-(σ)ο, ἔθον from ἔθε-(σ)ο, ἔδον from ἔδο-(σ)ο;—*Contract presents*: τῖμα̃ from τῖμαε-(σ)αι=τῖμάη, φιλή̃ from φιλεε-(σ)αι=φιλέη, δηλοῖ from δηλοε-(σ)αι=δηλόη;—*Contract imperfects*: ἐτίμω from ἐτίμαε-(σ)ο=ἐτίμάον, ἐφιλοῦ from ἐφιλεε-(σ)ο=ἐφιλέον, ἐδηλοῦ from ἐδηλοε-(σ)ο=ἐδηλόον.—*Subjunctive*: λῦ̃η from λῦη-(σ)αι, λῦσ̃η from λῦση-(σ)αι; φή̃νη from φηνη-(σ)αι; λή̃πη from λιπη-(σ)αι; πρή̃η as if from πριη-(σ)αι (666, 697, 1047), θῆ̃η from θεη-(σ)αι, δῶ̃η from δοη-(σ)αι; τῖμα̃ from τῖμαη-(σ)αι=τῖμάη, φιλή̃η from φιληη-(σ)αι=φιλέη, δηλοῖ from δηλοη-(σ)αι=δηλόη.—*Imperative*: λῦον from λῦε-(σ)ο, λιποῦ from λιπε-(σ)ο, πρίω from πρια-(σ)ο, θοῦ from θε-(σ)ο, δοῦ from δο-(σ)ο, τῖμω from τῖμαε-(σ)ο=τῖμάον, etc.—*Optative*: λῦοι-ο from λῦοι-(σ)ο, λῦσαι-ο from λῦσαι-(σ)ο, etc., the -ο of -(σ)ο always remaining, as τῖμω-ο from τῖμαοι-(σ)ο.

597. NOTE.—1. The second person singular indicative of the present, future, and future-perfect has two forms, -η and -ει; as λῦ̃η or λῦ̃ει, λῦσ̃η or λῦσ̃ει, λυθή̃η or λυθή̃σει, λελῦσ̃η or λελῦσ̃ει. Of these -η is the natural contraction of -ε-(σ)αι; while -ει is only a different spelling for -η and is evidently not older than the fourth century B.C., when the tendency arose to spell every η as ει, as ἀγαθεῖ for ἀγαθῇ, εἰρέθην for ἡρέθην. The spelling -ει is often called by the scholiasts Attic and Ionic for -η in all the other dialects including the Common.

2. Βούλει from βούλομαι, wish, οἶει from οἶομαι, think, and ὄψει fut. of ὁράω, see, have no forms in -η.

598. NOTE.—For σ retained in -σαι and -σο in the present, imperfect, and second-aorist of verbs in -μι, see 596, 695.

INFINITIVE ENDINGS

599. Common Form.—1. The present and second-aorist active of verbs in -ω and the future active of all verbs, form the infinitive by adding -εν to the tense-stem, the thematic vowel (in this case always ε-) contracting with -εν to -ειν. Thus πλέκειν from πλεκε-εν, λῦσειν from λῦσε-εν, λιπεῖν probably from λιπέ-εν. Contract presents in -ᾶν and -οῦν, as τῖμᾶν and δηλοῦν, are from -αε-εν = -αειν and -οε-εν = -οειν, the ι being lost in the contraction (48, 1).

2. The first-aorist active infinitive ends in -αι which takes the place of α of the tense-stem; as λῦσ-αι, πλέξ-αι, στεῖλ-αι.

3. The perfect active infinitive has -ναι which is added to the perfect-stem which changes α to ε before it; as λελυκα-, λελυκέ-ναι; λελοιπα-, λελοιπέ-ναι.

4. The infinitive of the present, future, and aorists middle, and of the futures and future-perfect passive, is formed by adding -σθαι to the tense-stem.

Λύε-σθαι; πλέξε-σθαι, φανείσθαι for φανέε-σθαι; λύσα-σθαι, φήνα-σθαι, λιπέ-σθαι; λυθήσε-σθαι; φανήσε-σθαι; λελύσε-σθαι.

600. *Μι-Form.*—1. The present and second-aorist and second-perfect of the *μι*-form and both aorists passive form the infinitive by adding *-ναι* to the tense-stem. In the second-aorist active, and in both aorists passive, the final stem-vowel is long.

Τιθέ-ναι, ιστά-ναι, διδό-ναι, δεικνύ-ναι; στῆ-ναι (στα-), βῆ-ναι (βα-, indic. ἔβην, 2 aor. of βαίνω, go), δῦ-ναι, γνῶ-ναι; ἑστά-ναι, τεθνά-ναι; λυθῆ-ναι, φανῆ-ναι.

2. The present and second-aorist middle of the *μι*-form and the perfect middle of all verbs add *-σθαι* directly to the tense-stem, consonant stems here taking the more primitive ending *-θαι*.

Τιθέ-σθαι, ιστά-σθαι, διδό-σθαι, δεικνύ-σθαι, ἔε-σθαι (from ἔημι); θέ-σθαι, πτά-σθαι (from πέτομαι, πτα-), δό-σθαι, ἔε-σθαι (from ἔημι); λελύ-σθαι, τετιμῆ-σθαι, πεπλέχ-θαι from πλέκω, ἡλλάχ-θαι from ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-), ἐληλέγχ-θαι from ἐλέγχω, ἦσ-θαι from ἦμαι (ἦσ-), sit, τετριψ-θαι from τρίβω, ἐστάλ-θαι from στέλλω, πεφάν-θαι from φαίνω (φαν-).

601. NOTE.—Several *μι*-forms have the earlier ending *-εναι* for original *-φεναι*. Thus θείναι, δοῦναι, εἶναι (from ἔημι) for original θε-φεναι, δο-φεναι, ἐ-φεναι.

PARTICIPIAL AND VERBAL ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

602. The active tenses (except the perfect) and both aorists passive form their participial stems by adding *-ντ-* to their tense-stems. The nominative of stems in *-οντ-* of the common form ends in *-ων*; as λύων (λύοντ-), λιπών (λιποντ-). All others add *s* to the stem in the nominative singular, upon which *-ντ-* drops out and the preceding vowel receives compensative lengthening; as λυθείς (λυθεντ-*s*), ιστάς (ισταντ-*s*), δύς (δυντ-*s*), δούς (δοντ-*s*).

λύω, pr.	λύοντ-	nom.	λύων	δηλόω, pr.	δηλοο-ντ-	nom.	δηλῶν
„ fut.	λύσο-ντ-	„	λύσων	τίθημι, pr.	τιθε-ντ-	„	τιθείς
„ 1 a.	λύσα-ντ-	„	λύσας	„ 2 a.	θε-ντ-	„	θείς
„ 1 a. p.	λυθε-ντ-	„	λυθείς	ἵστημι, pr.	ἵστα-ντ-	„	ιστάς
φαίνω, 1 a.	φίνα-ντ-	„	φήνās	„ 2 a.	στα-ντ-	„	στάς
„ 2 a. p.	φανε-ντ-	„	φανείς	δίδωμι, pr.	διδο-ντ-	„	διδούς
λείπω, 2 a.	λιπο-ντ-	„	λιπών	„ 2 a.	δο-ντ-	„	δούς
τίμαω, pr.	τίμαο-ντ-	„	τιμών	δείκνυμι, pr.	δεικνυ-ντ-	„	δεικνύς
φιλέω, pr.	φιλεο-ντ-	„	φιλών	δύνω, 2 a.	δυ-ντ-	„	δύς

For the formation and declension of the feminines and neuters, see 329—335.

603. The stem of the perfect active participle is formed by dropping *a* of the tense-stem and adding *-οτ-*.

λέλυκα	λελυκ-οτ-	nom. λελυκός	πέφηνα	πεφην-οτ-	nom. πεφηνός
λέλοιπα	λελοιπ-οτ-	„ λελοιπός	εἴληφα	εἴληφ-οτ-	„ εἴληφός

For the declension and the irregular feminine in -νία, see 329, 333.
—For perfect active participles of the μι-form in -ώς, -ῶσα, -ός or -ώς, see 336.

604. All middle and passive participles (except the aorists passive) form their stems by adding -μενο- to the tense-stem.

λϋόμενος	(λϋο-μενο-)	τιθέμενος	(τιθε-μενο-)
λϋσόμενος	(λϋσο-μενο-)	θέμενος	(θε-μενο-)
λϋσάμενος	(λϋσα-μενο-)	ιστάμενος	(ιστα-μενο-)
λελυμένος	(λελυ-μενο-)	πριάμενος	(πρια-μενο-)
λυθησόμενος	(λυθησο-μενο-)	διδόμενος	(διδο-μενο-)
λιπόμενος	(λιπο-μενο-)	δεικνύμενος	(δεικνυ-μενο-)

For the inflection, see 288.

605. 1. The stems of the verbal adjectives are made by adding -το- or -τεο- to the verb-stem as it appears in the first-aorist passive, sometimes as it appears in the second-aorist passive. If the verb has no aorist passive, the verbal adjectives are formed directly from the verb-stem. Final φ and χ of the theme become π and κ (80).

τιμάω	ἐτιμήθην	τιμη-τέος	τιμη-τός
εἶώ	εἰάθην	εἰα-τέος	εἰα-τός
τελέω	ἐτελέσθην	τελεσ-τέος	τελεσ-τός
χέω	ἐχίθην	χυ-τέος	χυ-τός
δίδωμι	ἐδόθην	δο-τέος	δο-τός
τίθημι.	ἐτέθην (100, 3)	θε-τέος	θε-τός
πείθω	ἐπείσθην	πειω-τέος	πειω-τός
τρίβω	ἐτρίφθην	τριπ-τός	τριπ-τέος
τρέφω	ἐθρέφθην (102)	θρεπ-τός	θρεπ-τέος
τάσσω	ἐτάχθην	τακ-τός	τακ-τέος
κρίνω	ἐκρίθην	κρι-τός	κρι-τέος
τείνω	ἐτάθην	τα-τός	τα-τέος
στέλλω	ἐστάθην	σταλ-τός	σταλ-τέος
βάλλω	ἐβλήθην	βλη-τός	βλη-τέος

2. Many verbal adjectives have as their basis a present or future form ; as φερ-τός (φέρω) ; ἰ-τέον (ἴ-τε from εἶμι, stem ἰ-, go) ; ἰω-τέος (ἴω-μεν from οἶδα, stem ἰδ-, know) ; μαχε-τέον (μαχέ-σομαι fut. of μάχ-ομαι, fight) ; μενε-τός, μενε-τέος (μενέ-ω, μενῶ, fut of μένω, remain).

3. The verbal in -τός either has the force of a perfect passive participle, as κρυπτός, hidden, τακτός, ordered, λυτός, loosed ; or else it denotes possibility, as ὁρατός, visible, πράκτός, that may be done, ἀκουστός, audible. Those derived from deponent verbs usually have passive meaning ; as δεκτός, received, from δέχομαι ;—but some have passive and active meaning, and others only active, as μεμπτός, blamed, blameable, or blaming (from μέμφομαι),

φθεγγτός, *sounding* (from φθέγγομαι). Those derived from intransitive verbs are sometimes equivalent to present active participles, as ῥυτός, *flowing*, (from ῥέω). Those derived from transitive compounds seldom have active meaning, as ὑπ-οπτος, *suspected* or *suspecting*. But those derived from transitive verbs and compounded with an adjective or with ἄ privative (1169, 3) very often have active meaning, as παν-άλωτος, *all-catching*, ἄ-πράκτος, *not to be done* or *doing nothing* or *having done nothing*. Finally, not every verbal in -τός has the meaning of a perfect passive participle and at the same time may express possibility; some have only the former meaning.

4. The verbal in -τέος, -τέᾱ, -τέον (paroxytone), expresses *necessity*, and is equivalent to the Latin gerundive in -ndus; as λεκτέος, *that must be said*, dicendus; λυτέος, *that must be loosed*, solvendus; δο-τέος, *that must be given*, dandus.

606. NOTE.—1. Simple verbals in -τος are of three endings and oxytone; as λυτός, λυτή, λυτόν. Exceptions occur only in poetry; as κλυτός Ἱπποδάμεια (II. 2, 742).

2. Compound verbals: (a) Those compounded with a preposition, and passive in meaning, are of two endings and proparoxytone; as ἐξ-αίρετος, *picked out*; διά-λυτος, *dissolved*; σύν-θετος, *put together*. (Occasional exceptions in form or accent in poetry, rarely in prose.)—(b) Those compounded with a preposition, and denoting *possibility*, are of three endings and oxytone; as ἐξ-αιρετός, -ή, -όν, *that may be picked out*; δια-λυτός, *that may be dissolved*. But as the passive sense easily passes over to that of possibility, many of these are of two endings and proparoxytone; as κατα-γέλαστος, -ον, *to be laughed at*, *ridiculous*. Several are oxytone and of two endings; as ὄσμαι οὐκ ἀνεκτοί, *intolerable odours* (Thuc. 7, 87).—(c) All others are of two endings and paroxytone; as ἀ-βατος, -ον, *untrodden*, *inaccessible*; εὖ-ποίητος, *well-made*; χρυσό-δετος, *bound with gold*; παν-δάκρυτος, *most lamentable*. (Many have a special feminine form in poetry. Nearly all compounds of κλυτός and κλειτός, *famous*, *illustrious*, are oxytone, as ἀγα-κλυτός, τελε-κλειτός).

SYNOPSIS OF THE TWO FORMS OF INFLECTION

607. The Common Form of Inflection belongs to the present and imperfect and second-aorist active and middle when the tense-stem ends in the thematic vowel -ε-; to all futures; to the first-aorist active and middle; to the perfect active with the tense-suffix -κα- or -α-; and to all subjunctives.

1. The singular of the present and future active indicative ends in -ω, -εις, -ει (588). The endings -μι and -σι (for -τι) are everywhere omitted; except -μι in the optative, as λῶσι-μι (583).

2. In the third plural indicative present active, the thematic vowel ο unites with the ending -ντι and forms -ουσι, as λῶουσι from λῶο-ντι.

3. The third plural of the active of past tenses ends in -ν; as ἔλῶο-ν, ἔλῶσα-ν, ἔλιπο-ν.

4. The imperative ending *-θι* is dropped; as *λῦε*. The second person singular of the first aorist active ends irregularly in *-ον*, as *λύσον*.

5. The middle endings *-σαι* and *-σο* drop *σ* and contract with the final vowel of the stem (596, 2); as *λῦε-(σ)αι*, *λύῃ*; *λῦσε-(σ)αι*, *λύσῃ*; *ἐλῦε-(σ)ο*, *ἐλύου*; *ἐλύσα-(σ)ο*, *ἐλύσω*.

But there is no contraction in the optative: *λύοιο* for *λῦοι-(σ)ο*.

6. The infinitive active has *-ειν* (for *-ε-ειν*); but the perfect active has *-ναι*, and the first-aorist has *-αι*. Thus *λύειν* for *λῦε-ειν*, *λύσειν*, *λιπεῖν*; *λελυκέ-ναι*; *λελοπέ-ναι*; *λύσ-αι*, *φῆν-αι*.

7. Active participles with stems in *-οντ-* have the nominative singular masculine in *-ων*; as *λύων*, *λύοντ-ος* (602).

608. NOTE.—When the optative mood-suffix is *-ι-* (*-ιε-*), the ending of the first person singular is *-μι* and of the third plural is *-ν*; as *λίσσοι-μι*, *φιλοῖμι* (from *φιλέοι-μι*), *λύσαι-μι*, *λίποι-μι*; *λύοι-ν*, *φιλοῖεν* (from *φιλέοοι-εν*), *λίσσαι-εν*, *λίποιοι-εν*, *τιθείε-ν*, *θεῖε-ν*, *λυθείε-ν*, *φανείε-ν*.—When the mood-suffix is *-ιη-* the first person singular has *-ν* and the third plural has *-σαν*; as *φιλοῖη-ν* (from *φιλεοῖη-ν*), *τιθείη-ν*, *θεῖη-ν*, *λυθείη-ν*, *φανείη-ν*; *φιλοῖη-σαν*, *τιθείη-σαν*, *θεῖη-σαν*, *λυθείη-σαν*, *φανείη-σαν*.

609. The μ -Form of Inflection (called also the *simple* form) belongs to the present and imperfect and second-aorist active and middle when the tense-stem does not end in the thematic vowel; to the second-perfect active of the μ -form (499); to the pluperfect active; to the perfect and pluperfect middle; and to both aorists passive. But subjunctives are excepted.

1. The first person singular of the present indicative active retains the ending *-μι*, the third has *-σι* for original *-τι*; as *τίθη-μι*, *τίθη-σι*, *φη-μί*, *φη-σί*.

2. In the third person plural indicative present active, *α* is inserted before the ending *-ντι*, with which it unites, forming *-ᾶσι*; as *τιθέ-ᾶσι* from *τιθε-α-ντι*, *ἰστᾶσι* from *ἰστα-α-ντι*, *δεικνύ-ᾶσι*. So also in the perfect active *ἑστᾶσι* from *ἑστα-α-ντι*.

3. The third plural of the active of past tenses and of the passive aorists ends in *-σαν*; as *ἔτιθε-σαν*, *ἔθε-σαν*, *ἐλελύκε-σαν*, *ἐλύθη-σαν*, *ἐφάνη-σαν*.

4. The imperative ending *-θι* is retained in a few cases (594); as *φα-θί*, *βῆ-θι*, *ἔστα-θι*. In several second-aorists *-θι* becomes *-ς* (594), as in *δός*; and in others it is dropped, as in *τίθει*, *δίδου*, *ἵστη* (671).

5. The middle endings *-σαι* and *-σο* regularly retain *σ*; as *τίθε-σαι*, *ἔτιθε-σο*; *λέλυ-σαι*, *ἐλέλ-σο*. But not in the subjunctive nor optative, nor usually in the second-aorist; as subj. *τιθῇ* (for *τιθε-η-σαι*), opt. *τιθεῖο* (for *τιθε-ι-σο*), indic. 2 aor. *ἔθου* (for *ἔθε-σο*). See 695.

6. The infinitive of the active, and of both aorists passive has the ending *-ναι*. Thus *τιθέ-ναι*, *διδό-ναι*, *ἑστά-ναι* (600), *λυθῇ-ναι*, *φανῇ-ναι*. Rarely the 2 aor. act. has *-ναι*, as *θεῖναι* (for *θε-ῖ-ναι*, *θε-εναι*, 601).

7. Active participles with stems in *-οντ-* have the nominative singular masculine in *-ους*; as *διδούς*, *διδόντ-ος* (602).

FORMATION OF THE TENSE-SYSTEMS AND INFLECTION OF THE FINITE MOODS

VERB-STEM AND PRESENT STEM

610. It is necessary to distinguish the present stem from the verb-stem or theme. According to the final letter of the theme all verbs are divided into three kinds.

1. **Vowel Verbs**, with themes ending in a vowel ; as λῦ-ω, παιδεί-ω, χρί-ω, τιμά-ω, ποιέ-ω, δηλό-ω, τίθημι (θε-), δίδωμι (δο-), γιγνώσκω (γνο-).

2. **Mute Verbs**, with themes ending in a mute ; as πλέκ-ω, λέγ-ω, ἄρχ-ω, ἀνύτ-ω, ψεύδ-ω, πείθω (πιθ-), λείπω (λιπ-), τρέβ-ω, γράφ-ω, δείκνυμι (δεικ-), λαμβάνω (λαβ-).

3. **Liquid Verbs**, with themes ending in a liquid ; as στέλλω (στελ-), νέμ-ω, μέν-ω, φαίνω (φαν-), κρίνω (κριν-), δέρ-ω, ὄλλυμι (ὀλ-).

IRREGULARITIES AND CHANGES IN THE VERB-STEM

611. The various tense-stems are formed from the theme by adding certain tense-suffixes. Certain regular changes in the theme are explained under the formation of the tense-systems. But in many verbs, there are irregularities in the theme. These are noticed below in 612—621, and for the dialects in 990—997.

612. Theme-vowel of variable quantity.—1. In some verbs of the First Class, the vowel of the theme is long in the present, but wavers in quantity in the other tenses.

So λύω (λῦ-, λῦ-), λύσω, ἔλυσα ; but λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην.—These verbs are enumerated in 625.

2. In some verbs of the Fifth Class, a short theme-vowel is lengthened in some tenses, as in the Second Class.

Δάκνω (δακ-, δηκ-), bite, δήξομαι, δέδηγμαι, ἐδίχθην, but 2 aor. ἔδακον.—These verbs are given in 656.

613. Addition of ε.—Many verbs add ε to the theme. Of these some add ε to form only the present-stem (thus ending in -ε-), others to form only certain tenses, the most to form all their tense-stems except the present, second-aorist, and second-perfect.

Thus δοκέω (δοκ-, pres. stem δοκεε-), seem, fut. δόξω, aor. ἔδοξα ; μένω (μεν-ε-), remain, μεμένηκα ; αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-ε-), perceive, αἰσθήσομαι, ἦσθημαι, but 2 aor. ἦσθόμην ; ὄλλυμι (ὀλ-ε-), ὀλῶ from ὀλέσω, ὤλεσα, ὀλώλεκα, but 2 aor. mid. ὤλόμην, 2 perf. ὄλωλα.

The verbs whose themes take this additional ε are given under the Eight Classes.

614. Addition of α and ο.—A few verbs of the First Class add α to the theme; see 629.—Several verbs add ο to the theme; see 628, 655.

615. Short final theme-vowel retained.—Contrary to the general rule in 39, many vowel-verbs irregularly retain a short final vowel of the stem in all or some of the tenses, except the present and imperfect.

Thus: γελάω, *laugh*, γελάσσομαι, ἐγέλασα, ἐγελάσθην; τελέω, *finish*, τελέσω contr. τελεῶ, ἐτέλεσα, τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι, ἐτελέσθην; ἄχθομαι (*ἀχθ-ε-*), *be displeased*, ἀχθέσομαι, ἤχθέσθην; δέω, *bind*, δήσω, ἔδησα, but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην.

These verbs are all given under 679 and (dialectic) 992.

616. Addition of σ.—Many vowel-verbs add σ to the theme in the perfect-middle system, as τετέλεσ-μαι, ἐτετελέσ-μην; also in the first-passive system before the suffix -θε- (-θη-), as ἐτελέσ-θην, τελεσθήσομαι.

These verbs are all given in 730.

617. Omission of ν of the theme.—Several verbs drop ν of the theme in the first-perfect, perfect-middle, and first-passive systems.

Κρίνω (κρίν-), *judge*, κέκρι-κα, κέκρι-μαι, ἐκρί-θην.—These verbs, four in number, are given in 707.

618. Reduplication of the theme.—Some themes are reduplicated.

1. In the *present*, as γι-γνώσκω (γνο-), *know* (551).

2. In the *second-aorist*, as ἦγ-αγον from ἄγ-ω, *lead* (533).

The reduplication of the perfect stem is, of course, regular.

619. Syncope.—The theme is sometimes syncopeated.

1. In the *present*, as πίπτω for πι-πετ-ω from stem πετ-, *fall*.

2. In the *perfect*, as πέπταμαι for πε-πετα-μαι from πετάννυμι (πετα-), *spread out*.

3. In the *second-aorist*, as ἐπτόμην for ἐ-πετ-ομην from πέτ-ομαι, *fly*.

4. In the *future*; as πτήσομαι for πετήσομαι.

620. Metathesis.—Sometimes the theme undergoes metathesis.

1. In the *present*, as θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*.

2. In the *future*, as σκλή-σομαι from σκέλλω (σκελ-, σκλε-), *dry up*.

3. In the *perfect*, as βέβλη-κα, βέβλη-μαι from βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*.

4. In the *aorist passive*, as ἐβλή-θην from βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-).

5. In the *second-aorist passive* (rarely), see τέρω in the Catalogue.

6. In the *second-aorist* (rarely), as δαρθάνω (δαρθ-), *sleep*, poetic ἔδραθον, prose ἔδαρθον.

621. Change of root-vowel.—In some cases the vowel of the root is changed.

1. *Change of ε to α*:—This occurs in monosyllabic liquid themes in the *first-perfect* (704), *perfect-middle* (726), and *passive* systems (750, 758); as *στέλλω* (στελ-), *send*, ἔσταλ-κα, ἔσταλ-μαι, ἑστάλ-ην. Also in the *perfect-middle* and *second-passive* systems of several mute stems (728, 758), as *τρέπω*, *turn*, τέτραμ-μαι, ἐτρέπ-ην;—in the *second-aorist* system of several mute and liquid stems; as *τρέπω*, ἔτραπ-ον, ἐτραπ-όμην; *τέμνω* (τεμ-), *cut*, ἔταμ-ον, ἐταμ-όμην; (693, c; 694) and in some poetic forms (996).

2. *Change of ε to ο*:—This occurs in the *second-perfect* system; as *τρέφω* (τρεφ-), *nourish*, τέτροφα; *φθείρω* (φθερ-), *corrupt*, δι-έφθορ-α (715, 720).

3. *Change of α to η or ā*:—This often occurs in the *second-perfect* system; as *φαίνω* (φαν-), *show*, πέφην-α; *κράζω* (κραγ-), *cry out*, κέκραγ-α (715, 720).

4. *Strong and Weak Root-vowels*:—In verbs of the Second Class (630, 631), the weak form of the theme, in ι, υ, ᾱ, is used only in the *second-aorist* and *second-passive* systems; the strong form, in ει or οι, ευ or ου, η or ω (with few exceptions, 633), is used in the other systems. Thus *λείπω* (λιπ-), *leave*, λείψω, λέλοιπ-α, λέλειμ-μαι, ἐλείφ-θην, but 2 aor. ἔλιπ-ον;—*φεύγω* (φυγ-), *flee*, φεύξομαι, πέφευγ-α, but 2 aor. ἔφυγ-ον;—*root ἐλνθ*, fut. ἐλεύσομαι, *shall go*, ἐλήλουθ-α (Ionic)=ἐλήλυθα, *have gone*, but 2 aor. ἦλυθ-ον (Epic)=ἦλθον, *went*;—*τήκω* (τακ-), *melt*, τήξω, ἔτηξα, τέτηκ-α, ἐτήχ-θην, but 2 aor. pass. ἐτάκ-ην;—*τρώγω* (τραγ-), *gnaw*, τρώξομαι, τέτρωγ-μαι, but 2 aor. ἔτραγ-ον;—*ρέω* (ρε-, ρεβ-, ρευ-), *flow*, ῥεύσ-ομαι, ἔρρεν-σα, but 2 aor. pass. ἔρρυν.

I. PRESENT SYSTEM

(Present and Imperfect Active and Middle.)

622. There are seven ways in which the present stem is formed from the verb-stem. According to these different ways of forming the present stem we distinguish the first seven classes of verbs; the eighth class stands by itself and includes a few verbs whose tense-stems are formed from different themes.

1. First or Thematic-vowel Class.
2. Second or Strong-vowel Class.
3. Third or *T*-Class or Verbs in -πτω.
4. Fourth or Iota-Class (*y*-Class).
5. Fifth or *N*-Class.
6. Sixth or Inchoative Class or Verbs in -σκω.
7. Seventh or Verb-stem Class.
8. Eighth or Mixed Class.

EIGHT CLASSES OF VERBS

FIRST OR THEMATIC-VOWEL CLASS

623. The present stem is formed by adding the thematic vowel $-\epsilon-$ to the verb-stem.

624. To this class belong :—

1. All vowel verbs except those mentioned in Class II. (632) and in Class VII. Examples : $\Lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\omega$, $\mu\eta\nu\acute{\iota}-\omega$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\omega$, $\pi\alpha\upsilon-\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}-\omega$, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\omega$, $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{o}-\omega$.

2. Many mute verbs. Examples : $\Pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa-\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma-\omega$, $\alpha\rho\chi-\omega$, $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta-\omega$, $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi-\omega$, $\alpha\nu\acute{\nu}\tau-\omega$, $\zeta\delta-\omega$.

3. A few liquid verbs ; as $\acute{M}\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\omega$, $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu-\omega$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho-\omega$.

625. *Theme-vowel of variable quantity.*—1. In the following verbs of the First Class, the theme-vowel is long in the present, but wavers in quantity in the other tenses.

$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ($\delta\bar{u}$, $\delta\check{u}$ -)	$\pi\tau\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ($\pi\tau\bar{u}$ -, $\pi\tau\check{u}$ -)	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ ($\tau\rho\bar{\iota}\beta$ -, $\tau\rho\check{\iota}\beta$ -)
$\theta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ($\theta\bar{u}$, $\theta\check{u}$ -)	$\phi\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ($\phi\bar{u}$ -, $\phi\check{u}$ -)	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omega$ ($\tau\bar{u}\phi$ -, $\tau\check{u}\phi$ - for $\theta\check{u}\phi$ -)
$\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ($\lambda\bar{u}$ -, $\lambda\check{u}$ -)	$\theta\lambda\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ ($\theta\lambda\bar{\iota}\beta$ -, $\theta\lambda\check{\iota}\beta$ -)	$\psi\acute{\upsilon}\chi\omega$ ($\psi\bar{u}\chi$ -, $\psi\check{u}\chi$ -)
$\mu\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ($\mu\bar{u}$ -, $\mu\check{u}$ -)	$\pi\nu\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$ ($\pi\nu\bar{\iota}\gamma$ -, $\pi\nu\check{\iota}\gamma$ -)	

2. The present and imperfect of verbs in $-\acute{\iota}\omega$ and $-\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ usually have τ and \bar{u} in Attic ; in poetry either \bar{u} or \check{u} . But always $\mu\epsilon\theta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\alpha\nu\acute{\nu}\omega$ (Attic $\alpha\nu\acute{\nu}\tau\omega$), $\alpha\rho\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ (Attic $\alpha\rho\acute{\nu}\tau\omega$), poetic $\alpha\phi\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, Epic $\tau\alpha\nu\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, poetic $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$. See 998.

626. *Present Reduplication.*—The following have present reduplications :

$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ sync. for $\gamma\iota-\gamma\epsilon\nu-\omicron-\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ -)	$\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omega$ for $\tau\iota-\tau\epsilon\kappa-\omega$ ($\tau\epsilon\kappa$ -)
$\iota\sigma\chi\omega$ sync. for $\sigma\iota-\sigma\epsilon\chi-\omega$, $\sigma\iota\sigma\chi\omega = \acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$	$\tau\acute{\iota}-\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}-\omega$ late for $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ($\tau\rho\alpha$ -)
$\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ sync. for $\pi\iota-\pi\epsilon\tau-\omega$ ($\pi\epsilon\tau$ -, $\pi\tau-\omicron$ -)	$\mu\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\omega$ for $\mu\iota-\mu\epsilon\nu-\omega$, poetic for $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$

627. *Addition of ϵ .*—1. Some themes insert ϵ before the thematic vowel and form a longer theme, the present stem thus ending in $-\epsilon\%$, as $\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *seem*, present stem $\delta\omicron\kappa\epsilon\%$, theme $\delta\omicron\kappa$ -, seen in future $\delta\acute{\omicron}\xi\omega$. These presents are :—

$\gamma\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon$ -)	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\delta\omicron\kappa\epsilon$ -)	$\omega\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\omega\theta\epsilon$ -)
$\gamma\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\gamma\eta\theta\epsilon$ -)	$\kappa\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ poetic ($\kappa\upsilon\rho\epsilon$ -)	

Also some poetic and dialectic verbs and forms.

2. The following verbs of the First Class add ϵ to the theme to form all their tense-stems except the present, second-aorist, and second-perfect :—

$\alpha\chi\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\alpha\chi\theta\epsilon$ -)	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -)	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\delta\epsilon\epsilon$ -), <i>want</i> (see $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$,
$\beta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\kappa\omega$ ($\beta\omicron\sigma\kappa\epsilon$ -)	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon$ -)	$\delta\epsilon$ -, <i>bind</i>)

(ἐ)θέλω (ἐθέλ-ε-)	ἔψω (ἐ-ψε-)	οἶμαι (οἶ-ε-)
ἔρομαι (ἐρ-ε-)	μάχομαι (μαχ-ε-)	παίω (παι-ε-)
ἔρρω (ἐρρ-ε-)	μέλλω (μελ-ε-)	πέρδομαι (περδ-, παρδ-ε-)
εὖδω (εὐδ-ε-)	μέλω (μελ-ε-)	πέτομαι (πετ-, πτ-ε-)

Also several poetic and dialectic verbs.

3. The following of the First Class add ε to form one or more tense-stems :—

ἀλλέξω (ἀλεξ-ε-, ἀλεκ-)	νέμω (νεμ-ε-)	οἴχομαι (οἶχ-ε-)
μένω (μεν-ε-)	ἔχω (ἐχ-, σχ-ε-)	

Also a few poetic and dialectic verbs.—For the poetic and dialectic verbs which add ε to the theme for one or more tenses, see 990.

628. Addition of ο.—Τρύχω (τρῦχ-), *wear out*, adds ο to the stem for all the systems, τρῦχ-ο-, as τρῦχώσω.—Οἴχομαι (οἶχ-ε-), *be gone*, adds ο in the perfect, οἶχ-ο-; οἶχ-ω-κα or ῥῶχ-ω-κα (Ionic and poetic).

629. Addition of α.—A few verbs, confined mostly to poetry, add α to the theme for the present or other tense-systems; as βρῦχ-ά-ομαι (βρῦχ-α-), *roar*, 2 perf. βέβρῦχα (Epic and late prose). These verbs are given in 991.

SECOND OR STRONG-VOWEL CLASS

630. The short theme-vowel α, ι, υ, is lengthened to η, ει, ευ and -% is added to form the present stem. The short theme-vowel α, ι, υ, appears only in the second-aorist, and occasionally in other tenses (633).

Thus: τήκω (τακ-, present stem τηκ%-), *melt*, τήξω, ἔτηξα, τέτηκα, ἐτήχθην, but 2 aor. pass. ἐτάκ-ην;—λείπω (λιπ-, present stem λειπ%-), *leave*, λείψω, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην, but 2 aor. ἔλιπ-ον;—φεύγω (φvy-, present stem φευγ%-), *flee*, φεύξομαι, πέφευγα, but 2 aor. ἔφvyγ-ον.

631. To this class belong :—

ἀλείφω (ἀλιφ-)	λείπω (λιπ-)	στείχω (στιχ-) Ionic and poetic
δέδοικα (δι-)	λήθω (λαθ-, also Cl. V.)	τεύχω (τυχ-, τυκ-) poetic
εἴωθα (ἰθ-, ἐθ-)	οἶδα (ιδ-)	τήκω (τακ-)
ἔοικα (ικ-)	πείθω (πιθ-)	τρώγω (τραγ-)
ἐρείπω (ἐριπ-) Ionic and poetic.	πύθομαι (πυθ-) poetic	φείδομαι (φιδ-)
κεύθω (κυθ-) poetic	σῆπω (σαπ-)	φεύγω (φvyγ-)
	στείβω (στιβ-)	

Also some poetic and dialectic verbs (999).—For verbs of the Fifth Class which lengthen a short vowel in some systems, see 656.

632. 1. In six verbs, the strong form ευ became εϝ before a vowel (108, 2), ϝ was then dropped, and the present stem ends in -ε%. The weak stem in υ is retained in a few forms.

Thus: $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ (strong stem $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ -, $\rho\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}$ -, weak stem $\rho\acute{\upsilon}$ -, present stem $\rho\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}$ -), $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\epsilon\nu\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\eta\nu$.

2. These verbs are :—

$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\theta\nu$ -), <i>run</i>	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\pi\lambda\nu$ -), <i>sail</i>	$\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\rho\acute{\upsilon}$ -), <i>flow</i>
$\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\nu\nu$ -), <i>swim</i>	$\pi\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\pi\nu\nu$ -), <i>breathe</i>	$\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\chi\nu$ -), <i>pour</i>

See also poetic $\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ in the Catalogue.

633. In verbs of the Second Class the lengthened stem is called the *strong* stem, the short stem is called the *weak* stem. The weak stem appears in the second-aorist and second-passive systems, as $\epsilon\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$ and $\epsilon\lambda\iota\pi\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$ from $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$ ($\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ -, $\lambda\iota\pi$ -), $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\eta\nu$ and $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ -, $\rho\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}$ -, $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ -); with the Attic reduplication, as $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\acute{\eta}\lambda\iota\phi\alpha$ from $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi$ -, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\phi$ -); in the perfects $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\eta\kappa\alpha$ ($\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$) and $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$) with ϵ - added to the stem; and in the perfect, perfect-middle, and first-passive systems of $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\chi\nu$ -, $\chi\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}$ -, $\chi\epsilon\nu$ -), $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\chi}\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\nu$.—Also in a few poetic and dialectic verbs and forms (999).

THIRD OR T-CLASS OR VERBS IN $-\pi\tau\omega$

634. The present stem is formed by adding $-\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ - to the verb-stem. To this class belong only themes which end in a labial mute (π , β , ϕ). Obviously the verb-stem cannot be known from the present on account of the euphonic changes caused by τ (80), but must be found in a second-aorist, if the verb has one, or in some other word from the same root.

$\kappa\acute{o}\pi\tau\omega$, <i>cut</i> ,	pr. st. $\kappa\omicron\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ -,	$\kappa\omicron\pi$ -,	vb. st. 2 aor. pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\acute{o}\pi\text{-}\eta\nu$
$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\alpha\pi\tau\omega$, <i>lighten</i> ,	,, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\tau\alpha\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ -,	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\tau\alpha\pi$ -,	,, ($\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\tau\alpha\pi\text{-}\acute{\eta}$, <i>lightning</i>)
$\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, <i>injure</i> ,	,, $\beta\lambda\alpha\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ -,	$\beta\lambda\alpha\beta$ -,	,, 2 aor. pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\text{-}\eta\nu$
$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, <i>cover</i> ,	,, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\nu\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ -,	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\nu\beta$ -,	,, ($\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}\eta$, <i>hut</i>)
$\beta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, <i>dip</i> ,	,, $\beta\alpha\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ -,	$\beta\alpha\phi$ -,	,, 2 aor. pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\acute{\alpha}\phi\text{-}\eta\nu$

635. The verbs of this class are :—

$\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}\phi$ -)	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\tau\omega$ ($\kappa\alpha\mu\pi$ -)	$\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\rho\acute{\iota}\phi$ -, $\rho\acute{\iota}\phi$ -)
$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\alpha\pi\tau\omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\tau\alpha\pi$ -)	$\kappa\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\pi\tau\omega$ ($\kappa\lambda\epsilon\pi$ -)	$\sigma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\sigma\kappa\alpha\phi$ -)
$\beta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\beta\alpha\phi$ -)	$\kappa\acute{o}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\kappa\omicron\pi$ -)	$\sigma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\sigma\kappa\epsilon\pi$ -)
$\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\beta\lambda\alpha\beta$ -)	$\kappa\acute{\rho}\upsilon\pi\tau\omega$ ($\kappa\rho\nu\phi$ -, $\kappa\rho\nu\beta$ -)	$\sigma\kappa\acute{\eta}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\sigma\kappa\eta\pi$ -)
$\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\tau\alpha\phi$ - for $\theta\alpha\phi$ -)	$\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\kappa\upsilon\phi$ -)	$\sigma\kappa\acute{\omega}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\sigma\kappa\omega\pi$ -)
$\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\tau\rho\nu\phi$ - for $\theta\rho\nu\phi$ -)	$\lambda\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\lambda\alpha\phi$ -)	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\tau\upsilon\pi$ -, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon$ -)
$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\kappa\alpha\lambda\nu\beta$ -)	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi$ -)	

Also several dialectic and poetic verbs (1000).

636. NOTE.— $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\rho\acute{\iota}\phi$ -, $\rho\acute{\iota}\phi$ -) has also a present form $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ with ϵ - added ($\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}$).— $\Pi\epsilon\kappa\acute{\tau}\omega$ ($\pi\epsilon\kappa$ -), *comb*, also adds ϵ - for the present stem ($\pi\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}$).— $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ($\tau\upsilon\pi$ -) has the stem $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\epsilon$ for some tenses.

FOURTH OR IOTA CLASS (*y*-CLASS)

637. 1. The present stem is formed by adding the suffix *-y%* to the theme, and making the regular euphonic changes caused by *y*.

2. To this class belong many palatal themes with futures in *-ξω*, many lingual themes with futures in *-σω*; many liquid themes with futures in *-ῶ* (from *-εσω*, *-έω*); and several vowel themes.

3. A complete list of the verbs of this class is not given; but all the important ones, especially all which have second tenses, or have any irregular formation, are in the Catalogue.

638. *I. Palatal themes.*—In themes ending in a palatal (*κ, γ, χ*), the palatal unites with *y* forming *σσ* or later Attic *ττ* (96, 1). The present stem ends in *-σσ%* (*-ττ%*).

φυλάσσω = *φυλακ-γω*, guard, verb-stem *φυλακ-* (*φύλαξ*, guard, *φύλακ-ος*)
μάσσω = *μαγ-γω*, knead, „ „ *μαγ-*, 2 aor. pass. *ἐμάγ-ην*
ταράσσω = *ταραχ-γω*, disturb, „ „ *ταραχ-* (*ταραχ-ή*, confusion)

639. NOTE.—The three palatals undergo the same changes before mutes, the future ending in *-ξω*. Hence the verb-stem can only be known from a second tense formed with the palatal, or from some other word from the same root. Palatal themes which form presents in *-σσω* and second-tenses with the palatal are:—

<i>ἀλλάσσω</i> (<i>ἀλλαγ-</i>)	<i>πλήσσω</i> (<i>πλαγ-, πληγ-,</i>	<i>πτήσσω</i> (<i>πηγκ-</i>)
<i>μάσσω</i> (<i>μαγ-</i>)	also of Class II.)	<i>φρίσσω</i> (<i>φρικ-</i>)
<i>δρύσσω</i> (<i>δρυχ-</i>)	<i>πράσσω</i> (<i>πᾶγ-</i>)	

640. NOTE.—Some verbs with presents in *-ξω* have stems in *γ*. These occur in Attic (chiefly in poetry): *ἀλαλάζω*, *γρύζω*, *κράζω*, *οἰμύζω*, *ὀλολύζω*, *στάζω*, *στενάζω*, *στηρίζω*, *στίζω*, *σφάζω* = *σφάττω*. A number of others are only poetic and Epic (1002).

641. NOTE.—These with themes in *γγ* have presents in *-ξω*:—

κλάζω (*κλαγγ-*, Latin *clangō*), scream, fut. *κλάγξω*.
σαλπίζω (*σαλπιγγ-*), sound the trumpet, aor. *ἐσάλπιγγα*.
 Also poetic *πλάζω* (*πλαγγ-*), cause to wander.

642. NOTE.—*Νάσσω*, stuff, compress, has the stem *ναγ-* and *ναδ-*.—*Πέσσω* or *πέττω*, cook, is from the stem *πεκ-*, while the fut. *πέψω* and all other forms are from the stem *πεπ-*; a late present is *πέπτω*.

For presents in *-ξω* with stems in *δ* and *γ*, see 646.—For presents in *-σσω* or *-ττω* from lingual stems, see 647.

643. *II. Lingual themes.*—In themes ending in *δ*, the *δ* unites with *y* forming *ζ* (96, 3). The present stem ends in *-ζ%*.

ἐλπίζω = ἐλπιδ-γω, *hope*, verb-stem ἐλπιδ- (ἐλπίς, *hope*, gen. ἐλπίδ-ος)
 κομίζω = κομιδ-γω, *carry*, „ „ κομιδ- (κομιδ-ή, *a carrying*)
 φράζω = φραδ-γω, *say*, „ „ φραδ- (Hom. 2 aor. ἐπέ-φραδ-ον)
 θαυμάζω = θαυμαδ-γω, *wonder* „ „ θαυμαδ-, perf. mid. τε-θαύμασ-μαι

644. NOTE.—The theme is seen in the perfect middle and in the aorist passive; as πέ-φρασ-μαι for πε-φραδ-μαι and ἐ-φράσ-θην for ἐ-φραδ-θην (80). The stem in δ is seen unchanged only in a poetic second-aorist, as Hom. ἐ-πέ-φραδ-ον; or in some other word from the same root, as κομιδ-ή, ἐλπίς, gen. ἐλπίδ-ος.—But many verbs in -ζω with stems in δ have no original root in δ, but were formed by analogy; as θαυμάζω (θαυμαδ-), from θαῦμα, *wonder*.

645. NOTE.—Νίζω, *wash*, has the stem νιβ- for the other tenses, as fut. νίψω, also in the late present νίπτω and in Homeric νίπτομαι.—Σώζω, *save*, has the stem σφδ- in the present, elsewhere σω-, as σώ-τω, ἔ-σω-σα, etc.

646. NOTE.—Several verbs in -ζω have stems in δ and γ: ἀρπάζω (ἀρπαδ-, Epic and late ἀρπαγ-); παίζω (παιδ-, παιγ-). Also several poetic and dialectic verbs (1002).

647. NOTE.—The following verbs with lingual stems form presents in -σσω (-ττω):—

ἀρμόττω, poetic ἀρμόζω (ἀρμοτ-, ἀρμοδ-)	βράσσω, late βράζω (βρατ-, βραδ-)	πάσσω πλάσσω
βλίττω (βλιτ- for μελιτ-, μέλι, gen. μέλιτ-ος)	έρέσσω (έρετ-, έρέτ-ης)	πίτσω

Also several poetic and dialectic verbs (1002).

648. III. Liquid Themes.—If the theme ends in λ, the γ is assimilated to it and the present stem ends in -λλ%- (96, 4). If the theme ends in ν or ρ, the γ is thrown back as ι to the vowel of the theme with which it is contracted, and the present stem ends in -αιν%-, -αιρ%-, -ειν%-, -ειρ%-, -υν%-, -ιρ%-, -υν%-, -ϋρ%- (96, 5).

βάλλω = βαλ-γω (βαλ-), <i>throw</i>	κείρω = κερ-γω (κερ-), <i>shear</i>
στέλλω = στελ-γω (στελ-), <i>send</i>	κρίνω = κριν-γω (κριν-), <i>judge</i>
φαίνω = φαν-γω (φαν-), <i>show</i>	οἰκτίρω = οἰκτίρ-γω (οἰκτίρ-), <i>pity</i>
καθαίρω = καθαρ-γω (καθαρ-), <i>cleanse</i>	ἀμύνω = ἀμυν-γω (ἀμυν-), <i>ward off</i>
τείνω = τεν-γω (τεν-), <i>stretch</i>	σύρω = σϋρ-γω (σϋρ-), <i>sweep</i>

649. NOTE.—1. Βούλομαι (βουλ-ε). γαμέω (γαμ-ε), γίγνομαι (γεν-ε), γέμ-ω (only pr. and impf.), δέρ-ω, (ἐ)θέλω (ἐθελ-ε), ἔρομαι (ἐρ-ε), ἔρρω (ἐρρ-ε), θέρ-ομαι (prose only pr.), μέλλω (μελλ-ε), μέλω (μελ-ε), μένω (μεν-ε), νέμω (νεμ-ε), στέν-ω, and several poetic verbs belong to the First Class.—Some liquid verbs belong to the Fifth Class, as τέμ-νω, *cut*.—Several belong to the Sixth Class, as εὑρίσκω, *find*.

2. Ὀφείλω (ὀφελ-), *owe, am obliged*, is formed on the analogy of

stems in ν and ρ , and is thus distinguished from $\delta\phi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ($\delta\phi\epsilon\lambda$ -), *increase*, but Homer generally has the Lesbian $\delta\phi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ for $\delta\phi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega$.

650. IV. Themes in -av-.—Two themes in -av- drop ν , and γ is thrown back as ι to the a .

$\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega = \kappa\alpha\mathcal{F}\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ($\kappa\alpha\nu$, $\kappa\alpha\mathcal{F}$ -, present stem $\kappa\alpha\mathcal{F}\text{-}\gamma\epsilon\text{-}$, $\kappa\alpha\iota\epsilon\text{-}$), *burn*
 $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega = \kappa\lambda\alpha\mathcal{F}\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ($\kappa\lambda\alpha\nu$, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\mathcal{F}$ -, „ „ $\kappa\lambda\alpha\mathcal{F}\text{-}\gamma\epsilon\text{-}$, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\epsilon\text{-}$), *weep*

The futures are $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ and $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. In Attic prose, the present is often $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\omega$ and $\kappa\acute{\lambda}\alpha\omega$. Several poetic presents of this form also occur (1002, 4).

For the dialectic verbs of this class, see 1002.

651. Addition of ϵ .—A few verbs of this class form some tense-stems by adding ϵ to the present stem, omitting the thematic vowel. They are:—

$\kappa\alpha\theta\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ($\kappa\alpha\theta\iota\delta$ -, $\kappa\alpha\theta\iota\zeta\text{-}\epsilon$ -)	$\delta\phi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega$ ($\delta\phi\epsilon\lambda$ -, $\delta\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\text{-}\epsilon$ -) $\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ ($\chi\alpha\rho$ -, $\chi\alpha\iota\rho\text{-}\epsilon$ -) $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ($\beta\alpha\lambda$ -, $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\text{-}\epsilon$ -)
$\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$ ($\kappa\lambda\alpha\nu$ -, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\text{-}\epsilon$ -)	
$\delta\acute{\omicron}\xi\omega$ ($\delta\acute{\omicron}\delta$ -, $\delta\acute{\omicron}\zeta\text{-}\epsilon$ -)	

Also a few poetic and dialectic verbs (990).

FIFTH OR *N*-CLASS

652. The present stem is formed from the theme by the addition of a syllable containing ν . This occurs in various ways.

I. By adding -v% ϵ -; as $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\text{-}\nu\omega$, *cut*, present stem $\tau\epsilon\mu\nu\epsilon\text{-}$.

$\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega$ ($\delta\alpha\kappa$ -, $\delta\eta\kappa$ -, 656)	$\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\omega$ ($\pi\epsilon\tau$ -) poet. = $\pi\acute{\iota}$ - $\pi\tau\omega$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\omega$ ($\tau\epsilon\mu$ -)	$\tau\acute{\iota}\eta\omega$ ($\tau\iota$ -, see $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$)
$\delta\acute{\eta}\nu\omega$ ($\delta\acute{\eta}\nu$ -, see $\delta\acute{\eta}\omega$)		$\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\eta\omega$ ($\phi\theta\alpha$ -)
$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\omega$ ($\kappa\alpha\mu$ -)		$\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\eta\omega$ ($\phi\theta\iota$ -)
$\pi\acute{\iota}\eta\omega$ ($\pi\iota$ -, $\pi\omicron$ -, 656)		

II. By adding -v% ϵ - for -v% γ -, a transition to the Iota or Fourth Class. Thus $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\omega$ ($\beta\alpha$ -), *go*, present stem $\beta\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon\text{-}$.

$\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\omega$ for $\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha\text{-}\nu\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ($\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha\nu$ -, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha$ -) $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\omega$ for $\beta\alpha\text{-}\nu\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ($\beta\alpha$ -)
 $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\omega$ for $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\text{-}\nu\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ($\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\nu$ -, $\tau\rho\alpha$ -)

III. By adding -av% ϵ -; as $\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta$ -), *perceive*, present stem $\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\nu\epsilon\text{-}$.

$\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\text{-}\epsilon$ -)	$\delta\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ ($\delta\alpha\rho\theta\text{-}\epsilon$ -) $\acute{\alpha}\pi\text{-}\epsilon\chi\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\chi\chi\theta$ -) $\omicron\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ (poet.) = $\omicron\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $(\omicron\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\epsilon)$	$\delta\lambda\iota\sigma\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ ($\delta\lambda\iota\sigma\theta\text{-}\epsilon$ -)
$\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\tau\text{-}\epsilon$ -)		$\delta\phi\lambda\text{-}\iota\sigma\kappa\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ ($\delta\phi\lambda\text{-}\epsilon$ -,
$\alpha\upsilon\acute{\xi}\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega = \alpha\upsilon\acute{\xi}\omega$ ($\alpha\upsilon\acute{\xi}\text{-}\epsilon$ -)		also of Sixth Class)
$\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ ($\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\text{-}\epsilon$ -)		

IV. By adding -av% ϵ - for -av% γ -, a transition to the Iota or Fourth Class.

$\delta\sigma\phi\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\delta\sigma\phi\rho\text{-}\alpha\nu\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\delta\sigma\phi\rho$ -), *smell*, present stem $\delta\sigma\phi\rho\alpha\nu\epsilon\text{-}$.

V. By adding -αν% and inserting a nasal, μ or ν or γ nasal, in the stem. Thus λαμβάνω (λαβ-, present stem λαμβαν%-), *take*; μανθάνω (μαθ-, present stem μανθαν%-), *learn*; θιγγάνω (θιγ-, present stem θιγγαν%-), *touch*.

ἀνδάνω (ἀδ-) Ionic and poetic	λαμβάνω (λαβ-, ληβ-, 656)	πυνθάνομαι (πυθ-, πευθ-, 656)
θιγγάνω (θιγ-)	λανθάνω (λαθ-, ληθ-, 656)	τυγχάνω (τυχ-ε-, τευχ-, 656)
κιγχάνω (κιχ-) poetic		
λαγχάνω (λαχ-, ληχ-, 656)	μανθάνω (μαθ-ε-)	

VI. By adding -νέ% as βῦνέω (βυ-), stop up, present stem βῦνε%.
 βῦνέω (βυ-) | κινέω (κυ-) poet. | ὑπ-ισχνέομαι (ὑπ-εχ-)
 ἰκνέομαι (ίκ-) | ἀμπ-ισχνέομαι (ἀμπ-εχ-)

VII. By adding -νν% (for -νν%-).
 ἐλαύνω for ἐλα-νν-ω (ἐλα-), *drive*, present stem ἐλαυν%-.

VIII. By adding -νν-, after a vowel -ννν-.

They all end in -νῦμι (or -νυμαι) and form the second class of verbs in μι (493, 2); as δείκνῦμι (δεικ-, present stem δεικνν-), *show*, σκεδάννῦμι (σκεδα-, present stem σκεδαννν-), *scatter*, πτάρννυμι (πταρ-, present stem πταρνν-), *sneeze*, ὅλλῦμι for ὀλ-νῦμι (ὀλ-, present stem ὀλλν-), *destroy, lose*. They are enumerated in 766.

IX. By adding -να-.

Thus σκίδνημι (σκιδ-να-), poetic and rare prose for σκεδάννῦμι, *scatter*. All the others are confined almost entirely to poetry.

653. NOTE.—Besides the verbs of the Fifth Class given above, there are some poetic and dialectic verbs and forms of this class (1005).

654. Addition of ε-.—1. The following verbs of this class add ε to the theme to form all their tense-stems, except the present, second-aorist, and second-perfect.

αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-ε-)	ἀπ-εχθάνομαι (εχθ-ε-)	μανθάνω (μαθ-ε-)
ἀμαρτάνω (ἀμαρτ-ε-)	βλαστάνω (βλαστ-ε-)	ὀλισθάνω (ὀλισθ-ε-)
ἀνδάνω (ἀδ-ε-), poetic	δαρθάνω (δαρθ-ε-)	ὀφλισκάνω (ὀφλ-ε-)
αὐξάνω (αὐξ-ε-)	κιγχάνω (κιχ-ε-)	

2. These add ε to the theme to form one or more tense-stems.

κερδαίνω (κερδ-ε-)	ὀσφραίνομαι (ὀσφρ-ε-)	τυγχάνω (τυχ-, τευχ-, τυχ-ε-)
ὀλλῦμι (ὀλ-ε-)	στορνῦμι (στορν-ε-)	

655. NOTE.—Ὀρνῦμι (ὀρ-), *swear*, adds ο to the theme for all systems except the present and future making ὀρ-ο-; as ὀρ-ο-σα, ὀρώρ-ο-κα, but fut. ὀροῦμαι.

656. NOTE.—Some verbs of the Fifth Class lengthen a short stem-vowel in some of the tense-systems, but not in the present; they thus belong also to the Second Class. They are: δάκνω (δακ-, δηκ-), λαγχάνω (λαγ-, ληχ-), λαμβάνω (λαβ-, ληβ-), λανθάνω (λαθ-, ληθ-), πτάρνυμαι (πταρ-, πτάρν-), πυνθάνομαι (πυθ-, πευθ-), τυγχάνω (τυχ-, τευχ-).—Ζεύγνυμι (ζυγ-, ξευγ-), πηγνύμι (παγ-, πηγ-) and ῥηγνύμι (ῥαγ-, ῥηγ-, 2 perf. ῥωγ-) have the long stem-vowel everywhere except in the second-passive system; μίγνυμι has μῖγ- in the second-perfect and second-passive systems, elsewhere μῖγ-.

SIXTH OR INCHOATIVE CLASS OR VERBS IN -σκω

657. The present stem is formed by adding -σκ%- or -ισκ%- to the theme, which in some verbs is reduplicated in the present. Thus γιγνώ-σκω (γνο-), *know*, present stem γιγνώσκ%-; εὐρ-ίσκω (εὐρ-), *find*, present stem εὐρίσκ%-.

This class of verbs has been called inchoative or inceptive on account of their resemblance to the Latin inchoative verbs in -*scō*, but very few have an inchoative meaning.

658. I. Vowel Stems.—These are :

ἀνα-βιώσκομαι (βιο-)	δι-δράσκω (δρα-)	μεθύσκω (μεθυ-)
ἀρέσχω (ἀρε-)	ῥβάσχω (ῥβα-)	μι-μνήσχω, older μι-μνήσχω (μνα-)
βι-βρώσχω (βρο-)	θνήσχω, older θνήσχω (θαν-, θνα-)	πι-πράσχω (περα-, πρα-)
βλώσχω (μολ-, μλο-, βλο- 71) poetic	θρώσχω (θορ-, θρο-)	τι-τρώσχω (τρο-)
γηράσχω (γηρα-)	ἰλάσκομαι (ἰλα-)	φάσχω = φημί (φαι-)
γι-γνώσχω (γνο-)	κνύσκομαι (κν-)	χάσχω (χα-)

II. Consonant Stems.—These are :

ἀλίσκομαι (άλ-, ἄλο-)	διδάσχω for διδαχ-σχω (διδαχ-)	ὀφλ-ισκ-άν-ω (ὀφλ-ε-, also of Cl. V.)
ἀλίσκω for ἀλνκ-σχω (ἀλνκ-) poetic	ἐπ-αυρίσχω (αἶρ-) poetic	πάσχω for παθ-σχω (παθ-, πενθ-, also of Cl. VIII.)
ἀμβλίσκω (ἀμβλ-, ἀμβλο-)	εὐρίσχω (εἶρ-ε-)	στερίσχω = στερέω (στερ-ε-)
ἀν-ᾱλίσκω (ἀν-ᾱλ-, ἀν-ᾱλο-)	λάσχω for λακ-σχω (λακ-) poetic	
	μίσγω for μιγ-σχω (μιγ-)	

659. NOTE.—Εὐρίσχω (εὐρ-) adds ε to the theme for all tense-stems except the present and second-aorist (εὐρ-ε-), as fut. εἰρήσω.—Στερίσχω, *deprive*, has all other stems from the theme στερε-, as στερήσω; a present στερόμαι, *be in want*, is from στερ-.—Ἀλίσκομαι (άλ-ο-), *be captured*, and ἀμβλίσκω = ἀμβλόω in composition (ἀμβλ-ο-), *miscarry*, add ο to the theme for all systems except the present; as ἄλ-ώ-σομαι, ἡμβλ-ω-σα.

660. NOTE.—Final ο of the theme becomes ω before -σκ%-, as γι-γνώ-

σκω (γνο-); final α sometimes becomes ā or η, as δι-δρά-σκω (δρα-), *run away*, μι-μνή-σκω (μνα-), *remind*.

661. NOTE.—The dialectic and poetic verbs and forms of this class are given in 1006.

SEVENTH OR VERB-STEM CLASS

662. The verb-stem, sometimes reduplicated, is the present stem.

Thus φημί (φα-), *say*, φα-μέν, φα-τέ; τί-θη-μι (θε-), τί-θε-μεν, τί-θε-τε, τί-θε-μαι, τί-θε-σθε, τί-θε-νται; δι-δω-μι (δο-), δι-δο-μεν; ἄγα-μαι (ἀγα-).

Here belong all verbs in -μι except those in -νῦμι. They are enumerated in 764-766, and (dialectic) in 1064.

EIGHTH OR MIXED CLASS

663. Several essentially different stems belong to the same verb. Compare the Latin *fero, tuli, latum*, and the English *go, went*.

Αἰρέω (αἶρε-, ἔλ-), *take*, αἰρήσω, ἤρῃκα, ἤρῃμαι, ἤρέθην; 2 aor. εἶλον {ἔλω, ἔλοιμι, ἔλε, ἔλαιν, ἔλών}.

Εἶδον, *saw*, see ὁράω below.

Εἶπον (εἶπ-, ἔρ-, ῥε-), *spoke*, second aorist, no present; fut. (ἐρέω) ἐρῶ; perf. εἶρῃκα, εἶρῃμαι; aor. pass. ἐρρήθην; 1 aor. εἶπα. The stem εἶπ- is for ἐ-επ- = *Fe-Feπ-* (poetic ἔπος = *Feπος*, *word*); ἔρ- is for *Fe-* (Latin *ver-bum*, *word*); ῥε- is for *Fe-*, εἶρῃμαι = *Fe-Feρη-μαι*.

*Ερχομαι (ἐρχ-, ἐλευθ-, ἔλθ-), *go*, in prose, the other moods, the participle, and the imperfect are usually borrowed from εἶμι; fut. ἐλεύσομαι very rare in prose (777); 2 perf. ἐλήλυθα; 2 aor. ἦλθον {ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, etc.}; Attic fut. is εἶμι, *shall go* (775).

Ἔσθιω (ἔσθ-, ἔδ-, φαγ-), *eat*; fut. ἔδομαι; perf. ἐδήδοκα; perf. mid. ἐδήδεσμαι; aor. pass. ἠδέσθην; 2 aor. ἔφαγον.

*Οράω (ὄρα-, ὄπ-, ἰδ- for *Fiδ-*), *see*; fut. ὄψομαι; perf. ἐώρᾱκα; perf. mid. ἐώρᾱμαι or ὤμμαι; aor. pass. ὤφθην; 2 aor. εἶδον {ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, etc.}; 2 perf. poetic ὅπωπα.

Πάσχω (παθ-, πενθ-), *suffer*; fut. πείσομαι for πενθ-σο-μαι; 2 perf. πέπονθα; 2 aor. ἔπαθον.

Πίνω (πι-, πο-), *drink*; fut. πίομαι; perf. πέπωκα; 2 aor. ἔπιον.

Τρέχω (τρεχ- for *θερχ-* 102, *δραμ-ε-*); fut. δραμοῦμαι; perf. δεδράμηκα (stem *δραμ-ε-*); 2 aor. ἔδραμον; θρέξω, θρέξομαι, and ἔθρεξα are poetic and late.

Φέρω (φερ-, οἰ-, ἐνεκ-, by reduplication and syncope ἐν-ενεκ- and ἐνεγκ-), *bear*, Lat. *fero*; fut. οἴσω; aor. ἤνεγκα; perf. ἐν-ήνοχα; perf. mid. ἐν-ήνεγμαι; aor. pass. ἤνέχθην.

ᾠνέομαι (ὠνε-, πρια-), fut. ὠνήσομαι; perf. mid. ἐώνημαι; aor. pass. ἐωνήθην; 2 aor. mid. ἐπριάμην (498); ἐώνησάμην is late.

INFLECTION

664. Indicative. 1. (*Common Form*).—The present indicative is inflected by adding the primary personal endings to the present stem in -%, the imperfect is inflected by adding the secondary personal endings to the stem in -%. For the present singular in -ω, -εις, -ει, and the third plural in -ουσι, see 588, 1; for σ of the personal endings -σαι and -σο dropped, see 596, 2. See also the paradigm of λύω.

2. (*Mt-Form*).—The final vowel of the tense-stem is lengthened in the singular of the indicative active (ā and ε to η, ο to ω, υ to ὠ). The present indicative adds the primary endings; the imperfect indicative adds the secondary endings, with -σαν in the third plural. For -σ from -σι, -σι from -τι, -ā-σι from -ā-ντι, see 588, 2; for σ in -σαι and -σο retained, see 596, 1. See also the paradigms in 498.

665. NOTE.—For the two forms -η and -ει of the second person singular middle, see 597.—For the irregular dropping of σ in -σαι and -σο of verbs in -μι, see 506.—For several active forms of verbs in -μι made as if from contract verbs, see 500.—For forms of verbs in -ῦμι from presents in -ῡω, see 503.

666. Subjunctive.—The subjunctive has the long thematic vowel -ω/- and the primary personal endings.

1. (*Common Form*).—The long thematic vowel -ω/- takes the place of -%. For the active singular -ω, -ης, -η, and for the third plural -ωσι, see 589; for the second person singular -η for -ησαι, see 596, 2. See also the paradigm of λύω.

Φαίνω, subj. φαίνω, φαίνης, φαίνη, φαίνωμεν, etc.; φαίνωμαι, φαίνη for φαίνη-(σ)αι, φαίνηται, etc.

2. (*Mt-Form*).—The final vowel (a, ε, or ο) of the tense-stem is contracted with the long thematic vowel -ω/-; but final a irregularly contracts with η and η to η and η (the Ionic has subjunctives in -έω for -άω, 1047). Verbs in νῦμι form the subjunctive (and optative) like verbs in -ω.

Τίθημι (θε-), subj. τιθῶ from τιθε-ω, τιθῆς from τιθε-ης etc., τιθῶμαι, τιθῆ from τιθε-η(σ)αι, etc.;—ἵστημι (στα-), ἵστῶ, ἵστῆς from ἵστα-ης (1047), ἵστῆ from ἵστα-η, ἵστῆ from ἵστα-η(σ)αι, ἵστῆται from ἵστα-ηται (1047, Ionic has open forms like ἐπιστέ-ωνται for Attic ἐπιστώνται from ἐπιστα-ωνται);—δίδωμι (δο-), subj. διδῶ from διδο-ω, διδῶς from διδο-ης, διδῶ from διδο-η, etc., διδῶμαι from διδο-ωμαι, διδῶ from διδο-η(σ)αι, διδῶται from

δίδο-ηται, etc.;—δείκνῦμι (δεικ-, pres. stem δεικνυ-), subj. δεικνύω, δεικνύης, δεικνύῃ, etc.

667. NOTE.—For the accent of the *μι*-forms, see 515.—For the irregular accent in the subjunctive (and optative) of δύνα-μαι, ἐπίστα-μαι, κρέμα-μαι, and ἄγα-μαι, see 516.

668. Optative.—1. The optative has the mood-suffix *-ι(-ιε-)* or *-ιη-* added to the tense-stem, it being *-ι(-ιε-)* or *-ιη-* according to 572, 573. In the common form of inflection, the thematic vowel, here always *ο*, precedes the mood-suffix; verbs in *-νῦμι* form the optative (and subjunctive) like verbs in *-ω*.

2. The final vowel of the tense-stem contracts with the mood-suffix: *ο-ι*, *οο-ι*, and *εο-ι* give *οι*; *α-ι* gives *αι*; *ε-ι* gives *ει*; *αο-ι* gives *φ* (through *αοι*); while *σ* of the personal ending *-σο* is dropped (596).

3. The optative has the secondary personal endings; but the first person singular has the ending *-μ* for *-ν* whenever the mood-suffix is *-ι*. The third person plural has *-σαν* after the mood-suffix *-ιη*.

Common Form.—Δύοιμι from λῦο-ι-μι, λύοις from λῦο-ι-ς, λύοι from λῦο-ι, λύοιμεν from λῦο-ι-μεν, λύοιτε from λῦο-ι-τε, λύοιεν from λῦο-ι-εν; λῦοίμην from λῦο-ι-μην, λύοιο from λυο-ι-ο = λῦο-ι-σο;—δείκνῦμι, opt. δεικνύοιμι from δεικνυο-ι-μι, δεικνύοις from δεικνυο-ι-ς, etc.—(*Contract Presents*): τίμῳμι from τίμα-οι-μι, τίμα-ο-ι-μι; τίμῳς from τίμα-οι-ς, τίμα-ο-ι-ς; τίμῳην from τίμα-οιη-ν, τίμα-ο-ιη-ν; τίμῳμην from τίμα-οι-μην, τίμα-ο-ι-μην; τίμῳο from τίμα-οι-ο, τίμα-ο-ι-ο = τίμα-ο-ι-σο (478; 596, 2);—φιλοῖμι from φιλε-οι-μι, φιλε-ο-ι-μι; φιλοῖην from φιλε-οιη-ν, φιλε-ο-ιη-ν;—δηλοῖμι from δηλο-οι-μι, δηλο-ο-ι-μι; δηλοῖην from δηλο-ο-ιη-ν. See 461 and 477

Μι-Form.—τιθείην from τιθε-ιη-ν; τιθείμην from τιθε-ιη-μεν, or τιθεῖμεν from τιθε-ι-μεν; τιθείσαν from τιθε-ιη-σαν, or τιθεῖεν from τιθε-ι-εν; τιθείμην from τιθε-ι-μην; τιθείο from τιθε-ι-ο = τιθε-ι-σο (596, 2);—διδόην from δίδο-ιη-ν, etc.; ἵσταίην from ἵστα-ιη-ν. See 498.

669. NOTE.—For the optative of ῥίγῳ, *shiver*, and ἰδρῳ, *sweat*, see 481.—For the optative middle of τίθημι and ἔημι occasionally formed as in verbs in *-ω*, see 504 and 771, 3.

670. NOTE.—For the accent of the *μι*-forms, see 515.—For the irregular accent in the optative (and subjunctive) of δύνα-μαι, *can*, ἐπίστα-μαι, *understand*, κρέμα-μαι, *hang*, and ἄγα-μαι, *admire*, see 516.

671. Imperative.—The imperative endings are added to the tense-stem. In the common form, *-θι* is always omitted. In the *μι*-form, *-θι* is also omitted (672), and the preceding stem-vowel is then lengthened: *a* to *η*, *ε* to *ει*, *ο* to *ου*, *υ* to *ῦ*. For *σ* of the personal

ending -σο dropped in the common form, and retained in the μ -form, see 596.

Common Form.—Φαῖνε, φαίνέ-τω, φαίνε-τον, φαίνέ-των, φαίνε-τε, φαινό-ντων or φαίνέ-τωσαν; λῦον for λῦε-ο = λῦε-σο (596, 2), λῦέ-σθω, etc.

Μι-Form.—ἴστη, ἰστά-τω, etc.; τίθει, τιθέ-τω; δίδου, διδό-τω; δείκνυ, δεικνύ-το; ἴστα-σο, τίθε-σο, δίδο-σο, δείκνυ-σο, etc.

672. NOTE.—The only presents which retain -θι are: ἴσ-θι from εἰμί, *be* (also from οἶδα, *know*, see 772 and 786); ἴ-θι from εἶμι, *go* (775); φά-θι or φα-θί from φημί, *say* (779), and some dialectic forms.—The ending -σο drops σ in a few poetic forms (506, 2).

II. FUTURE SYSTEM

(Future, Active and Middle.)

673. The future stem is made by adding the tense-suffix -σ%- to the theme; in liquid verbs, by adding -ε%- (for -ε-σ%-) to the theme. In verbs of the Second Class, -σ%- is added to the *strong* form of the theme. The inflection is like that of the present of the common form.

Λύσω, λύσεις, λύσει, etc.; λύσομαι, λύσῃ or λύσει, λύσεται, etc.; —optative: λύσοιμι, λύσοις, λύσοι, etc.; λῦσοίμην, λύσοιο, λύσοιτο, etc.

1. *Vowel verbs.*—Vowel stems regularly lengthen a short final vowel before the tense-suffix -σ%- according to 39. Thus *a*. and *ε* are lengthened to *η*, *ο* to *ω*, *ι* to *ῑ*, *υ* to *ῡ*; but *ä* preceded by *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ* becomes *ā*.

τιμά-ω, honour,	τιμή-σω,	τιμή-σομαι
εἰά-ω, permit,	εἰά-σω,	εἰά-σομαι
ἀνιά-ω, distress,	ἀνιά-σω,	ἀνιά-σομαι
δρά-ω, do,	δρά-σω,	δρά-σομαι
δηλό-ω, show,	δηλώ-σω,	δηλώ-σομαι
φιλέ-ω, love,	φιλή-σω,	φιλή-σομαι
πνέω (πνεῖν, πνέψ-, πνυ-), breathe,		πνεύ-σομαι
ἵστημι (στα-), set,	στή-σω,	στή-σομαι
τίθημι (θε-), put,	θή-σω,	θή-σομαι
δίδωμι (δο-), give,	δώ-σω,	δώ-σομαι

2. *Mute verbs.*—Palatal mutes (*κ*, *γ*, *χ*) and labial mutes (*π*, *β*, *φ*) coalesce with σ to form ξ or φ. Dental mutes (*τ*, *δ*, *θ*) drop out before σ.

πλέκ-ω, <i>weave</i> ,	πλέξω,	πλέξομαι
λέγ-ω, <i>say</i> ,	λέξω,	λέξομαι
τάσσω (ταγ-), <i>arrange</i> ,	τάξω,	τάξομαι
ταράσσω (ταραχ-), <i>disturb</i> ,	ταράξω,	ταράξομαι
λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-), <i>leave</i> ,	λείψω,	λείψομαι
γράφ-ω, <i>write</i> ,	γράψω,	γράψομαι
τρέφ-ω, <i>nourish</i> ,	θρέψω,	θρέψομαι (102)
κόπτω (κοπ-), <i>cut</i> ,	κόψω,	κόψομαι
βλάπτω (βλαβ-), <i>injure</i> ,	βλάψω,	βλάψομαι
φράζω (φραδ-), <i>say</i> ,	φράσω	
σπένδ-ω, <i>pour</i> ,	σπείσω,	σπείσομαι (40)
πείθω (πιθ-, πειθ-), <i>persuade</i> ,	πείσω,	πείσομαι

3. *Liquid verbs*.—Liquid stems insert ϵ before $-\sigma\%$; thereupon σ drops out and contraction takes place. The tense-suffix thus appears as $-\epsilon\%$ (from $-\epsilon\sigma\%$).

σφάλλω (σφαλ-), <i>trip, deceive</i> , fut.	σφαλ-ε-σω, σφαλ-έ-ω, σφαλῶ, σφαλοῦμαι
στέλλω (στελ-), <i>send</i> ,	„ στελ-ε-σω, στελ-έ-ω, στελῶ, στελοῦμαι
φαίνω (φαν-), <i>show</i> ,	„ φαν-ε-σω, φαν-έ-ω, φανῶ, φανοῦμαι
τείνω (τεν-), <i>stretch</i> ,	„ τεν-ε-σω, τεν-έ-ω, τενῶ, τενοῦμαι
κρίνω (κρίν-), <i>judge</i> ,	„ κριν-ε-σω, κριν-έ-ω, κρινῶ, κρινοῦμαι
τέμνω (τεμ-), <i>cut</i> ,	„ τεμ-ε-σω, τεμ-έ-ω, τεμῶ, τεμοῦμαι
δέρω, (δερ-), <i>flay</i> ,	„ δερ-ε-σω, δερ-έ-ω, δερῶ

674. NOTE.—The rule of lengthening a short final stem-vowel before $-\sigma\%$ holds good also in the case of consonant stems which are changed into vowel-stems by the addition of ϵ (613) or \omicron (614, 628, 659); as ἐθέλω (ἐθέλ-ε-), *wish*, ἐθελή-σω; ἀλίσκομαι (ἀλ-ο-), *be captured*, ἀλώ-σομαι.

675. NOTE.—Χράω, *give oracles*, lengthens α to η : χρήσω, ἐχρησα, etc.; also χράομαι, *use*, χρήσομαι, etc. So also τετραίνω (τρα-), *bore*, τρήσω, ἔτρησα.—Ἀκροόομαι, *hear*, has ἀκροάσομαι, ἡκροῶσάμην, etc.

676. NOTE.—The following verbs have the future with the forms of the present: ἐσθίω (ἐσθ-)=poetic ἐδ-ω, *eat*, fut. ἔδομαι;—πίνω (πι-), *drink*, fut. πίομαι;—χέω (χυ-, χεῖ-, χευ-), *pour*, fut. χέω, χέομαι.

677. NOTE.—Πέτομαι (πετ-ε-, πτ-ε-), *fly*, has the future πετίσσομαι or syncopated πτήσομαι.—Εἶχω (σεχ-, σχε-), *have*, make ἔξω or σχήσω.

678. NOTE.—The poetic verbs κέλλω (κελ-), *land*, κύρω (κυρ-), *meet*, and ὀρνύμι (ὀρ-), *rouse*, retain σ : κέλσω, κύρωσω, ὀρωσω. These have corresponding aorists (686). Other similar futures belong to Homer.

679. *Short theme-vowel retained*.—1. A short final theme-vowel is retained by some verbs throughout (615); as γελά-ω, *laugh*, γελά-σομαι, ἐγέλα-σα, ἐγέλα-σ-θην; τελέ-ω, *finish*, τελέ-σω, ἐτέλε-σα, τετέλε-κα,

τετέλεσ-μαι, ἐτελέσ-θην. These verbs are the following (all in the catalogue) :

(a) ἄγα-μαι	ἀρύ-ω	ἐσθίω (ἐσθι-, ἐδ-,	πτύω (πτῦ-)
αἰδέομαι	γελά-ω	ἐδε-, ἐδο-)	σπά-ω
ἀκέομαι	ἐλαίνω (ἐλα-)	ξέ-ω	τελέ-ω
ἀλέ-ω	ἔλκω (ἐλκ-, ἔλκν-)	θλά-ω	τρέ-ω
ἀνί-ω	ἐμέ-ω	ἱλάσσομαι (ἱλα-)	φθίνω (φθι-)
ἀρέσσω (ἀρε-)	ἐρά-ω	κλά-ω, break	φλά-ω
ἀρκέ-ω	ἔρα-μαι (poet.)	μεθύσσω (μεθυ-)	χαλά-ω
ἀρό-ω		ξέ-ω	χέω (χν-)

(b) All verbs in -ά-ννῃμι and -έννῃμι (but except the first perfect ἔσβη-κα from σβέ-ννῃμι, *extinguish*). Also ὀλλῷμι (ὀλ-ε-), ὀμνῷμι (ὀμ-ε-, ὀμ-ο-), and στόρνῃμι (στορ-ε-).

Here belong also several poetic and dialectic verbs and forms.

2. The following also retain the short final vowel of the theme before -σ%-; but lengthen it in one or more tense-systems, or have double future forms, one with the lengthening and one without it; as αἰνέω, *praise*, αἰνέσω, aor. ἤνεσα, perf. ἤνεκα, aor. pass. ἤνέθην, but perf. mid. ἤνημαι. These are :

αἰνέ-ω	καλέ-ω	μῶω (μῦ-)	ποθέ-ω	ἐρύ-ω (Epic)
ἄχθομαι (ἄχθ-ε-)	μάχομαι (μαχ-ε-)	πίνω (πι-, πο-)	πονέ-ω	φθάνω (φθα-)

3. The following lengthen the final vowel of the theme in the future, but keep it short in one or more tense-stems; as δέ-ω, *bind*, δήσω, ἔδησα, but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην. These are the following :

αἰρέ-ω	δίδωμι (δο-)	ἔχω (σεχ-, σχ-ε-)	ἵσσημι (στα-)	τίνω (τι-)
βαίνω (βα-)	δύναμαι (δυνα-)	θύω (θῦ-)	λύω (λῦ-)	φύω (φῦ-)
βύνέω (βν-)	δύω (δῦ-)	ἵημι (ἐ-)	τίθημι (θε-)	root ἐρ-, ῥε-
δέ-ω, bind	εὔρισσω (εὔρ-ε-)			

In the dialects the quantity is sometimes different from that of the Attic form. For the few Epic verbs which retain a short final theme-vowel in one or more tenses, see 992.

680. Attic future.—1. The verbs καλέ-ω, *call*, and τελέ-ω, *finish*, drop σ of the future stem and then contract, making the futures have the same form as the present. Thus καλέω, fut. καλέσω, καλέω, Attic καλῶ; τελέω, fut. τελέσω, τελέω, Attic τελῶ.

2. Ἐλαίνω (ἐλα-, poet. and dial. pres. ἐλάω), *drive*, has fut. ἐλάσω, ἐλάω, Attic ἐλῶ.—Μάχομαι (μαχ-ε-), *fight*, has fut. μαχέσομαι, μαχέομαι, Attic μαχοῦμαι.—Ὀλλῷμι (ὀλ-ε-), *destroy*, has fut. ὀλέσω, ὀλέω, Attic ὀλῶ.—Καθέζομαι (ἐδ-ε-), *sit*, has fut. Attic καθεδοῦμαι.

3. All verbs in -άννῃμι have this future; as κρεμάννῃμι (κρεμα-), *hang*, κρεμάσω (κρεμάω), Attic κρεμῶ. Also ἀμφιέννῃμι (ἀμφιε-), *clothe*, fut.

ἀμφιέσω (ἀμφιεω), Attic ἀμφιῶ; and στορέννῃμι (στορε-), *spread out*, fut. στορέσω, (στορεω), Attic στορεῶ.

4. Verbs in -ίζω of more than two syllables regularly drop σ of the future after inserting ε before the thematic vowel (as in the Doric future, 681); then -ι-εω and -ι-εομαι are contracted to -ιῶ and -ιοῦμαι. Thus νομίζω (νομιδ-), *think*, (νομι-σεω, νομι-εω), Attic νομιῶ, νομιεῖς, νομιεῖ, νομιεῖτον, νομιοῦμεν, νομιεῖτε, νομιοῦσι; opt. νομοιῶν; middle (νομι-σεο-μαι, νομι-εο-μαι), Attic νομιοῦμαι, νομιῇ or νομιεῖ, νομιεῖται, etc. But σχίζω (σχιδ-), *split*, of two syllables, has σχί-σω. The regular future form νομίσω is late; and forms like νομισεω do not occur.

5. Βιβάζω (βιβαδ-), *cause to go*, usually drops σ of the future and then contracts: βιβάσω, βιβάω, usually βιβῶ. Other verbs in -άζω seldom have this contracted future form.

6. The above future formations are termed Attic, although they are found in other dialects. The forms καλέσω, τελέσω, ἐλάσω, and ὀλέσω are found here and there in the texts of Attic writers, but ought to be eliminated; while the forms in -έσω, -έσομαι, -έω, -έομαι, -άσω, -άω, not in parenthesis, are dialectic.

681. Doric future.—A few verbs form the stem of the future middle in -σεῖε, contracting -σέομαι to -σοῦμαι. This is called the Doric future because the Doric forms futures in -σέω (-σῶ) and -σέομαι (-σοῦμαι). The Attic has these forms alongside of the regular Attic forms, except in νέω, πίπτω, and perhaps παίζω. The verbs with Doric futures are the following:

κλαίω (κλαυ-), <i>weep</i> ,	κλανσοῦμαι or κλαῦσομαι
νέω (νυ-, νεῖ-, νευ-), <i>swim</i> ,	νευσοῦμαι
παίζω (παιδ-, παιγ-), <i>sport</i> ,	παιξοῦμαι (παίξω and παίξομαι late)
πλέω (πλυ-, πλεῖ-, πλε-), <i>sail</i> ,	πλευσοῦμαι or πλείσομαι
πνέω (πινυ-, πνεῖ-, πνε-), <i>breath</i> ,	πνευσοῦμαι or πνεύσομαι
πίπτω (πετ-), <i>fall</i> ,	πεσοῦμαι
φεύγω (φυγ-, φειγ-), <i>flee</i> ,	φευξοῦμαι or φεύξομαι
χέζω (χεδ-),	χесоῦμαι and χέσομαι

III. FIRST-AORIST SYSTEM

(First-Aorist Active and Middle.)

682. The future stem is made by adding the tense-suffix -σα- to the theme. In verbs of the Second Class -σα- is here also added to the *strong* form of the theme.

1. *Vowel and mute verbs.*—The changes (if any) in the theme are here the same as in the future system (673, 1 and 2).

τιμά-ω, <i>honour</i> ,	ἐτίμη-σα,	ἐτίμη-σάμην
ἐά-ω, <i>permit</i> ,	εἵᾱ-σα,	εἵᾱ-σάμην
δρά-ω, <i>do</i> ,	ἔδρᾱ-σα,	ἔδρᾱ-σάμην

φιλέ-ω, <i>love</i> ,	ζήλη-σα,	ἐφιλη-σάμην
δηλό-ω, <i>show</i> ,	ἐδήλω-σα,	ἐδηλω-σάμην
ἴστημι (στα-), <i>set</i> ,	ἔστη-σα,	ἔστη-σάμην
κεράννυμι, (κερα-), <i>mix</i> ,	ἐκέρα-σα,	ἐκερα-σάμην
πνέω (πινυ-, πνεῖ-, πνευ-), <i>breathe</i> ,	ἔπνευ-σα	
πλέκ-ω, <i>weave</i> ,	ἔπλεξα,	ἐπλεξάμην
λέγ-ω, <i>say</i> ,	ἔλεξα	
τάσσω (ταγ-), <i>arrange</i> ,	ἔταξα,	ἐταξάμην
ταράσσω (ταραχ-), <i>disturb</i> ,	ἐτάραξα,	ἐταραξάμην
πέμπ-ω, <i>send</i> ,	ἔπεμψα,	ἐπεψάμην
γράφ-ω, <i>write</i> ,	ἔγραψα,	ἐγραψάμην
τρέφ-ω, <i>nourish</i> ,	ἔθρεψα,	ἐθρεψάμην (102)
κόπτω (κοπ-), <i>cut</i> ,	ἔκοψα,	ἐκοψάμην
βλάπτω (βλαβ-), <i>injure</i> ,	ἐβλαψα	
σπένδ-ω, <i>pour</i> ,	ἔσπεισα,	ἔσπεισάμην (40)
φράζω (φραδ-), <i>say</i> ,	ἔφρασα,	ἐφρασάμην
πείθω (πιθ-, πειθ-), <i>persuade</i> ,	ἔπεισα	

2. *Liquid verbs*.—These drop σ of the tense-suffix -σα-, and lengthen the theme-vowel in compensation: ᾱ to η (after ι or ρ to ā), ε to ει, ι to ι, υ to υ (40).

σφάλλω (σφαλ-), <i>trip, deceive</i> ,	aor.	ἔσφαλ-σα,	ἔσφηλα	
στέλλω (στελ-), <i>send</i> ,	"	ἔστελ-σα,	ἔστειλα,	ἔστειλάμην
φαίνω (φαν-), <i>show</i> ,	"	ἔφαν-σα,	ἔφηνα,	ἐφηνάμην
μιαίνω (μιαν-), <i>pollute</i> ,	"	ἔμιαν-σα,	ἐμίᾱνα,	
περαίνω (περαν-), <i>finish</i> ,	"	ἔπεραν-σα,	ἐπεράνα,	ἐπερανάμην
μένω (μεν-), <i>remain</i> ,	"	ἔμεν-σα,	ἔμεινα	
κρίνω (κριν-), <i>judge</i> ,	"	ἔκριν-σα,	ἔκρινα	
ἄμυνω (ἄμυν-), <i>ward off</i> ,	"	ἔμυν-σα,	ἔμυνα,	ἔμυνάμην

683. NOTE.—For vowel verbs which retain a short final vowel of the theme, see 679.—For the irregular first-aorists in -κα, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, and ἦκα from τίθημι, δίδωμι, and ἵημι, see 501.

684. NOTE.—Χέω (χυ-, χεῖ-, χευ-), *pour*, has the first-aorist ἔχεα ἐχεάμην (without σ) for Epic ἔχεα, corresponding to the futures χέω and χέομαι (676).—Φέρω, *bear*, 2 aor. ἤνεγκον, has also the first-aorist ἤνεγκα, ἤνεγκάμην (from the theme ἐνεκ-, 1 aor. stem ἤνεγκα- for ἐν-εν(ε)κ-α-, by Attic reduplication and syncope).—Εἶπον (root φεπ-), *said*, has also a first-aorist εἶπα (from ἐ-φε-φεπ-α).—Αἶρω (ἄρ-), *raise*, has aorist indicative ἦρα and ἠράμην (ā augmented to η), and has ā elsewhere: ἄρω, ἄραιμι, ἄρον, ἄραι, ἄρας, mid. ἄρωμαι, ἀραίμην, ἄρασθαι, ἀράμενος.—Ἀλλομαι (ἄλ-), *leap*, makes aor. indic. ἤλάμην; elsewhere the stem is ἄλ-, as ἀλάμενος.

685. NOTE.—The following in -αίνω lengthen -ᾱν- to -ᾱν- instead of -ην-: γλυκαίνω (γυκαν-), *sweeten*, ἐγλύκανα; ἰσχυαίνω (ἰσχυαν-), *make thin*, ἰσχυᾶνα; κερδαίνω (κερδαν-, κερδ-ε-), *gain*, ἐκέρδᾶνα; κοιλαίνω (κοιλαν-),

hollow out, ἐκοίλᾱνα ; λιπαίνω (λιπαν-), *fatten*, ἐλίπᾱνα ; ὀργαίνω (ὀργαν-), *be angry*, only in Tragedy, ὄργᾱνα ; πεπαίνω (πεπαν-), *make ripe*, ἐπέπᾱνα.

686. NOTE.—The poetic verbs κέλλω, κέρω, and ὄρνυμι retain σ in the first-aorist : ἐκέλσα, ἐκურσα, ὄρσα (for similar futures, see 678). Other first-aorists from liquid themes with σ retained belong to Homer (1019).

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687. Indicative.—The secondary personal endings are added ; but the first person singular active omits -ν, and the third singular weakens -α of the tense-suffix to -ε ; for σ of the personal ending -σο dropped, see 596.

Tense-stem λῦσα-, ἔλῦσα, ἔλῦσας, ἔλῦσε, ἔλῡσαμεν, etc., ἔλῡσάμην, ἔλῡσω from ἐλῡσα-(σ)ο, etc.

688. Subjunctive.—The subjunctive substitutes the long thematic vowel -ω/-η for α of the tense-suffix, and is inflected like the present subjunctive of the common form.

Tense-stem λῦσα-, subj. λύσω, λύσῃς, λύσῃ, λύσῃτον, λύσωμεν, etc. ; λύσωμαι, λύσῃ, λύσῃται, etc.

689. Optative.—The optative adds the mood-suffix -ι to the tense-stem with which it is contracted, α-ι to αι. It is inflected like present optative of the common form.

Tense-stem λῦσα-, opt. λύσαιμι from λῦσα-ι-μι, λύσαις, λυσαι, λύσαιμεν, etc., λῡσαιμην, λύσαιο, λύσαιτο, etc.

The Attic generally prefers the so-called Aeolic forms in -ειας, -ειε, -ειεν to the regular ones in -αις, -αι, -αιεν ; as λύσαιας λύσειε, λύσαιαν.

690. Imperative.—The imperative endings are added to the tense-stem ; but the second person singular active and middle is irregular, the endings -ον and -αι (of uncertain origin) taking the place of α of the tense-stem.

Tense-stem λῦσα-, imper. λῦσον, λῡσά-τω, λύσα-τον, λῡσά-των, λύσα-τε, λῡσά-ντων or λῡσά-τωσαν ; mid. λῦσαι, λῡσά-σθω, λύσα-σθε, λῡσά-σθων or λῡσά-σθωσαν—φῆνον, φηνά-τω, etc. ; φῆναι, φηνά-σθω, etc.

IV. SECOND-AORIST SYSTEM

(Second-Aorist Active and Middle.)

691. Common Form.—The tense-stem is formed by adding -ε/-η to the verb-stem (in verbs of the Second Class, to the *weak* stem). The indicative is inflected like the imperfect (664, 1 ; 461 ; 463).

Βάλλω (βαλ-), *throw*, ἔβαλον, ἐβαλόμην; λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-), *leave*, ἔλιπον, ἐλιπόμην; λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *take*, ἔλαβον, ἐλαβόμην; ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ-), *err*, ἤμαρτον; τέμνω (τεμ-), *cut*, ἔτεμον, ἐτεμόμην; ἰκνέομαι (ικ-), *come*, ἰκόμην.

692. NOTE.—Second-aorists of the common form are found in prose only in mute verbs; πίνω (πι-, πο-), *drink*, is the only vowel verb which forms in prose a second-aorist, ἔπινον.—Only primitive verbs can form second-aorists.

693. NOTE.—The few verbs of the First Class which have second-aorists form them in various ways.

- (a) By reduplication; as ἄγω-ω, *lead*, ἤγα-αγ-ον, impf. ἤγον.
- (b) By syncope; as πέτ-ομαι, *fly*, ἐ-πτ-όμην, impf. ἐπετόμην.
- (c) By change of the root-vowel ε to α; as τρέπ-ω, *turn*, ἔτραπον (Epic and lyric), ἐτραπόμην, impf. ἔτρεπον.
- (d) By metathesis (poetic forms); as poetic δέρκ-ομαι, *see*, ἔδρακ-ον.
- (e) Some derivative verbs in -άω and -έω form poetic or late second-aorists from the root; as μῦκά-ομαι, *roar*, ἔμκον (Epic), στυγέ-ω (Ionic and poetic), *dread*, *hate*, ἔστυγον (Epic).

694. NOTE.—The following verbs form the second-aorist active (and middle) of the common form in Attic:—

ἄγω (ἀγ-, ἀγ-αγ-)	δίδωμι (δο-)	κάμνω (καμ-)	πέτομαι (πετ-, πτ-)
αἰρέω (αἰρε-, ἔλ-)	εἰείρω (ἐγερ-, ἐγρ-)	[κιγχάνω (κιχ-)]	πίνω (πι-)
αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-)	ἐδραμον (δραμ-, τρέ-)	κράζω (κραγ-)	πῖπτο (πετ-, πεσ-)
ἄλλομαι (ἀλ-)	χω)	[κτείνω (κτεν-, κταν-)]	πτάρνυμαι (πταρ-)
ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ-)	εἶδον (ιδ-, ὀράω)	λαγχάνω (λαχ-)	πυνθάνομαι (πυνθ-)
ἀμπισχνέομαι (ἀμπ-)	εἶπον (ἐπ-, ῥε-)	λαμβάνω (λαβ-)	τέμνω (τεμ-, ταμ-)
ισχ-, ἀμπεσχ-)	ἐπομαι (σεπ-, σπ-)	λανθάνω (λαθ-)	τίθημι (θε-)
[ἀπ-αυρίσκω (ἀπ-αυρ-)]	ἐρομαι (ἐρ-)	[λάσκω (λακ-)]	τίκτω (τεκ-)
ἀπ-εχθάνομαι (ἀπ-εχθ-)	ἐφαγον (φαγ-, ἐσθίω)	λείπω (λιπ-)	τρέπω (τρεπ-, τραπ-)
[ἀρνυμαι (ἀρ-)]	ἔχω (σεχ-, σχ-)	μανθάνω (μαθ-)	τρώγω (τραγ-)
βάλλω (βαλ-)	ἦλθον (ἐλνθ-, ἐρχομαι)	[ὀλισθάνω (ὀλισθ-)]	τυγχάνω (τυχ-)
[βλαστάνω (βλαστ-)]	ἦνεγκον (ἐνεκ-, φέρω)	ὀλλύμι (ὀλ-)	ὑπ-ισχνέομαι (ὑπο-ισχ-)
[βλώσσω (βλο-, μολ-)]	θιγγάνω (θιγ-)	ὀφείλω (ὀφελ-)	σχη-
	θνήσκω (θαν-)	ὀφλισκάνω (ὀφλ-)	φείγω (φινγ-)
	[θρώσσω (θορ-)]	πάσχω (παθ-)	χάσσω (χαν-)
γίγνομαι (γεν-)	ἴημι (ἐ-)	[πείθω (πιθ-)]	χέζω (χεδ-, χεσ-)
δάκνω (δακ-)	ἰκνέομαι (ικ-)	πέρδομαι (περδ-, παρδ-)	
δαρθάνω (δαρθ-)	[καίνω (καν-)]		

Of the above, some have only the active, some only the middle. The second-aorists of those given in [] do not occur in Attic prose, and are either poetic or late. The dialects have many other second-aorists of the common form (1029).

695. Mi-Form.—The tense-stem is here identical with the theme. The stem-vowel is made long throughout the indicative active (η, ω, ι). The inflection of the indicative is like that of the imperfect of the μι-

form, except that the second-aorist middle drops σ of the ending $-\sigma\omega$ after a *short* vowel and then contracts (664, 2; 498).

ἴστημι ($\sigma\tau\alpha$ -), *set*, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$; $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ ($\delta\omicron$ -), *give*, 2 aor. mid. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\nu$ from $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron$ -(σ) \omicron , $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\tau\omicron$, etc.; $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ ($\theta\epsilon$ -), *put*, 2 aor. mid. $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omicron\nu$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon$ -(σ) \omicron , etc.; $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ($\beta\alpha$ -), *go*, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta$, etc.; $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\nu\omega\sigma\kappa\omega$ ($\gamma\nu\omicron$ -), *know*, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\omega\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\omega\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\omega$, etc.; $\acute{\eta}\eta\mu\iota$ ($\acute{\epsilon}$ -), *send*, 2 aor. mid. $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\nu$ (augmented), $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron$, etc.; $\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\eta}\eta\mu\iota$ ($\delta\omicron\nu\alpha$ -), *benefit*, 2 aor. mid. $\acute{\omega}\nu\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\sigma\omicron$, $\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\tau\omicron$, etc.

The second-aorists of the $\mu\iota$ -form are enumerated in 767 and (dialectic) 1063.—There are no second-aorists of the $\mu\iota$ -form from verbs in $-\upsilon\mu\iota$ in Attic.

696. NOTE.—The second-aorists of $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ ($\theta\epsilon$ -), $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ ($\delta\omicron$ -), and $\acute{\eta}\eta\mu\iota$ ($\acute{\epsilon}$ -), retain the short stem-vowel in the indicative active: $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon$ - $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron$ - $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}$ - $\mu\epsilon\nu$ (augmented). The singular active indicative is wanting and is supplied by the first-aorists $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, and $\acute{\eta}\kappa\alpha$. The second-aorists are also peculiar in the imperative (594; 702, 3), and in the infinitive (601).

697. Subjunctive.—The subjunctives of the second-aorist active and middle of the common form and the $\mu\iota$ -form are formed and inflected like those of the present of the common and $\mu\iota$ -forms respectively.

$\Lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omega$, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$, subj. $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\eta\varsigma$, etc., $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\eta$, etc.;—($\mu\iota$ -forms): $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon$ - $\tau\omicron\nu$, subj. $\theta\acute{\omega}$ from $\theta\acute{\epsilon}$ - ω , $\theta\eta\varsigma$ from $\theta\epsilon$ - $\eta\varsigma$, etc.;— $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$, subj. $\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}$, $\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\hat{\eta}$, etc., from $\sigma\tau\alpha$ - ω , $\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\alpha$ - η , etc. (666, 2; 1047);— $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$, subj. $\delta\acute{\omega}$ from $\delta\omicron$ - ω , $\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ from $\delta\omicron$ - $\eta\varsigma$, etc.;— $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ($\delta\nu$ -), 3 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\upsilon\nu$, subj. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$, etc.

698. NOTE.—For the accent of the $\mu\iota$ -forms, see 515.—For the irregular accent of the subjunctive of $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ ($\pi\rho\iota\alpha$ -) and $\acute{\omega}\nu\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\nu$ ($\delta\omicron\nu\alpha$ -, present $\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\eta}\eta\mu\iota$, *benefit*), see 516.

699. Optative.—The optatives of the common form and the $\mu\iota$ -form are formed and inflected like those of the present.

$\Lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omega$, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$, opt. $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\mu\iota$, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\iota\varsigma$, etc., $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\iota\omicron$, etc.;—($\mu\iota$ -form): $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, opt. $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ from $\theta\epsilon$ - $\iota\eta$ - ν ;— $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$, opt. $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\nu$ from $\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\iota\eta$ - ν ;— $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, 2 aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$, opt. $\delta\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ from $\delta\omicron$ - $\iota\eta$ - ν .

700.—For $\sigma\chi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ from $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\omicron\nu$, see 573, 5.—Second-aorists of the $\mu\iota$ -form from stems in ν , as $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\upsilon\nu$, form no optative in Attic; but Homer has a few isolated forms, as $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\eta$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ - $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$ (for $\delta\nu$ - $\iota\eta$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ - $\delta\nu$ - ι - $\mu\epsilon\nu$) from $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\upsilon\nu$.

701. NOTE.—For the accent of the $\mu\iota$ -forms, see 515.—For the irregular accent of the optative of $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ ($\pi\rho\iota\alpha$ -) and $\acute{\omega}\nu\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\nu$ ($\delta\omicron\nu\alpha$ -, pres. $\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\eta}\eta\mu\iota$, *benefit*), see 516.—For optative middle of the second-aorists of $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ and $\acute{\eta}\eta\mu\iota$ occasionally formed as in verbs in $-\omega$, see 504; 771, 3.

702. Imperative.—1. (*Common Form*). The imperative second-

aorist of the common form is made and inflected like that of the present of the common form.

Λίπε, λιπέ-τω, λίπε-τε, λιπέ-ντων or λιπέ-τωσαν, λιποῦ, λιπέ-σθω, etc.

2. (*Mt-Form*). The final stem-vowel is made long *throughout the active*, except before -ντων; the ending -θι is retained (but see 594); in the middle -σο drops σ after a short vowel.

Στή-θι (στα-), στή-τω, στή-τε, στά-ντων or στή-τωσαν; βῆ-θι (βα-), βῆ-τω, βῆ-τε, βά-ντων; γνῶ-θι, γνώ-τω, γνώ-τε, γνώ-ντων; δῶ-θι, δό-τω, δό-τε, δό-ντων;—middle: πρίω for πρία-(σ)ο, πρι-άσθω, etc.; θοῦ for θε-(σ)ο, θέ-σθω, etc.; δοῦ for δο-(σ)ο, δό-σθω, etc.; but ὀνη-σο, ὀνή-σθω, etc.

3. But the imperative active second-aorist of τίθημι (θε-), δίδωμι (δο-), and ἵημι (ἐ-) retain the short vowel and have -s for -θι (594, 112) in the second singular: θέ-s, θέ-τω, θέ-τε, θέ-ντων; δό-s, δό-τω, δό-τε, δό-ντων; ἔ-s, ἔ-τω, ἔ-τε, ἔ-ντων.—And ἔσχον, 2 aor. of ἔχω, *have*, also has -s for -θι, σχέ-s.

703. NOTE.—In poetry we sometimes have -σῑ and -βῑ (always in composition) for στήθι and βῆθι; as παρά-σῑ, *stand by*, κατά-βῑ, *come down*.

V. FIRST-PERFECT SYSTEM

(First-Perfect and Pluperfect Active.)

704. The stem of the first-perfect active is formed by adding -κα- to the reduplicated theme.

1. Vowel verbs regularly lengthen the final vowel of the theme.

2. Verbs with lingual stems (τ, δ, θ) drop the lingual before -κα.

3. Monosyllabic liquid themes change ε to α (621, 1).

4. Verbs of the Second Class have the strong form in ει or ευ.

5. The first-perfect or perfect in -κα belongs to vowel themes, to some liquid themes, and to many lingual themes.

λύω (λύ-),	λέλυ-κα	στέλλω (στελ-),	ἔσταλ-κα
τιμάω,	τετίμη-κα	φθείρω (φθαρ-),	ἔφθαρ-κα
ἑάω,	εἶα-κα	καθαίρω (καθαρ-),	κεκάθαρ-κα
φιλέω,	πεφίλη-κα	πείθω (πιθ-),	πέπει-κα
τίθημι (θε-),	τέθη-κα	πνέω (πνυ-),	πέπνεν-κα
δηλόω,	δεδήλω-κα	βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-),	βέβλη-κα (620)
δίδωμι (δο-),	δέδω-κα	θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-),	τέθνη-κα (620)
κομίζω (κομιδ-),	κεκόμη-κα	καλέω (καλε-, κλε-),	κέκλη-κα (620)

705. NOTE.—(a) Of verbs with stems in ν, φαίνω (φαν-) is perhaps the only one which forms the regular perfect in -κα, πέφαγκα. Ἀπ-έκταγκα from κτείνω (κτεν-), *kill*, and προσ-κεκέρδαγκα from κερδαίνω (κερδαν-), *gain*, are doubtful. Other perfects in -γκα (for -ν-κα) occur only in late writers; as μαινών (μιαν-), *pollute*, μεμίαγκα.

(b) Some liquid stems in λ and ρ form the perfect in -κα regularly; as ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-), ἡγγέλκα, αἶρω (ἄρ-), *raise*, ἦρκα, and others.

(c) In others (including all in μ), the stem adds ε (613), as νέμω (νεμ-ε-), *distribute*, νενέμη-κα;—or it undergoes metathesis (620), as θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*, τέθνη-κα;—or it drops ν (617), as κρίνω (κριν-), *judge*, κέκρι-κα.

(d) Many liquid verbs have no perfect, or use the second-perfect.

706. NOTE.—For verbs which add ε to the theme, see 613 and the Eight Classes. For vowel verbs which retain a short final theme-vowel before -κα, see 679 and (dialectic) 992; but except ἔσβηκα from σβέννυμι (σβε-), *extinguish*.

707. NOTE.—Κρίνω (κριν-), *judge*, κλίνω, *incline*, τείνω (τεν-), *stretch*, drop ν of the stem in perfect active making κέκρικα, κέκλικα, τέτακα. These (with πλύνω, *wash*) also drop ν in the perfect-middle and first passive systems: κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην; κέκλιμαι, ἐκλίθην; τέταμαι, ἐτάθην; πέπλυμαι, ἐπλύθην.—For a few poetic forms with this peculiarity, see κτείνω and the Epic root φεν- or φα- in the Catalogue.—Homer has the regular forms ἐκλίνθην and ἐκρίνθην.

708. NOTE.—Prose verbs whose stems undergo metathesis in the perfect in Attic are:

βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), <i>throw</i> ,	βέβλη-κα
θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), <i>die</i> ,	τέθνη-κα
καλέω (καλε-, κλε-), <i>call</i> ,	κέκλη-κα
κάμνω (καμ-, κμα-), <i>toil</i> ,	κέκμη-κα
πίπτω (πετ-, πτο-), <i>fall</i> ,	πέπτω-κα
σκέλλω (σκελ-, σκλε-), <i>dry up</i> ,	ἔσκλη-κα
τέμνω (τεμ-, τμε-), <i>cut</i> ,	τέτμη-κα

Of these βάλλω, καλέω, and τέμνω have the corresponding perfect-middle and aorist-passive.

709. NOTE.—Δέδοικα, a perfect with present meaning, *fear*, from root δει-, corresponds to the Epic present δείδω.

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710. Indicative.—The primary personal endings are added; but -μ is lost, -s remains for -σι, -τι of the third singular is lost and α of the suffix is weakened to ε; -κᾱσι of the third plural is for -κα-νσι from -κα-ντι (592, 40).

Λέλυκα, λέλυκα-ς, λέλυκε, λελύκα-τον, λελύκα-μεν, etc.

711. For the pluperfect, which follows the -μ form, see 593.—For the periphrastic mode of expressing the future perfect active, also for the exceptional forms ἑσθήξω, *shall stand*, and τεθνήξω, *shall be dead*, see 473.

For the periphrastic forms of the perfect and pluperfect active indicative, see the Syntax.

712. Subjunctive.—The regular perfect subjunctive active is formed by changing *a* of the suffix to $-\frac{\omega}{\eta}$; as λέλυκα, subj. λελύκω, λελύκης, etc. But this form is very uncommon ; the usual form is the perfect active participle with $\bar{\omega}$, as λελυκῶς $\bar{\omega}$, ῆς, ῆ, etc. Compare 713.

713. Optative.—The regular perfect optative active is formed by substituting the thematic vowel (here *o*) for *a* of the suffix ; as λελύκοιμι, λελύκοις, etc.—For ἐδηδοκοίη, see 573, 5.

But this form is rare ; the usual form is the perfect active participle with εῖην ; as λελυκῶς εῖην, εῖης, εῖη, etc.—Compare 712.

714. Imperative.—First-perfect imperatives of the regular form are very rare and none of the few which occur, as παρα-πεπτωκέτω (Archimedes), are found in Attic writers. Compare also 724. The perfect imperative active may be expressed by the perfect active participle and ἴσθι, ἔστω, etc., as λελυκῶς ἴσθι (so also the middle 747).

VI. SECOND-PERFECT SYSTEM

(Second-Perfect and Pluperfect Active.)

715. The stem of the second-perfect system is formed by adding *-a-* to the reduplicated theme.

1. The stem-vowel *ε* is changed to *ο* (621, 2), and often *α* to *η* or *ᾱ* (621, 3).

2. Verbs of the Second Class have the *strong* form of the theme, but take *οι* for *ει* (621, 4) ; after the Attic reduplication, they have the weak form.

ἄρχω (ἀρχ), rule,	ῆρχ-α	τήκω (τακ-), melt,	τέτηκ-α
κράζω (κραγ), cry out,	κέκραγ-α	ἀλείφω (ἀλιφ-), anoint,	ἀλ-ήλιφ-α
γράφω (γραφ-), write,	γέγραφ-α	φαίνω (φαν), show,	πέφην-α, appear
ὀίω (ὀδ-), smell,	ὀδ-ωδ-α late	φθείρω (φθερ-), corrupt,	δι-έφθορ-α
λείπω (λιπ-), leave,	λέλοιπ-α	γίγνομαι (γεν), become,	γέγον-α
φεύγω (φυγ), flee,	πέφενγ-α	ὀλλύμι (ὀλ-), destroy,	ὀλ-ωλ-α, perish

716. NOTE.—Second-perfects belong only to mute and liquid themes ; an exception is δέδια, *fear*, from root δι-, Epic present δεῖδω ; ἀκήκοα, 2 perf. of ἀκούω, *hear* (stem ἀκου- for ἀκοF-), is only an apparent exception, and was originally ἀκηκοF-α.

717. NOTE.—‘Πήγνῡμι (πάγ), *break*, has the 2 perf. ἔρρωγα, *am broken*.—The root ἐθ- for σFεθ- (Latin *suesco*) gives the 2 perf. εἴωθα, *am accustomed* (for ἐσFοθ-α).

718. Second-Perfects with Aspiration.—Some verbs with themes ending in a palatal or labial mute aspirate the final mute in the second-perfect : π and β become φ, and κ and γ become χ.

πέμπω (πεμπ-), *send*, πέπομφ-α τάσσω (ταγ), *arrange*, τέταχ-α
βλάπτω (βλαβ-), *injure*, βέβλαφ-α φυλάσσω (φυλαχ), *guard*, πεφύλαχ-α

719. NOTE.—Two verbs have two second-perfects, one with aspiration, and one without: ἀν-οίγ-ω or ἀν-οίγνῃμι, *open*, 2 perf. ἀν-έψα and ἀν-έψα; πράσσω (πράγ-), *do*, πέπρᾱχα, *have done*, and πέπρᾱγα, *have fared (well or ill)*.

720. List of Verbs with Second-Perfects.—The following is a list of the other verbs with second-perfects, besides those already mentioned in 715—

719. Where there is no present from the theme, the perfect itself is given. Dialectic verbs are omitted.

1. *Without aspiration* (including those with themes in θ, φ, χ).

ἄγνῃμι (ἄγ-)	λαγχάνω (λαχ-)	πλήσσω (πλαγ-)
βρίθω (βριθ-)	λάμπω (λαμπ-)	ρίπτω (ρίφ-)
γηθέω (γηθ-)	λάσκω (λακ-, poet.)	σαίρω (σαρ-)
διδάσκω (διδαχ-)	μαίνω (μαν-)	σῆπω (σαπ-)
ἐγείρω (έγερ-)	οἶδα (ιδ-)	σκάπτω (σκαφ-)
ἐλήλυθα (έλυθ-, ἔρχομαι)	ὄπωπα (poet. ὄπ-, ὄράω)	στέργω (στεργ-)
εἶκα (εἰκ-, ἰκ-)	ὀρνῃμι (ὀρ-, poet.)	τίκτω (τεκ-)
θάλλω (θαλ-)	ὀρύσσω (ὀρυχ-)	τρέφω (τρεφ-, θρεφ-)
κεύθω (κυθ-, poet.)	πάσχω (πεινθ-, παθ-)	φρίσσω (φρικ-)
κλάζω (κλαγγ-)	πείθω (πιθ-)	χαίνω (χαν-)
κτείνω (κτεν-)	πέρδομαι (περδ-)	χέζω (χεδ-)
κύπτω (κυψ-)	πήγνῃμι (παγ-)	

2. *With aspiration.*

ἄγω (ἄγ-)	κηρύσσω (κηρυκ-)	μάσσω (μαγ-)
ἀλλάσσω (ἄλλαγ-)	κλέπτω (κλεπ-)	μῖγνῃμι (μίγ-)
βλέπω (βλεπ-)	κόπτω (κοπ-)	πλέκω (πλεκ-)
δείκνῃμι (δαικ-)	λαμβάνω (λαβ-)	πτήσσω (πητηκ-)
ἐνήνοχα (ένεκ-, φέρω)	λάπτω (λαβ- or λαφ-)	τρέπω (τρεπ-)
θλίβω (θλίβ-)	λέγω (λεγ-), <i>collect</i>	τρίβω (τριβ-)

Some of the second-perfects differ in meaning from the present, as ἐγρήγορα, *am awake*, from ἐγείρω, *rouse*, σέσηρα, *grin*, from σαίρω, *swear*; some have the force of presents. For those which have Attic reduplication, see 548.

721. Second-Perfects of the μ-Form.—Several verbs have second-perfects of the μ-form; the tense-stem is here the reduplicated theme to which the personal endings are added. They are inflected according to the μ-form, and lack the singular of the indicative.

ἴστημι (στα-), *set*, 2 perf. stem ἔστα-, ἔστα-τοιν, ἔστα-μεν, ἔστα-τε, ἔστασι from ἔστα-ᾱ-σι; 2 plupf. 3 pl. ἔστα-σαν.—So θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*, τέθνα-μεν, τέθνα-τε, τεθνᾱ-σι, 2 plupf. ἐτέθνα-σαν.

The second-perfects of the μ-form are enumerated in 768 and (Homeric) 1064.

INFLECTION

722. Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative.—1. These are formed and inflected as in the first-perfect (704, 710–714).

Indicative: γέγραφα, γέγραφας, γέγραφε, etc.; λέλοιπα, λέλοιπας, λέλοιπε, etc.

Subjunctive: γεγράφω, λελοίπω, commonly γεγραφῶς ᾧ, λελοιπῶς ᾧ.

Optative: γεγράφοιμι, λελοίποιμι, commonly γεγραφῶς εἴην, λελοιπῶς εἴην.

2. The few second-perfects of the *μ*-form, form the subjunctive and optative like presents of the *μ*-form.

Ἔστατον, 2 perf. of ἵστημι (στα-), subj. ἐστῶ, ἐστῆς, ἐστῇ, etc. from ἐστα-ω, ἐστα-ης, ἐστα-η, etc. (666, 2; 1047);—opt. ἐσταίην (poetic) from ἐστα-ιη-ν.

723. NOTE.—Several second-perfects of the common form use the mood-suffix *ιη* instead of *ι* (573, 5): προ-εληλυθοίη, πεποιθοίη, πεπαγούη Doric for probably regular πεπηγοίη;—one first-perfect ἐηδοκοίη and one second-aorist σχοίην are so formed (573, 5).

724. Imperative.—1. The second-perfect imperative active is confined almost exclusively to perfects with present meaning, and most of these imperatives are of the *μ*-form.

They are: ἴσ-θι from οἶδα (ιδ-), *know*, κέκραχ-θι and κεκράγε-τε from κράζω (κραγ-), *yell*, κεχῆνε-τε from χάσκω (χαν-), *gape*, these three in Aristophanes; τέθνα-θι (Hom.) and τεθνά-τω (this also Attic) from θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*; ἔστα-θι, ἐστά-τω, etc. poetic; γεγονέ-τω (Archimedes) from γίγνομαι, *become*; δέδι-θι (Aristophanes) from δέδια, *fiar*; also several others.

2. The second-perfect imperative active may also be expressed by the second-perfect active participle and ἴσθι, ἐστῶ, etc.; as λελοιπῶς ἴσθι.

725. The Second-Pluperfect of the common form is made and inflected like the first-pluperfect (see 593).

Πέπομφ-α, 2 perf. of πέμπ-ω, *send*, 2 plupf. ἐπεπόμφ-η, ἐπεπόμφ-ης, ἐπεπόμφ-ει(ν), ἐπεπόμφ-ετον, ἐπεπομφ-έτην, ἐπεπόμφ-εμεν, ἐπεπόμφ-ετε, ἐπεπόμφ-εσαν.

For the second-pluperfect of the *μ*-form, see 499 and 721.

VII. PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEM

(Perfect and Pluperfect Middle and Passive, Future-Perfect Passive.)

726. 1. The stem of the perfect and pluperfect middle (and passive) is the reduplicated theme.

2. The perfect middle and the first-perfect active agree in these points:

- (a) Vowel verbs lengthen the final theme-vowel.
- (b) Monosyllabic liquid stems change ϵ of the stem to α .
- (c) Verbs of the Second Class have the *strong* form of the theme.
- (d) Final ν of the theme is dropped in a few verbs.
- (e) Metathesis of the theme.

3. For the euphonic changes caused by consonants of the stem concurring with consonants of the personal endings, see 80 ; 84 ; 86 ; 88 ; 90, 4 ; 94.

λύω (λύ-),	λέλυ-μαι	ταράσσω (ταραχ-),	τετάραγ-μαι
δρά-ω,	δέδρᾱ-μαι	κομίζω (κομιδ-),	κεκόμισ-μαι
φιλέ-ω,	πεφίλη-μαι	σπένδ-ω,	ἔσπεισ-μαι (40)
δηλό-ω,	δεδήλω-μαι	πείθω (πιθ-),	πέπεισ-μαι
λείπω (λιπ-),	λέλειμ-μαι	στέλλω (στελ-),	ἔσταλ-μαι
τρίβω (τριβ-),	τέτριμ-μαι	φθείρω (φθερ-),	ἔφθαρ-μαι
γράφ-ω,	γέγραμ-μαι	κρίνω (κριν-),	κέκρι-μαι
πλέκ-ω,	πέπλεγ-μαι	τείνω (τεν-),	τέτα-μαι
ἄγ-ω,	ἤγμαι	βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-),	βέβλη-μαι

727. NOTE.—For vowel verbs which retain a short final theme vowel, see 679.—For themes which undergo metathesis, see 708.—For themes which drop final ν , see 707.—For themes which add ϵ , see 613 and the Eight Classes : or α , see 628.—For perfects middle with Attic reduplication, see 548.

728. NOTE.—Three mute verbs, στρέφ-ω, *turn*, τρέπ-ω, *turn*, and τρέφ-ω (τρεφ- for θρεφ- 102), *nourish*, change ϵ of the theme to α : ἔστραμμαι, τέτραμμαι, τέθραμμαι. See the corresponding second-aorists passive in 760.

729. NOTE.—Two verbs, which occur in prose, are syncopated in the perfect middle : κεράννῃμι (κερα-), *mix*, κέκρᾱμαι with aor. pass. ἐκράθην ; and πετάννῃμι (πετα-), *expand*, πέπταμαι (πεπέτασμαι late). Also one or two poetic verbs.

730. Insertion of σ .—1. Many vowel verbs add σ to the stem of the perfect and pluperfect middle before all endings *not beginning with σ* . In the first-passive system, these verbs have σ before the tense-suffix $\theta\epsilon$.

Τελέ-ω, *finish*, τετέλε-σ-μαι, ἐτετελέ-σ-μην, ἐτελέ-σ-θην, τελε-σ-θήσομαι ; σπά-ω, *draw*, ἔσπα-σ-μαι, ἐσπά-σ-θην ; σεί-ω, *shake*, σέσει-σ-μαι, ἐσει-σ-θην.

2. The verbs which take this additional σ are the following (a number of the forms with σ are not found in Attic, although all used in prose are included).

(a) All those mentioned in 679, 1, as far as they have the perfect-middle and aorist-passive systems. But except ἀρώ, ἐλαύνω, φθίνω, and χέω.

(b) Also the following :

ἀκούω	κναιώ	παλαίω	σειώ
ἄχθομαι (ἄχθ-ε-)	κνάω	παύω	σφίζω (σφδ-, σω-)
βύνέω (βῦν-)	κρούω	πίμπλημι (πλα-)	τίνω (τι-)
γινώσκω (γνο-)	κυλίω	πίμπρημι (πρα-)	ῥώω
δράω	λεύω	πλέω (πλν-)	φθάνω (φθα-)
δύναμαι (δυνα-)	μιμνήσκω (μνα-)	πνέω (πνν-)	χόω
ζώννυμι (ζω-)	νέω, hear	πρίω	χράω
θραύω	ξύω	ραίω (poetic)	χράομαι
κελεύω	παίω	ῥώννυμι (ῥω-)	χρίω
κλήω or κλείω			

731. NOTE.—Of the following verbs (730, 1), some have the additional σ in only one of the two systems ; while others have double forms, one with σ, and one without σ : ἄλέω, ἄρύω, ἄχθομαι, δράω, δύναμαι, ἐλαύνω, ἐρέω, ζώννυμι, θραύω, κεράννυμι, κλήω or κλείω, μιμνήσκω, νέω, hear, ὀμνῦμι, παύω, πετάννυμι, πίμπρημι, ῥώννυμι, σφίζω, χράομαι, χρίω.

INFLECTION

732. Indicative.—The perfect middle system is inflected according to the μι-form. The perfect has the primary middle endings, the pluperfect has the secondary middle endings. For example, see 461, 2.

733. Vowel Stems.—These are inflected like λέλυμαι (461, 2). Vowel stems which add σ are inflected like τετέλεσμαι (485), the σ being inserted before μ and τ of the ending and dropping out before other letters ; as σπάω, δρᾶν, ἔσπασμαι, ἔσπασαι, ἔσπασται, ἔσπασθε, ἔσπασμένος ; κελεύω, command, κεκέλευσμαι. See also 484, 2 and 739.

734. Labial Stems.—These follow in their inflection τέτριμαι ; as κόπτω (κοπ-), cut, κέκομμαι ; γράφω, write, γέγραμμαι (485). But when the stem ends in μπ and the assimilation to μ of the ending would give rise to μμμ, one μ is dropped before μ of the ending and the π reappears before other consonants ; as πέμπω (πεμπ-), πέπεμμαι, πέπεμψαι (πεπεμπσαι), πέπεμπται, πεπέμμεθα, πέπεμφθε, πεπεμμένος. Compare πέσσω (πέπ-), cook, πέπεμμαι, but πέπεψαι (πεπεπσαι), πέπεπται, etc. See also 739.

735. Palatal Stems.—These follow in their inflection πέπλεγμαι (πλεκ-), ἡλλαγμαί (ἄλλαγ-), and ἐλήλεγμαι (ἐλεγχ-), 485. When the final palatal of the stem is preceded by γ-nasal and γγ would come before μ of the ending, one γ is dropped. So φθέγγομαι (φθεγγ-), speak, ἐφθεγγμαι, but ἐφθεγγξαι (ἐφθεγγκσαι), ἐφθεγκται, etc. See also 739.

736. Lingual Themes.—These follow πέπεισμαι in their inflection (485) ; as ὀρίζω (ὀριδ-), bound, determine, ὠρισμαι, ὠρισαι, ὠρισται, ὠρισθε, plurf. ὠρίσμεν, etc. ; σπένδω (σπενδ-), pour, ἔσπεισμαι for ἔσπενδμαι (40), ἔσπειςαι, ἔσπεισται, etc. ; ἀνύω, accomplish, ἤνυσμαι, ἤνυσται, ἤνυσσται, etc. See also 105, 4 and 739.

737. Liquid Stems.—1. Those in λ and ρ follow the inflection of ἔσταλμαι (485); as ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-), *announce*, ἡγγελ-μαι, καθαίρω (καθαρ-), *purify*, κεκάθαρ-μαι; σπείρω (σπερ-), *sow*, ἔσπαρ-μαι, ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), *rouse*, ἐγήγερ-μαι. See also 739.

2. Those in ν are inflected like πέφασμαι (485); as λῦμαίνομαι (λῦμαν-), *misuse*, λελόμασ-μαι. See also 737, 4 and 739.

3. The forms of the second person singular with ν-σαι and -ν-σο, as πέφαν-σαι, ἐπέφαν-σο, imperative πέφαν-σο, do not occur. For these the periphrastic forms πεφασμένος εἶ, ἦσθα, ἔσθι were probably used.

4. Ὀξύνω (ὀξυν-), *sharpen*, has in classic Greek ὠξυν-μαι, later ὥξυσ-μαι. Other forms in -μ-μαι from -ν-μαι, and -ῦ-μαι (with ν dropped) from -ῡν-μαι are late; as ἐξήραμ-μαι late for Attic ἐξήρασ-μαι from ξηραίνω (ξηραν-), *dry*; τετράχυμ-μαι and τετράχῦ-μαι late for τετράχυσ-μαι from τραχύνω (τραχυν-), *make rough*.

5. Liquid stems which become vowel stems by dropping ν (617) or by metathesis (620) are inflected like λέλν-μαι. So κέκλι-μαι from κλίνω (κλιν-), *bend*, βέβλη-μαι from βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*, and others.

738. It is evident that the perfect-middle systems of τελέω, πείθω and φαίνω are inflected nearly alike, but the similarity of inflection arises from different causes. The σ in τετέλεσ-μαι does not belong originally to the stem, but is inserted; the σ in πέπεισ-μαι is due to the euphonic change of the lingual θ before μ; while the σ in πέφασ-μαι is due to the change of ν to σ before μ. The following comparison will make this clear.

τετέλεσ-μαι	πέπεισ-μαι	πέφασ-μαι
τετέλεσ-σαι	πέπεισ-σαι	[πέφαν-σαι]
τετέλεσ-ται	πέπεισ-ται	πέφαν-ται
τετέλεσ-θον	πέπεισ-θον	πέφαν-θον
τετελέσ-μεθα	πεπείσ-μεθα	πεφάσ-μεθα
τετέλεσ-θε	πέπεισ-θε	πέφαν-θε

739. Third Person Plural.—The endings -νται and -ντο can only be pronounced with a preceding vowel. Hence in consonant stems the third person plural of these tenses is formed by periphrasis of the perfect middle participle with εἰσί and ἦσαν. So also in stems which add σ, as τετελεσ-μένοι εἰσί.

740. NOTE.—The Ionic also has the endings -ᾶται and -ᾶτο for -νται and -ντο; a preceding palatal or labial is here aspirated. Thus τάσσω (ταγ-), τετάχ-αται, ἐτετάχ-ατο;—λείπω, λελείφ-αται, ἐλελείφ-ατο,—χωρίζω (χωριδ-), κεχωρίδ-αται, ἐκεχωρίδ-ατο. The passages in which such forms occur in Attic writers are: Thuc. 3, 13, twice, 4, 31; 5, 6; 7, 4; Xen. *Anab.* 4, 8⁵; Plat. *Rep.* 7, 53^b.

741. NOTE.—When a liquid stem becomes a vowel stem by the addition of ε (613) or by metathesis (620) or by dropping ν (617), the

inflection is regular and follows λέλυμαι ; as βούλομαι (βουλ-ε-), *wish*, βεβούλη-νται ; βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*, βέβλη-νται ; κρίνω (κριν-), *judge*, κέκρι-νται.

742. Subjunctive.—The perfect subjunctive middle is made by periphrasis of the perfect middle participle and ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ, etc. Compare also the perfect optative middle (744).

Λελυμένος ᾧ, λελυμένος ᾗς, λελυμένος ᾗ, etc.

743. NOTE.—Two verbs form the perfect middle subjunctive by adding -ω/- to the tense-stem. They are : κτάομαι (κτα-), *acquire*, perfect κέκτημι (κε-κτα-), *possess*, subj. κε-κτα-ω-μαι contr. κεκτώμαι, κεκτῇ, κεκτῇται, etc. ; —μιμνήσκω (μνα-), *remind*, perfect μέμνημαι (με-μνα-), *remember*, subj. με-μνα-ω-μαι contr. μεμνώμαι, μεμνώμεθα (? μεμνε-ώ-μεθα, Hdt. 7, 47). For similar optatives of κέκτημαι, μέμνημαι, κέκλημαι (from καλέω), and of δια-βέβλημαι (from δια-βάλλω), see 745.—The periphrastic forms with ᾧ are often found ; as κεκτημένος ᾧ, μεμνημένος ᾧ.

744. Optative.—The perfect optative middle is formed by periphrasis of the perfect middle participle with εἶην, εἶης, εἶη, etc. Compare the perfect middle subjunctive (742).

Λελυμένος εἶην, λελυμένος εἶης, λελυμένος εἶη, etc.

745. NOTE.—Several verbs form the perfect optative middle without periphrasis by adding -ι-μην or -ο-ι-μην to the tense-stem. They are : κτάομαι (κτα-), perf. κέκτημαι, opt. κεκτη-ι-μην, κεκτη-ι-ο, κεκτη-ι-σο, etc., contr. κεκτῇμην, κεκτῇο, κεκτῇτο, etc. ; also rare and doubtful κεκτώμην, κεκτώο, κεκτώτο, etc. (from κεκτη-ο-ι-μην, κεκτη-ο-ι-ο, κεκτη-ο-ι-το, etc.) ; —μιμνήσκω (μνα-), perf. μέμνημαι, opt. μεμνήμην, μεμνήο, μεμνήτο, etc. ; or less common and doubtful μεμνώμην, μεμνώο, μεμνώτο, etc. ; —καλέω (καλε-, κλε-), *call*, perf. κέκλημαι, *am called*, opt. κεκλήμην, κεκλήο, κεκλήτο, etc. ; —βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*, δια-βέβλημαι, has opt. δια-βεβλήσθε (Andoc. 2, 24). Homer also has several similar forms ; see λνω, φθίνω, and δαίνωμι in the Catalogue.—The forms in -ήμην are of the *ui*-form of inflection ; those in -ώμην are of the common form with the thematic vowel.—For a similar subjunctive of κέκτημαι and μέμνημαι, see 743.

746. Imperative.—The second person singular and plural occurs mostly in perfects with present meaning ; as μέμνησο, μέμνησθε, *remember*. The third person singular of any verb may occur with real perfect meaning ; as εἰρήσθω, *let it have been said* ; δεδόσθω, *let it have been given* ; πεπειράσθω, *let a trial have been (or be) made*. See the Syntax. The regular forms of the dual and the third person plural seem not to occur, nor the second person singular in -νσο and πέφαν-σο ; for these, see 737, 3.

747. NOTE.—The perfect imperative middle and passive may be expressed by periphrasis of the perfect middle participle and ἴσθι, ἔστω, etc.

(imper. of εἰμί, *be*); as πεφασμένος ἔσθι, εἰρημένον ἔστω; τεταγμένοι ἔστων. Compare 714.

748. Future-Perfect.—1. The stem of the future-perfect passive is formed by adding -σ%- to the stem of the perfect-middle. A final short vowel of the theme is always made long. The inflection is that of the future middle.

λῶ, λελυ-, λελύ-σμαι	τρίβω, τεκρίβ-, τετρίψομαι
δέω, <i>bind</i> , δεδε-, δεδή-σμαι	γράφω, γεγραφ-, γεγράψομαι
κόπτω, κε-κοπ-, κεκόψομαι	τάσσω, τεταγ-, τετάξομαι

2. This tense is seldom other than passive in meaning. But observe κεκτήσομαι, *I shall possess*; κεκράξομαι, *I shall cry out*; κεκλάγξομαι, *I shall scream*; μεμνήσομαι, *I shall remember*; πεπαύσομαι, *I shall have ceased*. The meaning of the future-perfect here depends on that of the perfect.

749. NOTE.—(a) Few verbs have the regular form of this tense. Other forms than the indicative are very rare: δια-πεπολεμησόμενον (*Thuc.* 7, 25⁹), is the only example of the participle in classic Greek; μεμνήσεσθαι (*Hom. Od.* 19, 581; 21, 79; *Isoc.* 12, 259).

(b) This tense can be expressed by the perfect middle participle and ἔσομαι; as ἐψευσμένος ἔσομαι, *I shall have been deceived*. Compare 474.

(c) For the few verbs which form a regular future-perfect active of the regular form, see 473 and 1037.

VIII. FIRST-PASSIVE SYSTEM

(First-Aorist and First-Future Passive.)

750. First-Aorist Passive.—1. The stem of the first-aorist passive is made by adding -θε- to the theme.

2. The theme of the first-aorist passive agrees with the theme in the perfect middle in the following points:

- Vowel verbs lengthen the final theme-vowel.
- Monosyllabic liquid stems change ε of the theme to α.
- Verbs of the Second Class have the strong form.
- Final ν of the theme is dropped in a few verbs.
- Metathesis of the theme.
- Generally in the addition of σ (see 730 and 731).

3. Before -θε-, a labial mute (π, β) becomes φ (80); a palatal (κ, γ) becomes χ (80); a lingual (τ, δ, θ) becomes σ (80); φ and χ remain unchanged.

λῶ (λῷ-), ἐλύ-θην	πλέκ-ω, ἐπλέχ-θην
ἑά-ω, ἑά-θην	ἄγ-ω, ἤχ-θην
ζητέ-ω, ἐζητή-θην	ταράσσω (ταραχ-), ἐταράχ-θην
δηλό-ω, ἐδηλώ-θην	κομίζω (κομιδ-), ἐκομίσ-θην

ἀκού-ω,	ἡκού-σ-θην	πείθω (πιθ-),	ἐπείσ-θην
πλέω (πλυ-),	ἐπλεύ-σ-θην	φαίνω (φαν-),	ἐφάν-θην
λείπω (λιπ-),	ἐλείφ-θην	κρίνω (κριν-),	ἐκρί-θην
τρίβω (τριβ-),	ἐτρίφ-θην	τείνω (τεν-),	ἐτά-θην
γράφ-ω,	ἐγράφ-θην	βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-),	ἐβλή-θην

751. NOTE.—In ἐτέ-θην for ἐθε-θην from τίθημι (θε-) and in ἐτύ-θην for ἐθυ-θην from θυω (θῦ-), *sacrifice*, the θ of the theme is changed to τ (100, 3).—Στρέφ-ω, τρέπ-ω, and τρέφ-ω have ἐστρέφθην (Ionic and Doric ἐστράφθην), ἐτρέφθην (Ionic ἐτράφθην), and ἐθρέφθην, although their perfects middle are ἔστραμμαι, τέτραμμαι, and τέθραμμαι. See 621 and 728.

752. NOTE.—For vowel-verbs which retain a short final theme-vowel see 679.—For the few liquid themes which drop ν, see 707.—For themes which undergo metathesis, see 708.—For vowel themes which add σ before -θε-, see 730, 731.

INFLECTION OF THE FIRST-AORIST PASSIVE

753. Indicative.—The suffix -θε- is lengthened to -θην. The inflection follows the μι-form, the *active* secondary personal endings being added; the third person plural ends in -σαν.

Ἐλύ-θην-ν, ἐλύ-θην-ς, ἐλύ-θην, ἐλύ-θην-τον, ἐλυ-θή-την, ἐλύ-θην-μεν, ἐλύ-θην-τε, ἐλύ-θην-σαν.

754. Subjunctive.—The subjunctive adds -ῃ- to the tense-stem and contracts.

Ἐλύθην, subj. λυθῶ from λυθέ-ω, λυθῆς from λυθέ-ης, etc.

755. Optative.—The optative adds -ιη- or -ι- according to 573, 4 and 6, and contracts.

Ἐλύθην, opt. λυθείην from λυθε-ιη-ν, λυθείης from λυθε-ιη-ς, etc.

756.—Imperative.—The tense-suffix -θε- is lengthened to -θην, except before the personal ending -ντων. For -τι instead of -θι, see 100, 2 and 594.

Λύθην-τι, λυθή-τω, λύθην-τον, λυθή-των, λύθην-τε, λυθέ-ντων or λυθή-τωσαν.

757. First-Future Passive.—The stems of the first-future passive is formed by adding -σῃ- to the stem of the first-aorist passive, here -θην-. Thus λύω, ἐλύθην (λυ-θε-), λυ-θην-σῃ-. The first-future passive thus ends in -θή-σο-μαι and its inflection is like that of the future middle.

λύω (λῦ),	λυ-θή-σο-μαι	καλύπτω (καλυβ-),	καλυφθήσομαι
ἔά-ω,	ἐᾷθήσομαι	ᾄπτω (ᾄφ-),	ᾄφθήσομαι

ξητέ-ω,	ξητηθήσομαι	πείθω (πιθ-),	πεισθήσομαι
ἀκού-ω,	ἀκον-σθήσομαι	κομίζω (κομιδ-),	κομισθήσομαι
πλέκ-ω,	πλεχθήσομαι	ἀνύτ-ω,	ἀνυσθήσομαι
τάσσω (ταγ-),	ταχθήσομαι	ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-),	ἀγγεληθήσομαι
ἄρχ-ω,	ἀρχθήσομαι	τείνω (τεν-),	ταθήσομαι
λείπω (λιπ-),	λειφθήσομαι		

IX. SECOND-PASSIVE SYSTEM

(Second-Aorist and Second-Future Passive.)

758. Second-Aorist Passive.—The stem of the second-aorist passive is formed by adding -ε- to the theme. Verbs of the Second Class have here the *weak* form of the theme. An ε of a monosyllabic theme becomes α (621).

πλέκω (πλεκ-),	weave,	ἐπλάκ-ην	γράφω (γραφ-),	write,	ἐγράφ-ην
ἀλλάσσω (άλλαγ-),	change,	ἡλλάγ-ην	ρίπτω (ρίφ-),	throw,	ἐρρίφ-ην
σῆπω (σαπ-),	rot,	ἐσάπ-ην	φθείρω (φθερ-),	corrupt,	ἐφθάρ-ην
κλέπτω (κλεπ-),	steal,	ἐκλάπ-ην	φαίνω (φαν-),	show,	ἐφάν-ην
βλάπτω (βλαβ-),	injure,	ἐβλάβ-ην	στέλλω (στελ-),	send,	ἐστάλ-ην

759. NOTE.—Δέγ-ω, *gather*, does not change ε to α : ἐλέγην.—Πλήσσω (πληγ-, πλαγ-), *strike*, has ἐπλήγ-ην ; but in composition ἐξ-επλάγην and κατ-επλάγην.—Στερίσκω (στερ-)=στερέω, *deprive*, does not change ε to α ; ἐστέρην (poetic), 2 fut. pass. στερήσομαι.

760. NOTE.—(a) The following Attic verbs form only the second-aorist passive :—

ἄγνυμι (ἄγ-)	μαίνω (μαν-)	σῆπω (σαπ-)	σφάλλω (σφαλ-)
γράφω (γραφ-)	πνίγω (πνιγ-)	σκάπτω (σκαφ-)	τύπτω (τυπ-)
δέρω (δερ-)	ῥάπτω (ῥαφ-)	σπείρω (σπερ-)	τῦφω (θῦφ-)
θάπτω (θαφ-)	ῥέω (ρεν-, ρν-)	στέλλω (στελ-)	φθείρω (φθερ-)
κείρω (κερ-)	ῥήγνυμι (ῥαγ-)	σφάζω (σφαγ-)	φῦω (φῦ-)
κόπτω (κοπ-)			

(b) The following Attic verbs have both the first and the second-aorist passive :—

ἀλείφω (άλιφ-)	κλέπτω (κλεπ-)	πλέκω (πλεκ-)	τρέπω (τρεφ-)
ἀλλάσσω (άλλαγ-)	κλίνω (κλιν-)	πλήσσω (πλαγ-)	τρέφω (θρεφ-)
βάπτω (βαφ-)	κρύπτω (κρυφ-,	ρίπτω (ρίφ-)	τρίβω (τριβ-)
βλάπτω (βλαβ-)	κρυβ-)	στερίσκω (στερ-ε)	φαίνω (φαν-)
βρέχω (βρεχ-)	λέγ-ω, <i>gather</i>	στρέφω (στρεφ-)	φράγνυμι (φραγ-)
ζεύγνυμι (ζευγ-,	μάσσω (μαγ-)	τάσσω (ταγ-)	χαίρω (χαρ-)
ζυγ-)	μίγνυμι (μιγ-)	τήκω (τακ-)	ψῦχω (ψῦχ-)
θλίβω (θλιβ-)	πήγνυμι (παγ-)		

(c) The second-aorist passive of τύπτω, *strike*, ἐτύπην, occurs only in

poetry and in late prose. Of those verbs which have both passive aorists, a few use either indifferently; while the others use one in prose and the other in poetry or in late Greek.

INFLECTION OF THE SECOND-AORIST PASSIVE

761. The inflection of the second-aorist passive is the same as that of the first-aorist passive, in all the moods; except that *-θι* of the imperative remains unchanged.

Indicative.—Στέλλω (στελ-), ἐστάλ-η-ν, ἐστάλ-η-ς, ἐστάλ-η, ἐστάλ-η-τον, ἐσταλ-ή-την, ἐστάλ-η-μεν, ἐστάλ-η-τε, ἐστάλ-η-σαν.

Subjunctive.—Σταλ-ε-ῶ, σταλῶ from σταλ-έ-ω, σταλῆς from σταλέ-ης, etc.

Optative.—Σταλ-ε-ι-η (σταλε-ι-), σταλείην from σταλε-ι-η-ν, etc.

Imperative.—στάλ-η-θι, σταλ-ή-τω, etc.

762. *Second-Future Passive.*—The stem of the second-future passive is formed by adding *-σ%* to the stem of the second-aorist passive, here *-η-*. The second-future passive thus ends in *-ή-σο-μαι* and is inflected like the future middle.

σῆπω (σιπ-),	σαπ-ή-σομαι	ἄλλασσω (ἄλλαγ-),	ἀλλαγήσομαι
κόπτω (κοπ-),	κοπήσομαι	φαίνω (φαν-),	φανήσομαι
βλάπτω (βλαβ-),	βλαβήσομαι	στέλλω (στελ-),	σταλήσομαι
γράφω (γραφ-),	γραφήσομαι	φθείρω (φθερ-),	φθαρήσομαι
στρέφω (στρεφ-),	στραφήσομαι		

763. *NOTE.*—Second-futures passive corresponding to the second-aorists passive occur in all the verbs mentioned in 760, except the following: ἄγνῶμι, ἀλείφω, βάπτω, βρέχω, ξεύγνῶμι, θλίβω, κείρω, κλέπτω, μαίνω, μάσσω, ῥάπτω, τύπτω. But most of the second-futures passive are late, or are found only in poetry, and some are found only in composition.

ENUMERATION OF *μ*-FORMS

PRESENTS IN *-μ*

764. These belong to the Seventh and the Fifth Classes of verbs (662 and 652). Non-Attic forms are here omitted.

Those of the Seventh Class are the following:—

(a) *Simple stem in the present.*

εἰμί (έσ-),	be (772)	χρή (χρα-, χρε-),	it is necessary (790)
εἶμι (ι-),	go (775)	ἄγα-μαι,	admire
ἦμαι (ήσ-),	sit (782)	δύνα-μαι,	can, be able
ἦμί (ᾱ-),	say (789)	ἐπίστα-μαι,	understand
κεῖμαι (κει-, κε-),	lie (784)	κρέμα-μαι,	hang (intrans.)
φημί (φα-),	say (779)	ἔρα-μαι, poet. for ἐράω,	love

(b) Reduplicated stem in the present.

δίδημι rare for δέω, <i>bind</i>	ὀνίνημι (ὀνα-), <i>benefit</i>
δίδωμι (δο-), <i>give</i> (498)	πίμπλημι (πλα-), <i>fill</i>
ῥημι (ῥ-), <i>send</i> (770)	πίμπρημι (πρα-), <i>burn</i>
ἵστημι (στα-), <i>set</i> (498)	τίθημι (θε-), <i>put</i> (498)
κίχρημι (χρα-), <i>lend</i>	

For those of the Fifth Class, see 766.—All of the above verbs are also in the Catalogue. The dialectic verbs are given in 1062.

765. NOTE.—In *πί-μ-πλημι* (πλα-) and *πί-μ-πρημι* (πρα-) the nasal *μ* is inserted after the reduplication; in the compounds *ἐμ-πίμπλημι* and *ἐμ-πίμπρημι* the inserted *μ* often drops out when *ἐμ-* stands for *ἐν*, as *ἐμ-πίπλημι* and *ἐμ-πίπρημι*; but not when *ἐν* recurs, as *ἐν-ἐπίμπλασαν*.

766. 1. Those of the Fifth Class, which add *-νν-* to the theme (after a vowel, *-ννν-*), form the present in *-ννμι* (*-νννμι*), and are inflected like *δείκνυμι*. They are the following:—

(a) Themes in *α*.—*κερά-ννμι*, *mix*; *κρεμά-ννμι*, *hang* (trans); *πετά-ννμι*, *spread*; *σκεδά-ννμι*, *scatter*.

(b) Themes in *ε*.—*ἐ-ννμι* (in prose *ἀμφι-ἐ-ννμι*), *clothe*; *κορέ-ννμι*, *satiate*; *σβέ-ννμι*, *extinguish*.

(c) Themes in *ω*.—*ζώ-ννμι*, *gird*; *ρώ-ννμι*, *strengthen*; *σπρώ-ννμι*, *spread out*.

(d) Consonant themes.

ἄγ-ννμι, <i>break</i>	μίγ-ννμι (μῖγ-), <i>mix</i>	πήγ-ννμι (παγ-, πηγ-), <i>fix</i>
ἄρ-ννμαι, <i>earn</i>	-οῖγ-ννμι = -οῖγω, <i>open</i> inf.	ἐκ-πλήγ-νν-σθαι, <i>strike</i>
δείκ-ννμι, <i>show</i>	ὀλ-λνμι (ὀλ-ε-), <i>destroy</i>	oneself, see <i>πλήσσω</i>
εἴργ-ννμι = εἴργω, <i>shut in</i>	ὀμ-ννμι (ὀμ-ε-), <i>swear</i>	πνάρ-ννμαι, <i>sneeze</i>
ζεύγ-ννμι, <i>yoke</i>	ὀμόργ-ννμι, <i>wipe off</i>	ρήγ-ννμι (ράγ-, ρηγ-), <i>break</i>
-κτίν-ννμι = κτείνω, <i>kill</i>	ὀρ-ννμι, <i>rouse</i>	φράγ-ννμι = φράσσω, <i>enclose</i>

All the above verbs are in the Catalogue. In Attic they have only the present and imperfect of the *μ*-form; but *σβέ-ννμι* has the 2 aor. *ἔσβην*.

2. Those which add *-να-* to the theme; as *σκιδ-νημι* are confined almost wholly to poetry. See 1062, 1.

SECOND-AORISTS OF THE *μ*-FORM**767. 1.** From verbs in *-μι*.

δίδωμι (δο-), <i>give</i> ,	ἔ-δο-τον, etc. (498)	πρια-, ἐπριάμην, <i>bought</i> (498)
ῥημι (ῥ-), <i>send</i> ,	ἔ-τ-ον, etc. (770)	πίμπλημι (πλα-), <i>fill</i> (ἐπλήμην Epic)
ἵστημι (στα-), <i>set</i> ,	ἔστην, <i>stood</i> (498)	σβέννμι (σβε-), <i>extinguish</i> , ἔσβην, <i>went out</i>
ὀνίνημι (ὀνα), <i>benefit</i> ,	ὠνήμην	τίθημι (θε-), <i>put</i> , ἔ-θε-τον, etc. (498)

2. From verbs in *-ω*.

ἀλίσκομαι (άλ-), *be captured*, ἑάλων or ἥλων {ἁλώ, ἀλοίην, ἀλῶναι, ἀλούς}.
βαίνω (βα-), *go*, ἔβην {βῶ, βαίην, βῆθι, βῆναι, βᾶς}.

- βίωω (βιο-), *live*, ἐβίων {βιώω, βιώων irregular (not βιοίην which is opt. pres.), βιώναι, βιούς (Hom. imper. βιώτω)}.
- γηράσκω (γερα-), *grow old*; 2 aor. inf. γηράναι poet., part. γηράς (Hom.).
- γινώσκω (γνο-), *know*, ἔγνω {ἔγνωσ, ἔγνω, ἔγνωτον, ἔγνώτων, ἔγνωμεν, ἔγνωτε, ἔγνωσαν; subj. γνῶ (like δῶ); opt. γνοίην (like δοίην); imper. γνῶθι, γνώτω, γνώτον, γνώτων, γνώτε, γνόντων; inf. γνῶναι; part. γνούς (like δούς)}.
- διδράσκω (δρα-), *run*, in comp. only, -ἔδραν, -ἔδρας, -ἔδρα, -ἔδραμεν, etc. {-δρῶ, -δραίνω (-δρᾶθι late), -δράναι, -δρας}.
- δύω (δύ-), *enter*, ἔδυν, *entered* {δύω (opt. δῶη and ἐκ-δῶμεν Hom.), δῶθι, δύναι, δυς, 498}.
- κτείνω (κτεν-, κτα-), *kill*, poetic ἔκταν, ἔκτας, ἔκτα, etc. {subj. κτέωμαι; inf. κτάμεναι, κτάμεν (Hom.); part. κτάς}; poetic ἐκτάμην, *was killed* {κτάσθαι, κτάμενος}.
- πέτομαι (πετ-, πτε-, πτα-), *fly*, poetic ἔπτην {πτῶ late, πταίην, πτήθι late, πτήναι, πτάς}; mid. also in prose ἐπτάμην {πτάσθαι, πτάμενος}.
- τλα- root, no present, fut. τλήσομαι poet., 2 aor. ἔτλην {τλώ, τλαίην, τλήθι, τλήναι, τλάς}, all poetic.
- φθάνω (φθα-), *anticipate*, ἐφθην {φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς}.
- φύω (φύ-), *produce*, ἐφύν, *was produced*, am {φύω (opt. φύην, φύη Theoc.), φύναι, φύς}.
- ἔχω (σεχ-), *have*, 2 aor. imperative σχές (all other forms of the 2 aor. are of the common form).
- πίνω (πι-), *drink*, 2 aor. imperative πῖθι, poetic πῖε (all other 2 aor. forms regular).
- ἀπο-σκέλλω (σκελ-, σκλη-), *dry up*, 2 aor. inf. ἀπο-σκληναι (Aristoph.).

There are also a number of other second-aorists of the *μ*-form in the dialects (1063).

SECOND-PERFECTS OF THE *μ*-FORM

768. These occur in Attic Greek:

- ἵστημι (στα-), *set*, 2 perf. ἕστα-τον, etc. inflected in 499,
- βαίνω (βα-), *go*; first-perf. βέβηκα, *have gone*, stand fast, regular;—2 perf. βεβᾶσι (poet.), βεβᾶσι (Hom.); subj. ἐμ-βεβῶσι (Plat.); inf. βεβάναι (poet.), βεβάμεν (Hom.); part. βεβώς (poet., also prose), βεβαώς, βεβῶσα, and ἐμβεβανία (Hom.); plupf. βέβασαν (Hom.).
- γίγνομαι (γεν-, γα-), *become*; 2 perf. γέγονα, regular;—of the *μ*-form: γεγάατε and γεγάσι (Hom.); inf. γεγάμεν (Hom.); part. γεγαώς (Epic and late), γεγαυία (Epic), γεγώς and γεγῶσα (Attic poetry); plupf. 3 dual ἐκ-γεγάτην (Hom. and late).
- θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*; first-perf. τέθνηκα, *am dead*, regular;—2 perf. τέθνατον, τέθναμεν, τέθνατε, τέθνασι; opt. τεθναίην; imper. τέθναθι (Hom.), τεθνάτω (Hom. and Att. prose); inf. τεθνάναι (τεθνάναι from τεθνα-εναι, poetic, τεθνάμεναι and τεθνάμεν Epic); part. τεθνεώς,

τεθνεῶσα, τεθνεός (HOM. usually τεθνηώς, τεθνηυία); 2 plupf. third pl. ἐτέθνασαν.

δι- for δφι- root, *fear*, no pres., Epic impf. δίον, δίε, etc. *feared, fled*; Epic present δέιδω = Attic first-perf. δέδοικα, *I fear*; — 2 perf. δέδια, δέδιας, δέδιε, δέδιμεν δέδιτε, δεδιάσι; subj. rare, δεδίῃ, δεδίωσι; opt. δεδιείη; imper. δέδιθι poet., δέδιθι late poets; inf. δεδιέναι; part. δεδιδώς (prose), also δεδινῖα poet. and late; plupf. ἐδέδιειν, ἐδέδιεις, ἐδέδειε, ἐδέδισαν. [Homer has forms beginning with δει-, as δέδοικα; 2 pf. δείδια, δείδιας, δείδιε, δείδιμεν; imper. δείδιθι, δείδιτε; part. δειδώς; plupf. ἐδείδιμεν, ἐδείδισαν.]

ιδ- for Fid- root, *know*; second-perfect οἶδα, *know*, inflected in 786.

ικ- for Fικ- root, *be like, appear*; second-perfect οἶκα for Fe-Φοικ-α, *seem, appear*, regular {subj. οἶκω; opt. οἶκοιμι; inf. οἶκέναι; part. οἶκώς, Plat. also εἰκώς; plupf. ἐῖκη and ἤκειν}; — μι-forms are οἰγμεν (poet.), εἰξῶσι for οἰκ-(σ)-ᾶσι (poet. and rare in Plato), οἶκτον and οἶκτην (poet.). κράζω (κραγ-), *cry out*; second-perf. κέγραγα as present (imper. κέκραχθι poet.).

Others are poetic and confined mostly to Homer (1064).

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE μ-FORM

769. These verbs are: ἔμμι (ἐ-), *send*; εἰμί (ἐσ-), *be*; εἶμι (ι-), *go*; φημί (φα-), *say*; ἥμαι (ῆσ-), *sit*; κείμει (κει-), *lie*; the second-perfect οἶδα (ιδ-, εἰδ-), *know*; ἥμι (ᾶ-), *say*; and χρή (χρα-, χρε-), *it behoves, one ought*. The dialectic forms are in 1065–1072.

770. ἔμμι (ἐ-), *send*.

ACTIVE			MIDDLE (PASSIVE)		
	PRES.	IMPERF.	SECOND-AORIST	PRES.	IMPERF. SECOND-AORIST
IND. S. 1.	ἔμμι	ἔμην (771, 4)	— (501, 1)	ἔμαι	ἔμην (771, 6)
2.	ἔης, ἔεις (771, 2)	ἔεις (771, 2)	—	ἔσαι	ἔσο
3.	ἔησι	ἔει	—	ἔεται	ἔετο
D. 2.	ἔετον	ἔετον	-εἐτον	ἔεσθον	ἔεσθον
3.	ἔετον	ἔέτην	-εἐτην	ἔεσθον	ἔέσθην
P. 1.	ἔμεν	ἔμεν	-εἐμεν	ἔμεθα	ἔμεθα
2.	ἔετε	ἔετε	-εἐτε	ἔεσθε	ἔεσθε
3.	ἔασι	ἔεσαν	-εἐσαν	ἔενται	ἔεντο
SUBJ. S. 1.	ἔω		-ῶ	ἔωμαι	-ῶμαι
2.	ἔῃς		-ῃς	ἔῃ	-ῃ
3.	ἔῃ		-ῃ	ἔῃται	-ῃται
D. 2.	ἔητον		-ῃτον	ἔησθον	-ῃσθον
3.	ἔητον		-ῃτον	ἔησθον	-ῃσθον

110	FORMATION OF TENSE-SYSTEMS	771
	<u>Pres.</u>	<u>Aor.</u>
P. 1. ἴωμεν	-ῶμεν	ἴωμεθα
2. ἴητε	-ήτε	ἴησθε
3. ἴωσι	-ῶσι	ἴωνται
OPT. S. 1. ἴελην	-έην	ἴέμην
2. ἴελης	-έης	ἴειο
3. ἴέη	-έη	ἴειτο
D. 2. ἴείτον or ἴέλητον	-είτον or -έλητον	ἴείσθον
3. ἴέτον or ἴέλητε	-έτην or -είήτην	ἴείσθην
P. 1. ἴεμεν or ἴέλημεν	-έμεν or -έλημεν	ἴεμεθα
2. ἴείτε or ἴέλητε (771, 3)	-είτε or -έλητε	ἴείσθε
3. ἴείεν or ἴέλησαν (771, 3)	-είεν or -έησαν	ἴείντο
IMPER. S. 2. ἴει (771, 2)	-ές	ἴεσο
3. ἴέτω	-έτω	ἴέσθω
D. 2. ἴετον	-έτον	ἴεσθον
3. ἴέτων	-έτων	ἴέσθων
P. 2. ἴετε	-έτε	ἴεσθε
3. ἴέντων or ἴέτωσαν	-έντων or -έτωσαν	ἴέσθων or ἔσθωσαν
INFIN. ἴέναι	-εῖναι (771, 5)	ἴεσθαι
PART. ἴείς, ἴείσα, ἴέν	-είς, -είσα, -έν, ἴέμενος	-έμενος

FUT. ACT. AND MID. ἦσω, ἦσομαι regular; in prose only in composition.

FIRST-AOR. ACT. AND MID. ἦκα, -ἦκάμην (501, 1) only indic.; in prose ἦκα mostly in composition.

PERFECT ACTIVE. -εἶκα only in composition.

PERFECT MID. AND PASS. -εἶμαι, plupf. -έμην, only in composition.

AORIST PASS. -εἶθην in composition.

FUTURE PASS. -έθήσομαι in composition.

VERBAL ADJECTIVES. -έτός, -έτέος in composition.

771. NOTE.—1. The present stem *ιε-* is for *ι-έ-*; but whether this is for an original *σι-σε-* or *γι-γε-* is not known; it was not *φι-φε-*. The second-aorist -είτον, the perfect -εἶκα, the perfect middle -εἶμαι, and the aorist passive -εἶθην are for -έ-έτον, -έ-έκα, -έ-έμαι, -έ-έθην,—the syllabic augment contracting with the stem *έ-*. But the first-aorist ἦκα has the temporal augment.—The subjunctive ἴω is for *ιέ-ω*, -ῶ for -έ-ω, etc.

2. The present forms *ῥεις* (also found accented *-ιείς*) and *ῥει*, also the imperfect forms *ῥεις* and *ῥει*, are formed as if from contract verbs. Compare 500.

3. The present optative forms *ἀφ-ίετε* and *ἀφ-ίειν* occur for *ἀφ-ιέητε* and *ἀφ-ιείην*; and *πρό-οιτο*, *πρό-οισθε*, *πρό-οιντο* (also accented *προ-οίτο*, *προ-οίσθε*, *προ-οίντο*) sometimes occur for *προ-είτο*, *προ-είσθε*, *προ-είντο*. These show a transition to the common form of inflection; *τίθημι* has similar forms in the middle. Compare 504.

4. The imperfect of *ἀφ-ίημι* is sometimes *ῥφίην* (with the preposition augmented, 555).

5. Of all the forms which appear only in composition, the second-aorist infinitive active *εἶναι* appears once as simple (Aristoph. *Ran.* 133).

6. Observe that the second-aorist middle indicative and optative and the pluperfect middle are the same throughout, except that the optative has *-εῖο* and the other two *-εῖσο*.—For similar forms from *-ῶ*, *-εῖην*, *-εῖναι*, and compounds of *ῶ*, *εῖην*, *εῖναι* (from *εἰμί*, *be*), see 772.—For similar forms from the present *ῖημι* and *εἶμι*, *go*, see 778, 2.

772. *εἰμί* (*ἐσ-*, Latin *es-se*), *be*.

PRESENT						IMPERFECT
INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPT.	IMPER.	INFIN.		INDIC.
S. 1. <i>εἰμί</i>	<i>ῶ</i>	<i>εἴην</i>		<i>εἶναι</i>		<i>ῆ</i> or <i>ῆν</i>
2. <i>εἶ</i>	<i>ῆς</i>	<i>εἴης</i>	<i>ἔσθι</i>			<i>ῆσθα</i>
3. <i>ἐστί</i>	<i>ῆ</i>	<i>εἴη</i>	<i>ἔστω</i>			<i>ῆν</i>
D. 2. <i>ἐστόν</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>	<i>εἴτον</i> or <i>εἴητον</i>	<i>ἔστων</i>	PART.		<i>ῆστων</i>
3. <i>ἐστόν</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>	<i>εἴτην</i> or <i>εἴήτην</i>	<i>ἔστων</i>	<i>ῶν</i> , <i>οὔσα</i> , <i>δν</i> (331)		<i>ῆστην</i>
P. 1. <i>ἐσμέν</i>	<i>ῶμεν</i>	<i>εἴμεν</i> or <i>εἴημεν</i>				<i>ῆμεν</i>
2. <i>ἐστέ</i>	<i>ῆτε</i>	<i>εἴτε</i> or <i>εἴητε</i>	<i>ἔστε</i>			<i>ῆτε</i> or <i>ῆστε</i>
3. <i>εἰσὶ</i>	<i>ῶσι</i>	<i>εἴεν</i> or <i>εἴησαν</i>	<i>ἔστων</i> <i>δντων</i> <i>ἔστωσαν</i>			<i>ῆσαν</i>

VERBAL ADJECTIVE. *συν-εστέον*.

FUTURE					
INDICATIVE			OPTATIVE		INFINITIVE
1. <i>ἔσομαι</i>	<i>ἔσόμεθα</i>	<i>ἔσοίμην</i>	<i>ἔσοίμεθα</i>	<i>ἔσεσθαι</i>	
2. <i>ἔσῃ</i> , <i>ἔσει</i>	<i>ἔσεσθον</i>	<i>ἔσεσθε</i>	<i>ἔσοιο</i>	<i>ἔσοισθον</i>	PARTICIPLE
3. <i>ἔσται</i>	<i>ἔσεσθον</i>	<i>ἔσονται</i>	<i>ἔσοιτο</i>	<i>ἔσοίσθην</i>	<i>ἔσοινο</i>
					<i>ἔσόμενος</i>

Imperfect dual forms *ῆτον* and *ῆτην* are very rare and doubtful in Attic. A late form *ῆς* occurs for *ῆσθα*.

The perfect and aorist are borrowed from *γίγνομαι*: *γέγονα* and *ἐγενόμην*.

773. NOTE.—1. *Εἰμί* is from *ἐσ-μι* (Lesbian Aeolic *ἔμ-μι*). *Εἶ* is from Old Ionic *ἐσ-σί* through *ἐ-σι*. *Ἔστί* retains the original ending *-τι*. *Εἰσὶ*

is from ἔσ-ντι through Doric ἐ-ντί and ἐ-νσι.—The subjunctive ᾷ is from ἔσ-ω through Ionic ἔ-ω.—The optative εἶην is from ἔσ-ιη-ν.—The imperative ἴσ-θι is from ἔσ-θι (43).—The infinitive εἶναι is from ἔσ-ναι.—The participle ὦν is from ἔσ-ων through Ionic ἐ-ὦν.

2. The imperfect ἦ is an augmented form, from original ἦσ-α through Old Ionic ἦ-α, while ἦν is from ἦσ-ν.

3. The future ἔσομαι is from Old Ionic ἔσ-σομαι; the third person singular ἔσται is syncopated from ἔσεται.

The present form εἶ may belong also to εἶμι, *go* (775); and ἴσθι to οἶδα, *know* (788).

774. Accent.—1. The forms of the present indicative, except εἶ, are enclitic (152, 3).

2. For ἔσται (paroxytone), see 156, 3 (b).

3. In composition, the present indicative accents the preposition. Hence ἀπ-εἰμι and ἀπ-εἰ may come from εἶμι, *be*, or εἶμι, *go*; ἀπ-εἰσι may mean *they are absent* or *he goes away* (778, 1).

4. The imperfect retains its accent in composition, as παρ-ἦν, because it is an augmented form.

5. The participle ὦν retains its accent in compounds; as παρ-ὦν, παρ-οῦσα, παρ-όν, gen. παρ-όντος, παρούσης, etc.

6. The subjunctive ᾷ, the optative εἶην, and the infinitive εἶναι retain their accent in composition. The corresponding moods of the second-aorist active of ἔημι (ἐ-) are -ᾶ, -εἶην, -εἶναι, with the rough breathing. Hence ἀπ-ᾶ, ἀπ-εἶην, ἀπ-εἶναι (from εἶμι) are easily distinguished from ἀφ-ᾶ, ἀφ-εἶην, ἀφ-εἶναι (from ἔημι). But παρ-ᾶ, παρ-εἶην, παρ-εἶναι may come from πάρ-εἰμι, *am present*, or παρ-έημι, *pass over*.

775. εἶμι (ἰ-, Latin *i-re*), *go*.

PRESENT					IMPERFECT
INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	INDIC.
S. 1. εἶμι	ἔω	λοιμι or λοίην		λέναι	ἦα or ἦεν
2. εἶ	ἔης	λοις	ἔθι		ἦεσθα or ἦεις
3. εἴσι	ἔη	λοι	ἔτω		ἦει(ν) or ἦει
D. 2. ἔτον	ἔτην	λοιτον	ἔτον	PART.	ἦτον
3. ἔτον	ἔτην	λοίτην	ἔτων	ῶν, λοῦσα, λόν (331)	ἦτην
P. 1. ἔμεν	ἔμεν	λοιμεν			ἦμεν
2. ἔτε	ἔτε	λοιτε	ἔτε		ἦτε
3. ἔασι	ἔωσι	λοιεν	λόντων ἔτων ἔτωσαν		ἦσαν or ἦεσαν

VERBAL ADJECTIVES. ἰτός, ἰτέος, ἰτητέος.

776. NOTE.—The imperfect forms ἦα, ἦεισθα, ἦει(ν), ἦσαν belong to the older and middle Attic; the forms ἦειν, ἦεις, ἦει (without ν movable), ἦσαν belong to the newer Attic. In the plural we have late forms ἦμεν and ἦετε.—The future εἶσομαι is Old Ionic; but the Homeric εἰσάμην or εἰσαίμην belongs to ἔμαι = *φιεμαι* (not from ἔημι), see the Catalogue.

777. NOTE.—The indicative present of εἶμι has *future* meaning, *I shall go, I am going* (in poetry and late prose occasionally also as a present). The other moods and the participle are perhaps oftener used with present (or aorist) than with future meaning. For the present, ἔρχομαι is used in Attic prose, but only in the indicative, the subj., opt., etc. always from εἶμι. Ἐλεύσομαι, the regular future of ἔρχομαι, occurs only once in Attic prose (Lys. 22, 11).

778. NOTE.—*Accent.*—1. The compounds of εἶμι always accent the preposition whenever possible; as πάρ-ειμι, πάρ-ιθι. Hence compounds like πάρ-ειμι, πάρ-ει, and πάρ-εισι may come from εἶμι or εἰμί (774, 3).

2. The subjunctive ἴω, ἴῃς, etc. differs from the subjunctive -ῖω, -ῖῃς, etc. in accent, breathing, and quantity; the compounds of both are thus easily distinguished, as ἀπ-ῖω and ἀφ-ῖω, προσ-ῖω and προσ-ῖω, even when the quantity is not marked.—The infinitive ἵεναι is distinguished by the smooth breathing (and short ι) from -ῖεναι; so in ἀπ-ῖεναι and ἀφ-ῖεναι. But when the rough breathing of -ῖεναι disappears in composition, as in προσ-ῖεναι and προσ-ῖεναι, they cannot be distinguished unless the quantity, ι or ι, is marked.

3. The participle ἰών, which is accented like a second-aorist, retains its accent in compounds; as παρ-ιών, παρ-ιούσα, παρ-ιόν, gen. παρ-ιόντος, παρ-ιούσης, etc.

779. φημί (φα-, Latin *fa-ri*), *say*.

PRESENT				IMPERFECT	
INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	INDIC.
S. 1. φημί	φῶ	φαίην		φάναι	ἔφην
2. φῆς	φῆς	φαίης	φαθί or φάθι		ἔφησθα or ἔφης
3. φησι	φῆ	φαίη	φάτω		ἔφη
D. 2. φατόν	φῆτον		φάτον	PART.	ἔφατον
3. φατόν	φῆτον		φάτων	φάς, φᾶσα, φάν	ἔφάτην
				(Attic φάσκων)	
P. 1. φάμεν	φῶμεν	φαίμεν or φαῖμεν			ἔφαμεν
2. φάτε	φῆτε	φαίητε (φαῖτε)	φάτε		ἔφατε
3. φᾶσι	φῶσι	φαίσαν or φαῖεν	φάντων		ἔφασαν

FUTURE. *φήσω, φήσοιμι* rare and late, *φήσων, φήσειν*.

FIRST-AORIST. *ἔφησα, φήσω, φήσαιοι, —, φήσαι, φήσᾱς*.

PERF. PASS. Imper. *πεφάσθω*, *be it said*; *πέφαται* is late; aor. pass. *ἀπ-εφάθην* (Aristot.).

VERBAL ADJECTIVES. *φατός* poet. and late prose, *φατέος*.

780. NOTE.—The present indicative, except *φῆς*, is enclitic (153, 3). In composition *σύμ-φημι, ἀντί-φημι, σύμ-φησι*, etc. (but *συμ-φῆς, ἀντι-φῆς*, yet the editions differ in regard to the accent); subj. *συμ-φῶ, συμ-φῆς*, etc.; opt. *συμφαίμεν*, etc.—No examples of the present optative dual are found; nor does *φαίτε* occur.—The participle *φάς, φᾶσα, φάν*, is Ionic or late; it also occurs once or twice in Attic poetry. For it *φάσκων* is used.—Middle forms of the present, imperfect, and future are dialectic.

781. NOTE.—*φημί* may have three meanings. It may simply mean *say*; it may mean *say yes*, like Latin *aio* (*οὐ φημί, I say no, I deny*); or it may mean *I assert, affirm, am of the opinion, grant, admit*. In the last sense, *φάσκω* is more common, except in the indicative. The imperfect *ἔφην*, also *φῶ, φαίην*, etc., may have also aorist signification.

782. 1. *ἦμαι* (*ῆσ-*), *sit* (Epic, tragic, rarely in Herodotus).

	PRESENT			IMPERFECT		
INDIC.	<i>ἦμαι</i>		<i>ἦμεθα</i>	<i>ἦμην</i>		<i>ἦμεθα</i>
	<i>ἦσαι</i>	<i>ἦσθον</i>	<i>ἦσθε</i>	<i>ἦσο</i>	<i>ἦσθον</i>	<i>ἦσθε</i>
	<i>ἦσται</i>	<i>ἦσθον</i>	<i>ἦνται</i>	<i>ἦστο</i>	<i>ἦσθην</i>	<i>ἦντο</i>
SUBJ.	(wanting)					
OPT.	(wanting)					
IMPER.	<i>ἦσο</i>	<i>ἦσθον</i>	<i>ἦσθε</i>			
	<i>ἦσθω</i>	<i>ἦσθων</i>	<i>ἦσθων</i> or <i>ἦσθωσαν</i>			
INFIN.	<i>ἦσθαι</i>		PART. <i>ἦμενος</i>			

2. *κάθ-ημαι, sit* (in Attic prose and comedy).

PRES. IND.	<i>κάθημαι, κάθου, κάθηται; κάθησθον; καθήμεθα,</i> <i>κάθησθε, κάθηνται.</i>
SUBJ.	<i>καθῶμαι, καθῆ, καθῆται; etc.</i>
OPT.	<i>καθοίμην, καθοῖο, καθοῖτο; etc.</i>
IMP.	<i>κάθησο, καθίσθω; etc.</i>
INF.	<i>καθῆσθαι,</i>
IMPF.	<i>ἐκάθημην, ἐκάθησο, ἐκάθητο; etc.</i> <i>or καθήμεν, καθῆσο, καθῆτο or καθῆστο; etc.</i>
	PART. <i>καθήμενος</i>

For the imperative *κάθησο*, the form *κάθου* occurs in comedy.

783. NOTE.—The stem *ῆσ-* drops *σ* before all endings except in the forms *ῆσ-ται, ῆσ-το*, and *καθῆσ-το* (also *καθῆ-το*).—The meaning of *ἦμαι, κάθημαι* is sometimes perfect, *I have sat, have been seated*.—The missing

tenses are supplied by *ἕξομαι*, *sit*, *ἕζω*, *seat* or *sit*, or *ἵζομαι*, *sit*; in prose by *καθέζομαι*, *καθίζω*, *καθίζομαι*; the future *καθήσομαι* is frequent in the Old and New Testaments.

784. *κείμει* (*κει-*, *κε-*), *lie, have laid myself, have been laid.* The present and imperfect regularly serve as the *perfect* and *pluperfect passive* of *τίθημι* (510).

PRESENT						IMPERFECT	
INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPT.	IMPER.	INFIN.		INDIC.	
S. 1. <i>κείμει</i>				<i>κείσθαι</i>		<i>ἔκειμην</i>	
2. <i>κείσαι</i>			<i>κείσο</i>			<i>ἔκεισο</i>	
3. <i>κείται</i>	<i>κείται</i>	<i>κείοιτο</i>	<i>κείσθω</i>			<i>ἔκειτο</i>	
D. 1. <i>κείσθον</i>			<i>κείσθον</i>	PART.		<i>ἔκεισθον</i>	
2. <i>κείσθον</i>			<i>κείσθων</i>	<i>κείμενος</i>		<i>ἔκεισθην</i>	
P. 1. <i>κείμεθα</i>						<i>ἔκειμεθα</i>	
2. <i>κείσθε</i>	<i>δια-κείσθε</i>		<i>κείσθε</i>			<i>ἔκεισθε</i>	
3. <i>κείνται</i>	<i>κατα-κείνται</i>	<i>προσ-κείντο</i>	<i>κείσθων</i>			<i>ἔκειντο</i>	

FUTURE. *κείσομαι*, *κείσῃ*, *κείσεται*, etc., regular.

Besides the subjunctive and optative forms given above, there occur also *συγ-κείται* (Aristotle), *κατα-κείωνται* (Lucian), and *ἐκ-κείοιτο* (Dem.).

785. NOTE.—The compounds have the recessive accent in the indicative and imperative, as *κατά-κειμαι*, *κατά-κείσο*; but infin. *κατα-κείσθαι*.

786. *οἶδα* (*ιδ-*), *know.*

This is a perfect with present meaning from the stem *ιδ-*; compare *εἶδον*, *saw*.

SECOND-PERFECT					SECOND-PLUP.	
INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	INDIC.	
<i>οἶδα</i>	<i>εἰδῶ</i>	<i>εἰδείην</i>		<i>εἰδέναι</i>	<i>ἦδη</i>	or <i>ἦδεν</i>
<i>οἶσθα</i>	<i>εἰδῆς</i>	<i>εἰδείης</i>	<i>ἴσθι</i>		<i>ἦδησθα</i>	or <i>ἦδεις</i>
<i>οἶδε</i>	<i>εἰδῇ</i>	<i>εἰδείῃ</i>	<i>ἴστω</i>		<i>ἦδει(ν)</i>	or <i>ἦδει</i>
<i>ἴστον</i>	<i>εἰδήτον</i>	<i>εἰδείητον</i>	<i>ἴστον</i>	PART.	<i>ἦστον</i>	
<i>ἴστων</i>	<i>εἰδήτων</i>	<i>εἰδείητων</i>	<i>ἴστων</i>	<i>εἰδώς,</i> <i>εἰδυία,</i> <i>εἰδός</i>	<i>ἦστων</i>	
<i>ἴσμεν</i>	<i>εἰδῶμεν</i>	<i>εἰδείημεν</i> or <i>εἰδείμεν</i>			<i>ἦσμεν</i>	or <i>ἦδεμεν</i>
<i>ἴστε</i>	<i>εἰδῆτε</i>	<i>εἰδείητε</i> or <i>εἰδείτε</i>	<i>ἴστε</i>		<i>ἦστε</i>	or <i>ἦδετε</i>
<i>ἴσῃσι</i>	<i>εἰδῶσι</i>	<i>εἰδείησαν</i> or <i>εἰδείεν</i>	<i>ἴστων</i> or <i>ἴστωσαν</i>		<i>ἦσαν</i>	or <i>ἦδεσαν</i>

FUT. *εἰσομαι*, etc., regular. VERBAL ADJ. *ἰστέος*.

The compound *σύν-οἶδα*, *am conscious, am aware*, has the recessive accent in the indicative and imperative, as *σύν-ισθι*.

787. NOTE.—The perfect also has *οἶδας, οἶδαμεν, οἶδατε, οἶδᾱσι* (sometimes in Ionic and late Greek, rarely in Attic); *οἶδατον* only late; *οἶσθας* for *οἶσθα* occurs in comedy and in Herodas.—The pluperfect forms *ᾔδειν, ᾔδεις, ᾔδει* (without *ν* movable) belong to the newer Attic (compare also similar forms of *εἶμι*, 776). The dual *ᾔστον* and *ᾔστην* occur almost only in Attic poetry; dual forms *ᾔδετον, ᾔδέτην* are not found. The forms *ᾔδεμεν* and *ᾔδετε* are rare and poetic. The pluperfect also has: 2 sing. *ᾔδειςθα* and *ᾔδης* (less correct forms); plural *ᾔδειμεν, ᾔδειτε, ᾔδειςαν* (late).

788. NOTE.—The stem is *ιδ-* for *φιδ-*; compare Latin *vid-eo*, German *wissen*, English *to wit*. The form *οἶσ-θα* is from *οἶδ-θα*; *ἴσ-μεν* from Ionic *ἴδ-μεν*; *ἴσ-τε* from *ιδ-τε*; *ἴσῃσι* (Doric *ἴσαντι*) from *ιδ-σ-α-ντι* with inserted *σ* (compare *εἴξᾱσι* for *εἰκ-σ-α-ντι* from *εἰοικα*, 768); *ἴσθι* from *ιδ-θι* is identical in form with the imperative of *εἶμι*, *be* (773, 4).

789. ἡμί (*ἀ-*, Latin *a-io*), *say*.

This verb is used only parenthetically, like Latin *inquam, inquit*.

PRESENT.—*ἡμί*, *say I*; *ἡσί*, *says he*.

IMPERFECT.—*ἦν δ' ἐγώ*, *said I*; *ἦ δ' ὅς*, *said he*, *ἦ δ' ἥ*, *said she*.

Here *ὅς* and *ἥ* are old demonstratives (392).

790. χρῆ (*χρα-*, *χρε-*), *there is need, it behooves* (Lat. *opus est*).

1. This is originally an indeclinable noun with *ἐστί* understood. As a verb it is impersonal and formed its tenses by combining with parts of *εἶμι*, *be*.

PRESENT.—*Indic.* *χρή*; *Subj.* *χρήν* (from *χρήν ᾗ*); *Opt.* *χρεῖν* (from *χρήν εἴη*); *Infin.* *χρήναι* (from *χρήν εἶναι*); *Part. neut.* *χρεών* (from *χρήν ὄν*).

IMPERFECT.—*χρήν* (from *χρήν ᾗν*) and less often *ἐχρήν* with augment.

FUTURE.—*χρήσται* from *χρήν ἔσται*.

2. A compound *ἀπό-χρη*, *it suffices*, has these forms:

PRESENT.—*ἀπόχρη*, pl. *ἀποχρώσι*; *Subj.* *ἀποχρήν*; *Infin.* *ἀποχρήν*; *Part.* *ἀποχρών, ἀποχρώσα, ἀποχρών*.

IMPERF. *ἀπέχρη*.—FUT. *ἀποχρήσει, ἀποχρήσουσι*.—AOR. *ἀπέχρησε*.

IRREGULARITIES OF MEANING

791. Active Verbs with Future Middle.—Many active verbs have no future active, the future middle being used instead with active meaning. Here belong many verbs of the Fifth and Sixth Classes besides some of the other classes. The following is a list of all the important ones. Those

marked with a * have also the active future, but the middle is preferred ; those marked with a † sometimes have the active future form in late Greek.

* ἄδω	† βοάω	εἰμί	* κλάζω	οἶδα	πίπτω	* τίκτω
† ἀκούω	† γελάω	* ἐμέω	* κλαίω	† οἰμῶζω	πλέω	ἐτλην
ἀλαλάζω	* γηρά(σκ)ω	* ἐπαινέω	κράζω	δολοῦζω	πνέω	τρέχω
† ἀμαρτάνω	γηρῶ	ἐρυγγάνω	† κύπτω	† δυνῶμι	* ποθέω	τρώγω
† ἀπαντάω	γυγνώσκω	ἐσθίω	κωκῶ	ὀράω	ῥέω	τιγχάνω
† ἀπολαύω	* γρύζω	* θαυμάζω	λαγχάνω	ὀτοτύζω	* ῥοφέω	τωθάζω
* ἀρπάζω	δάκνω	θέω	λαμβάνω	οὔρέω	σιγάω	φεύγω
βαδίζω	δαρθάνω	* θιγγάνω	λάσκω	παίζω	* σιωπάω	* φθάνω
βαίνω	δεῖδω	θνήσκω	μανθάνω	πάσχω	σκώπτω	χάσκω
† βίδω	διδράσκω	θρῆσκω	νέω, <i>swim</i>	πηδάω	σπουδάζω	χέζω
* βλέπω	* διώκω	κάμνω	νεύω	πίνω	σῦριττω	* χωρέω
βλώσκω	* ἐγκωμιάζω	κι(γ)χάνω				

792. Middle and Passive Deponents.—1. Middle deponents are deponent verbs whose aorists have active or middle meaning and middle form ; as ἄλλομαι, *leap*, ἡλάμην, *leaped*.

2. Passive deponents are deponent verbs whose aorists have active or middle meaning, but passive form ; as προθυμέομαι, *am eager*, προϋθυμήθην, *was eager*. The future passive form here has also active meaning ; as προθυμηθήσομαι, *shall be eager*.

3. The following is a list of the most important passive deponents. Those marked with a star have both the future passive and future middle form, like προθυμέομαι. Observe that ἡδομαι, *am pleased*, has only ἡσθήσομαι ; φαντάζομαι, *appear*, has only φαντασθήσομαι.

ἀγαμαι, <i>admire</i>	δέркоμαι (poet.), <i>see</i>	ἡδομαι, <i>am pleased</i>
* αἰδέομαι, <i>feel shame</i>	δημοκρατέομαι, <i>have a democratic government</i>	* ἡττάομαι, <i>am beaten</i>
ἀλάομαι, <i>wander</i>		μεταμέλομαι, <i>regret</i>
ἀμιλλάομαι, <i>contend</i>	* διαλέγομαι, <i>converse</i>	μυσάττομαι, <i>loathe</i>
ἀντιόομαι (poet.), <i>oppose</i>	* διανοέομαι, <i>reflect</i>	οἶομαι, <i>think</i>
ἀπονοέομαι, <i>be out of one's mind</i>	δύναμαι, <i>am able</i>	ὀλιγαρχέομαι, <i>be governed by an oligarchy</i>
ἀριστοκρατέομαι, <i>have an aristocratic government</i>	ἐναντιόομαι, <i>oppose</i>	ποτάομαι (poet.), <i>fly</i>
* ἀρνέομαι, <i>deny</i>	ἐνθυμέομαι, <i>consider</i>	* προθυμέομαι, <i>am eager</i>
* ἀχθομαι, <i>am vexed</i>	ἐννοέομαι, <i>think of</i>	προνοέομαι, <i>foresee, provide</i>
βούλομαι, <i>wish</i>	ἐπιμέλομαι, <i>care for</i>	σέβομαι, <i>revere</i>
δέομαι, <i>need</i>	ἐπινοέομαι, <i>think on</i>	φαντάζομαι, <i>appear</i>
	ἐπίσταμαι, <i>understand</i>	φιλοτιμέομαι, <i>am ambitious</i>
	εὐλαβέομαι, <i>take care</i>	

4. Of the above some have also the aorist middle ; but this is less frequent, or only poetic, or post-classical : ἀγαμαι, αἰδέομαι, ἀμιλλάομαι, ἀρνέομαι, διαλέγομαι, δύναμαι, ἐπινοέομαι, ἡδομαι, προνοέομαι, φιλοτιμέομαι.—Several use both the aorist middle and aorist passive indifferently : αὐλίζομαι, *lodge, live* ; πράγματεομαι, *be busy* ; φιλοφρονέομαι, *treat affectionately*.

5. These prefer the aorist middle to the aorist passive : βροχάομαι, *roar* ; γίγνομαι, *become* ; κοινολογέομαι, *take counsel* ; ἀπολογέομαι, *speak in defence* ; μέμφομαι, *blame* ; ολοφύρομαι, *lament*.

6. These also use the aorist passive in active or middle meaning : ἀμείβω, *change* ; ἀμείβομαι, *reply* ; ἡμειφθην less frequent than ἡμειψάμην ; ἀπορέω, *be at loss* ; ἀπορέομαι, *be in doubt* ; δαπανάω, *spend* ; δαπανάομαι, *spend of one's own* ; ἐράω, *love*, pres. and imp., ἔραμαι, poet., ἡράσθην ; θέρω, poet., θερμαι, *be warmed*,

warm oneself, chiefly poet., 2 aor. pass. ἐθήρην; πειράω, *try*, πειράομαι, ἐπειράσθην more frequent than ἐπειράσμην; ὑποσπέω, ὑποσπέομαι, *suspect*.—Of these ἐράω has the future passive, ἐρασθήσομαι, *shall love*; πειράω has πειράσομαι and πειράσθσομαι, *shall try*.

793. Future Middle with Passive Meaning.—In many verbs the future middle has the meaning of the future passive; as τιμήσομαι = τιμηθήσομαι, *I shall be honoured*. The following are all the most important.

1. These seldom or never use the future passive form or have it only in late Greek.

ἀγνοέω, <i>not to perceive, to mistake</i>	ἐν-εδρεύω, <i>lie in wait for</i>	ὁμολογέω, <i>agree</i>	ταράσσω, <i>confuse</i>
ἀγωνίζομαι, <i>contend</i>	ἐπι-βουλεύω, <i>plot against</i>	ὀνειδίζω, <i>reproach</i>	τηρέω, <i>guard</i>
ἀδικέω, <i>wrong</i>	ἐξω, <i>have, hold</i>	παιδαγωγέω, <i>educate</i>	τρέφω, <i>nourish</i>
ἀμφισβητέω, <i>dispute</i>	θεραπεύω, <i>tend, serve</i>	πολεμέω, <i>wage war</i>	τρίβω, <i>rub</i>
ἀρχω, <i>begin, rule</i>	κωλῶ, <i>hinder</i>	προ-αγορεύω, <i>foretell</i>	ῥαίνω, <i>rain</i>
διδάσκω, <i>teach</i>	μαστιγίζω, <i>whip</i>	στερέω, <i>deprive</i>	φέρω, <i>bear</i>
έάω, <i>permit</i>	οικέω, <i>inhabit</i>	στρεβλῶ, <i>screw up, rack</i>	φιλέω, <i>love</i>
εἶργω, <i>shut out</i>			φυλάσσω, <i>guard</i>

2. These also have the future passive form.

βλάπτω, <i>injure</i>	λέγω, <i>say</i>	πολιορκέω, <i>besiege</i>
ἐξ-απατάω, <i>deceive</i>	μαρτυρέω, <i>bear witness</i>	πράσσω, <i>do</i>
ἐπι-τάσσω, <i>order, set over</i>	μετ-ίημι (Hdt.), <i>send away</i>	τιμάω, <i>honour</i>
κατα-φρονέω, <i>despise</i>	παρα-τείνω, <i>stretch out, protract</i>	

794. Second-Aorist Middle with Passive Meaning.—Only these three occur in Homer: ἐβλήμην (βάλλω), *was struck*; ἐκτάμην (κτείνω), *was killed*; οὐτάμενος (οὐτάω), *wounded*.

795. Deponents with Passive Meaning.—Deponents are sometimes used with passive meaning. This rarely occurs in the present and imperfect or future passive, often in the perfect and pluperfect and aorist passive. The following are all the important cases.

1. *Present and Imperfect, and Future Passive.*—Βιάζομαι, *force and am forced*; ὠνόεμαι, *buy and be bought*; ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend and be contended about*; λυμαίνομαι, *ill-treat and be ill-treated*; ἐργασθήσομαι from ἐργάζομαι, *do*; ἀπ-αρνηθήσομαι from ἀπ-αρνέομαι, *deny*.

2. *Perfect and Pluperfect.*—Ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend*; αἰνίσσομαι, *speak in riddles*; αἰτιόμαι, *accuse*; ἀπο-λογέομαι, *speak in defence*; βιάζομαι, *force*; ἐργάζομαι, *work*; εὖχομαι, *pray*; ἡγέομαι, *lead*; κτάομαι; λωβάομαι, *ill-treat*; μηχανάομαι, *contrive*; μιμέομαι, *imitate*; παρρησιάζομαι, *speak freely*; πολιτεύομαι, *be (act as) a citizen*; πᾶγματεύομαι, *carry on a business*; σκέπτομαι, *see*; χράομαι, *use*; ὠνόεμαι, *buy*.—These use the perfect middle in middle or passive meaning.

3. *Aorist Passive.*—These have the aorist middle and aorist passive, but use the latter with passive meaning:—ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend*; αἰκίζομαι, *ill-treat*; αἰνίσσομαι, *speak in riddles*; αἰτιόμαι, *accuse*; ἀκέομαι, *heal*; βιάζομαι, *force*; δέχομαι, *receive*; δωρέομαι, *present*; ἐργάζομαι, *work*; ἡγέομαι, *lead*; θεάομαι, *behold*; ἰάομαι, *heal*; κτάομαι, *possess*; λογίζομαι, *reckon*; λωβάομαι, *ill-treat*; μιμέομαι, *imitate*; ὀλοφύρομαι, *lament*; προφασίζομαι, *set up a pretext*; χράομαι, *use*; ὠνόεμαι, *buy*.

796. Middle Passives.—Middle passives are active verbs whose passive aorists sometimes or always have reflexive or middle meaning. The future

is usually of middle form. Thus αἰσχύνω, *disgrace*, mid. *be ashamed*, ἡσχύν-θην, *felt ashamed*; εὐφραίνω, *gladden*, mid. *rejoice*, ἠϋφράνθην, *rejoiced*; κινέω, *move*, ἐκινήθην, *was moved or moved myself*; στρέφω, *turn*, ἐστράφην, *was turned or turned (myself)*; ὀργίζω, *anger*, ὤργισθην, *became angry*.

The following are all the middle passives of any importance:—

ἀγείρω	δι-αλλάσσω	εὐνομέω	δια-κρίνω	νεμεσάω (poet.)	πορεύω	τήκω
ἀγριαίνω	κατ-αλλάσσω	εὐφραίνω	κυλινδῶ	ὀργίζω	σήπω	τρέπω
ἀν-άγω	συν-αλλάσσω	εὐωχέω	λείπω	ὀρέγω (poet.)	σκεδάννυμι	φαίνω
κατ-άγω	ἀνιάω	θυμῶ	δια-λύω	ὀρμάω	σπείρω	φέρω
ἀθροίζω	ἄττω	κινέω	λυπέω	ὀρμίζω	στρέφω	φοβέω
αἰσχόνω	δαιτάω	κατα-κλίνω	μαίνω	πείθω	σφάλλω	χολῶ (poet.)
ἀλλίζω	ἐπείγω	κοιμάω	μεθύσκω	περαιῶ	σφύζω	ψεύδω
ἀπ-αλλάσσω	ἐστιάω	κομίζω	μυμνήσκω	πλανάω	τέρπω	

797. Mixture of Transitive and Intransitive Meanings.—In some verbs the future and first-aorist of the active form are transitive in meaning; the second-aorist and second-perfect are intransitive. In some only the second-perfect is intransitive.

1. ἄγνυμι, *break* (trans.); aor. -έαξα;—ἄγνυμαι, *break* (intrans.), ἐάγην; 2 pf. ἔαγα, *am broken*.

2. δύω, *sink* (trans.), put on; δύσω, ἔδυσα, δέδυκα;—δύομαι and δύνω, *enter, pass under*; δύσομαι; 2 aor. ἔδυν, διδεν, went down; δέδυκα, *have entered, gone down*.—Ἐνδύω and ἐνέδυσα, ἀπο-δύω or ἐκ-δύω and ἀπ-έδυσα or ἐξ-έδυσα are used of putting on or taking off another's clothes; while ἐνδύομαι and ἐν-έδυν, ἀπο-δύομαι (ἐκ-δύομαι) and ἀπ-έδυν (ἐξ-έδυν) are used of one's own clothes.

3. ἐγείρω, *rouse, awake* (trans.), regular; ἐγείρομαι (intrans.), *awake*, 2 aor. ἤγρόμην, *awoke*; 2 pf. ἐγρήγορα, *am awake*.

4. ἵστημι, *set, place*, στήσω, ἔστησα, ἐστάθην, *was placed*;—ἵσταμαι, *set for myself, στήσομαι, ἐστησάμην*;—ἵσταμαι, *place myself, στήσομαι*; 2 aor. ἔστην, *stood (set myself)*; ἔστηκα, *stand (have placed myself)*, εἰστήκη, *was standing*; ἐστήξω, *shall stand*. The same distinctions in the compounds.

5. λείπω, *leave* (trans.), λείψω, etc.;—λέλοιπα, *have left or have failed or am wanting*;—mid. λείπομαι, *remain (= leave one's self)*, but 2 aor. ἐλιπόμην, *left for myself (in Homer sometimes = was left behind, am inferior)*;—pass. λείπομαι, *am left, also am left behind or am inferior*.

6. μαίνω, *madden*, μανῶ, ξιμνα;—μαίνομαι, *rage*, μανούμαι, ἐμάνην, 2 pf. μέμνηνα, *am raging*.

7. ὀλλύμι, *destroy, lose*, ὀλῶ, ὤλεσα, ὀλώλεκα;—ὀλλυμαι, *perish*, ὀλοῦμαι, 2 aor. ὀλόμην; 2 pf. ὀλόλα, *am ruined*.

8. πείθω, *persuade, prevail*, ἔπεισα, πέπεικα, πεισθήσομαι, *shall be persuaded*;—πείθομαι, *believe, obey*, πείσομαι, ἐπείσθην, πέπεισμαι, *am convinced*; 2 pf. πέποιθα, *trust*.

9. πήγνυμι, *fix, fasten*, ἔπηξα, πέπηγμαι, ἐπήχθην;—πήγνυμαι, *am fastened, freeze*; ἐπάγην; 2 pf. πέπηγα, *am fixed*.

10. πράσσω, *do*; πέπρᾱχα, *have done*; πέπρᾱγα, *fare (well or ill)*.
11. ῥήγνυμι (trans.), *break*, ῥρηξα;—ῥήγνυμαι (intrans.), *break*, ῥράγην; 1 pf. ῥρωγα, *am broken*.
12. σβέννυμι, *put out, extinguish*, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβέσθην;—σβέννυμαι, *go out, be extinguished*; 2 aor. ἔσβην, *went out*; ἔσβηκα, *am extinguished*.
13. σήπω, *cause to rot*;—σήπομαι, *rot*, ἐσάπην, *rotted*; 2 pf. σέσηπα, *am rotten*.
14. τήκω (trans.), *melt*;—τήκομαι (intrans.), *melt*, ἐτάκην, *melted*; 2 pf. τέτηκα, *am melted*.
15. φαίνω, *show*, φανῶ, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην;—φαίνομαι, *appear*, ἐφάνην, *appeared*; fut. φανήσομαι and φανοῦμαι; πέφηνα, *have shown myself, appeared*;—φαίνομαι, *show, declare*, φανοῦμαι, ἔφηνάμην.
16. φύω, *bring forth, produce*, φύσω, ἐφύσα;—φύομαι, *am produced, come into being*; ἐφῦν, *was produced, came into being*; πέφῦκα, *am by nature*.

For the full forms of these verbs, see the Catalogue.

798. NOTE.—Observe these poetic forms: βαίνω, *go*, poet. βήσω, *shall cause to go, shall bring*, ἔβησα, *caused to go*;—poet. γέινομαι (γεν-), *am born*, aor. ἐγεινάμην, *begot, brought forth*;—poet. ἐπείλω, *tear*, 2 aor. ἤρικον, trans. and intr.;—poet. ἐρείπω, *throw down*, 2 aor. ἤριπον, *fell*;—poet. δρνῦμι, *rouse*, 2 aor. ὄρωρον trans. and intr.;—poet. ἀραρίσκω (ἀρ-), *fit*, 2 aor. ἤραρον trans. and intr.

799. NOTE.—Poetic intransitive second-perfects are ἀρᾶρα, *fit* (ἀραρίσκω, *fit*, trans.);—δέδηκα, *burn* (δαίω, *burn*, trans.);—ἐόλπα, *hope* (ἐλπώ, *cause to hope*);—κέκηδα, *am troubled* (κήδω, *give concern*).—In late Greek ἀν-έωγα (from ἀν-όγω) was used as equivalent to ἀν-έφωμαι, *have been opened, stand open*.

800. NOTE.—Various other peculiarities of meaning of the tenses are noticed in the Syntax.

PART III

THE DIALECTS

(A summary of the leading features of all the dialects is given in the Introduction.)

PHONOLOGY

VARIATION OF VOWELS

RELATION OF AEOLIC AND DORIC TO ATTIC

801. 1. For Attic η , Aeolic and Doric regularly have \bar{a} ; as $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\bar{a}$ for $\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\eta$, $\delta\bar{a}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ for $\delta\eta\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\bar{a}$ for $\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\rho$ for $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\rho$.

2. But when η is due to lengthening of original ϵ , it remains in Lesbian and Arcadian Aeolic, and in Doric, while in Boeotian and Thessalian Aeolic it is represented by $\epsilon\iota$; as Attic, Lesbian and Arcadian Aeolic, Doric $\mu\alpha\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ ($\mu\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho$ -), $\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ ($\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\sigma$ -) = Boeotian and Thessalian Aeolic $\mu\alpha\tau\epsilon\iota\rho$, $\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$;—but Eleian Aeolic $\mu\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho$.

For variations due to difference in contraction or compensative lengthening, etc., see 844 and 845, and 840, I, II.

802. The following interchanges of vowels also occur:—

\bar{a} for ϵ in some words; as $\gamma\acute{a}$ for $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$; Ἄρταμυς for Ἄρτεμυς ; Dor. $\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ = Lesb. Aeol. $\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$; Lesb. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\alpha$ = Dor. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\kappa\alpha$ for $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon$.

α for \omicron in a few words; as Lesb. Aeol. $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\acute{\alpha}$ for $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\acute{\omicron}$; Boeot. Aeol. and Dor. Ἔκκατι for $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\sigma\iota$.

ϵ for α in a few words; as Lesb. Aeol. $\kappa\acute{\rho}\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ for $\kappa\acute{\rho}\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

ϵ for ι in several words; as Lesb. Aeol. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\omicron\varsigma$ for $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$; Dor. Σεκυνών for Σικυνών .

ϵ for \omicron in some words; as Lesb. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\bar{a}$ for $\acute{\delta}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$; Dor. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\delta\epsilon\mu\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\nu\tau\alpha$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\delta\omicron\mu\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\nu\tau\alpha$.

ι for ϵ , especially in derivatives in $-\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$; as Lesb. Aeol. $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma$ for $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\kappa\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\psi\iota$ for $\delta\psi\acute{\epsilon}$; Boeot. Aeol. $\theta\iota\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ for $\theta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$; Dor. $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\bar{a}$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\bar{a}$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron\nu$ for $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\nu$; also stricter Doric $\iota\omega$ and $\iota\omicron$ for $\epsilon\omega$ and $\epsilon\omicron$ in verbs in $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, as $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\mu\omicron\gamma\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ for $\mu\omicron\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$.

ι for υ rarely; as Lesb. Aeol. $\acute{\iota}\psi\omicron\varsigma$ for $\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omicron\varsigma$.

υ for α occasionally; as Lesb. Aeol. $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\upsilon}\rho\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$ for $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}(\sigma)\sigma\upsilon\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ for $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\epsilon\varsigma$.

υ for \omicron often in Aeol., seldom in Dor.; as Lesb. Aeol. $\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$ for $\acute{\delta}\acute{\iota}\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\upsilon}$ for $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}$; Ἰδύσσευς for Ὀδύσσευς ; Doric $\acute{\delta}\nu\mu\alpha$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$.

ο for α often in Aeol., seldom in Dor.; as Lesb. Aeol. *ἔνω* for *ἄνω*, *ὀνιά* for *ἀνιά*; Dor. *τέτορες* for *τέσσαρες*.

ο for ε or υ very rarely; as Dor. *Κόρκυρα* for *Κέρκυρα*; Lesb. Aeol. *πρίτανις* for *πρύτανις*.

803. We seldom have αι for ει; as Lesb. and Dor. (also Epic) αι for ει, Lesb. *κταίνω* for *κτείνω*, Doric *κύπαιρος* for *κύπειρος*.—For ει, Lesbian and Arcadian Aeolic and Laconian Doric rarely have οι; Lesb. *ἄνοιρος* = *δνειρος*, Arcad. *Ποσιδᾶν* = Lacon. *Ποσιδαν* = Att. *Ποσειδῶν*.—Lesbian Aeolic sometimes has ω for genuine ου; as *ᾠρανος* for *οἰρανος*.—Arcadian shows -τοι for -ται in verbs; as *βόληται* for *βούληται*.—For Dor. ει instead of υι in the fem. of perf. act. part. see 1057.

804. These peculiarities belong to Boeotian Aeolic: η for αι in nouns and verbs; as *ἱππότη* for *ἱππόται* (882, 3); *τύπτομη* for *τύπτομαι*;—ι for genuine ει; as *ἱράνᾱ* for *εἰρήνη*, *ἄρχι* for *ἄρχει*;—ᾱ for ω in *πᾶτος* for *πῶτος* as in Doric;—υ for οι or ω (late); as *Ὀμηρῦ* for *Ὀμηροί*, *τῆς ἄλλυς* for *τοῖς ἄλλοις*, *τῷ δάμῳ* for *τῷ δήμῳ*;—ου considered long or short for υ or ὕ; as *κῶνες* for *κύνες*, *κοῦμα* for *κύμα*. Later Boeotian also had ιου for ὕ; as *τιούχᾱ* for *τύχη*, *Διωνιούσιος* for *Διονύσιος* (cp. English *duke* and French *duc*);—also ιω and ιω for εο and εω in verbs in -έω (as in stricter Doric); *ἐπολέμιον* for *ἐπολέμεον*.

RELATION OF OLD IONIC (EPIC) TO ATTIC

805. 1. The Old Ionic dialect regularly has η for Attic ᾱ.

Σοφίη, *ἡμέρη*, *νεηνίης*, *παλαιή*, *αἰσχρή* for *σοφία*, *ἡμέρᾱ*, *νεᾷνιᾱς*, *παλαιᾱ*, *αἰσχροῶ*;—*μοίρη* for *μοῖρα*, *λάθρη* for *λάβρα*;—*τριήκοντα* for *τριάκοντα*;—*ἰήσομαι*, *ἀνίησω*, *ἐμίηνα*, *πειρήσομαι* for *ἰάσομαι*, *ἀνιάσω*, *ἐμίᾱνα*, *πειράσομαι*;—*πρήσω* for *πᾶσω*, *θώρηξ* for *θῶρᾱξ*, *κρήτηρ* for *κράτηρ*;—*νηῦς* for *ναῦς*.

But ᾱ remains in *θεᾷ*, *Νανσικᾱᾷ*, *φειᾷ*, *Αἰνείᾱς*, *Ἑρμείᾱς*. It also remains when due to contraction or compensative lengthening; as *γίγᾱς* for *γίγαντες*, *μούσᾱς* for *μουσαντες*.

2. η takes the place of ᾱ:

(a) In abstracts in -εῖᾱ and -οῖᾱ (older Attic -εῖᾱ and -οῖᾱ) from adjectives in -ης and -οος; as *ἀληθείη*, *εὐνοίη* for *ἀλήθεια*, *εὐνοια* (883, 2).

(b) In many other words; as *κνίσση* for *κνίσσα*, *ἡμαθίεις* for *ἁμαθείεις*, *Σκύλλη*.

3. η takes the place of ε:

(a) In the endings -εῖος and -εῖον; as *Μιννηῖος*, *ἱερῖον* for *Μιννεῖος*, *ιερεῖον*.

(b) In the oblique cases of nouns in -εύς; as *βασιλῆ-ος*, *βασιλῆ-ι* for *βασιλεύος*, *βασιλεῖ* (901, 2).

(c) In *ἦϋς*, *ἦϋγένειος*, *ἦϋκομος*; *ἦϋτε* occurs with *εἶτε*.

4. η for αι in the dative plural of the first declension; as *γνώμησι* for *γνώμαις* (883, 6).

806. The diphthong ει takes the place of ε.

(a) In adjectives in -εος; as *χρῦσειος* for *χρῦσεος*.

(b) In the pronouns *ἐμεῖο*, *σεῖο*, *εἶο*, *ἡμεῖων*, *ὑμεῖων*, *σφεῖων*.

(c) In the present and imperfect of some verbs in -εω; as τελέω, πνέω for τελέω, πνέω.

(d) In several augments and reduplications: εἰλήλουθα, also ἐλήλουθα; εἰοικυῖα for εἰοικυῖα; δειδία and δειδοικα for δέδια and δέδοικα; δειδέκτο and δειδέχατο (974).

(e) In some other words; as εἰρωτάω for ἐρωτάω, ξείνος for ξένος, εἴνεκα with ἔνεκα; σπέιος for σπέος, ὑπείρ for ὑπέρ.

807. The diphthong ου often takes the place of ο before λ, ν, ρ, σ; as οὐλόμενος, μούνος, κοῦρος, νοῦσος for ὀλόμενος, ῥόνος, κόρος, νόσος.

808. The diphthong οι for ο in ἀλοῖα and ἡλοῖησεν, ποίη and ποιήεις, πνοῖη, χροῖη, φλοῖς, φοῖνιος, ἀγκοῖησιν, φοῖνιος, ὀδοιπόριον, χοροῖτυπῆ.

809. Original αι sometimes occurs for α; as αἰεῖ (from αἰφεῖ) alongside of Attic αἰεῖ; χαμαί, παρὰ, κατά (in comp.), probably old locatives for χαμά, παρὰ, κατά;—ὕπαλ for ὑπό is formed by analogy with παρὰ, etc.

810. Short ε sometimes occurs for η

(a) In the subjunctive forms like εἴδετε, λάβετεν, γείνεαι, for εἶδητε, λάβητον, γείνηται.

(b) In ἀργέτι and ἀργέτα alongside of ἀργῆτι and ἀργῆτα (from ἀργής), ἀκηχεμένη for ἀκαχημένη, ξερός for ξηρός.

811. Short ο is found for ω

(a) Sometimes in subjunctive forms like ὅμεν, εἶδομεν, for ὥμεν, εἶδωμεν.

(b) In εὐρύχωρος for εὐρύχωρος.

812. Short ε is found for ει

(a) In the feminine of several adjectives in -us; as βαθέη for βαθεῖα, ὠκέα for ὠκέα (925).

(b) In Αἰνέας for Αἰνεῖας, Ἑρμέα for Ἑρμεῖα, κέων for κείων; and in the oblique cases of χεῖρ, as χερός, χερί, etc.

813. These interchanges are uncommon:

ω rarely for ο; as δύω, τροχάω, for δύο, τροχάω.

αι for ο in ὑπαί for ὑπό (809).

α rarely for ε; as τάμνω, τράπω, for τέμνω, τρέπω.

ε rarely for α; as βέρεθρον for βάραθρον.

ι rarely for ε; as ἰστίη for ἑστία.

ι for ει in ἱκελος with εἰκελος, and in ἰδυῖησι (from εἰδώς).

α for αι in ἑταρος, ἐτάρη, also ἐταῖρος, ἐταῖρη.

ο for ου in βόλομαι often used for βούλομαι;—and in these compounds of ποῖς: ἀρτίπος, ἀελλόπος, τρίπος.

814. For ευ instead of ου in contractions, see 847.—For εω instead of αω, see 843.—For η or ει for ε in subjunctives (as θεῖω, θῆω), see 1045, 1046.

RELATION OF NEW IONIC TO ATTIC

815. 1. For Attic ā regularly η as in Old Ionic (805, 1).

2. For ǣ we have η in διπλήσιος and πολλαπλήσιος for διπλάσιος and πολλαπλάσιος. —Some grammarians give also η for ǣ in some feminines of the first declension; as ἀληθείη, εὐνοῖη, πρύμνη, for ἀλήθεια, εὐνοια, πρύμνα (compare 883, 2).

3. For η instead of \bar{a} in the first declension, see 884, 1.—For η instead of α in the dat. pl. of the first declension, see 884, 5.

816. New Ionic has $\eta\bar{i}$ for $\epsilon\bar{i}$ (compare 805, 3)

(a) In nouns in $-\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{a}$; as $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\eta\eta$ for $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{a}$, *kingdom*, $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\eta\eta$ for $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{a}$; but $-\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{a}$ remains, as $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{a}$, *queen*, $\alpha\lambda\theta\eta\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{a}$.

(b) In the endings $-\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{o}\varsigma$ and $-\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{o}\nu$; as $\omicron\kappa\eta\bar{i}\bar{o}\varsigma$, $\chi\alpha\lambda\kappa\eta\bar{i}\bar{o}\nu$ for $\omicron\kappa\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{o}\varsigma$, $\chi\alpha\lambda\kappa\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{o}\nu$. A few names are exceptions, as $\Delta\alpha\rho\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{o}\varsigma$.

817. These interchanges also occur :

ϵ for a in $\epsilon\rho\sigma\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\rho\epsilon\varsigma$, $\tau\epsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega\nu\tau\alpha$. See also the cases like $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ (897, 2 and 3), $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ (988), and $\delta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ (1011, 1).

ω for \bar{a} in $\delta\bar{\omega}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ and $\pi\alpha\iota\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$.

a for ϵ in $\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\omega$, $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\omega$ (but $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\psi\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\psi\alpha$), $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$.

ϵ for i in $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\eta$ and its derivatives, as $\epsilon\pi\text{-}\iota\sigma\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$ = Attic $\epsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

\bar{a} for η in $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ = Att. $\lambda\eta\acute{\xi}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\epsilon\sigma\alpha\mu\beta\rho\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\iota\sigma\beta\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

ω for η in $\pi\tau\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\omega$.

η for ω in $\Phi\theta\iota\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\Theta\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\lambda\eta\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\text{'}\iota\sigma\tau\iota\alpha\eta\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$ and their derivatives.

α for \bar{a} in $\alpha\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\bar{i}$, $\alpha\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.

ω for $\alpha\nu$ in $\theta\bar{\omega}\mu\alpha$, $\theta\omega\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\theta\omega\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\rho\bar{\omega}\mu\alpha$, $\tau\rho\omega\mu\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$.

ϵ for ϵ in $\epsilon\bar{\iota}\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\bar{\iota}\rho\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\epsilon\bar{\iota}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\epsilon\bar{\iota}\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\bar{\iota}\nu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\bar{\iota}\nu\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\bar{\iota}\nu\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\nu$, $\kappa\epsilon\bar{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\xi\epsilon\bar{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\bar{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

ϵ for $\epsilon\bar{i}$:—in $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\theta\alpha$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omega\nu$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega\nu$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$;—in the feminine of adjectives in $-\nu\varsigma$, as $\beta\alpha\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$;—in all forms (except pres. and imperf.) of $\delta\epsilon\bar{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}\mu\iota$, as $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\zeta\alpha$, etc., and in all its compounds;—in some proparoxytones in $-\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{o}\varsigma$, as $\epsilon\pi\iota\tau\eta\delta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$.

i for $\epsilon\bar{i}$ in $\bar{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\bar{\iota}\lambda\eta$.

i for $\epsilon\nu$ in $\bar{\iota}\theta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $-\epsilon\alpha$, $-\nu$, $\bar{\iota}\theta\upsilon\nu\omega$.

a for o in $\acute{\alpha}\rho\rho\omega\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

$\omicron\nu$ for o in $\mu\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\omicron\theta\lambda\upsilon\mu\pi\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$, $\omicron\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ (= $\delta\bar{\omicron}\bar{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$), $\tau\bar{\omicron}\delta\bar{\omicron}\bar{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ (= $\tau\bar{\omicron}\delta\bar{\omicron}\bar{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$), $\omicron\upsilon\delta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, *threshold*;—in trisyllabic forms of $\gamma\acute{\omicron}\nu\upsilon$ and $\delta\acute{\omicron}\rho\upsilon$, as $\gamma\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\tau\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\bar{\rho}\alpha\sigma\iota$.

ω for $\omicron\nu$ in $\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\tau\omicron\iota\gamma\alpha\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\omicron\kappa\omicron\nu\nu$, $\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$.

VARIATIONS OF CONSONANTS

IN DORIC

818. These consonant interchanges sometimes occur in Doric

κ for τ in the temporal adverbs in $-\omicron\kappa\alpha$ (= $\sigma\tau\epsilon$); as $\pi\acute{\omicron}\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\omicron\kappa\acute{\alpha}$, $\omicron\psi\omicron\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\kappa\alpha$, for $\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon$, $\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}$, $\omicron\psi\omicron\tau\epsilon$, $\delta\tau\epsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\tau\epsilon$.

κ for χ rarely; as $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

τ for σ very often. The original τ (changed in the Lesbian and Arcadian Aeolic and in the Ionic to σ , especially before i) is retained in the Doric: in adjectives in $-\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$, as $\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$ for $\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\omicron\varsigma$; in the numerals in $-\kappa\alpha\tau\iota\omicron$ (= $-\kappa\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota\omicron\iota$), as $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\alpha\tau\iota\omicron$ for $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota\omicron$; in abstracts in $-\tau\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$, as $\acute{\alpha}\delta\upsilon\nu\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$ for $\acute{\alpha}\delta\upsilon\nu\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$, $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$ for $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\sigma\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$; in the third person singular and plural, as $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\tau\iota$ for $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\sigma\iota$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\tau\iota$ for $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$; in $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$, $\tau\omicron\acute{\iota}$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ for $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$, $\sigma\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}$, $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}$; in some other words and forms, as $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ for $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\sigma\omicron\nu$ (from $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$), $\text{'}\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\bar{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ (also $\text{'}\iota\sigma\sigma\epsilon\bar{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$) for $\text{'}\iota\sigma\sigma\epsilon\bar{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$.

σ for θ in Laconian; as $\sigma\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ for $\theta\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota$ for $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\sigma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ for $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\epsilon\lambda\sigma\eta$ for $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta$.

ρ for σ in Laconian; as $\tau\acute{\iota}\rho$ for $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\rho$ for $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\rho\gamma\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$ for $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\gamma\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$.

δ for β rarely; as $\delta\delta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ for $\delta\beta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.

$\delta\delta$ for ζ in Laconian; as $\theta\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\delta\omega$ for $\theta\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\gamma\upsilon\mu\acute{\nu}\alpha\delta\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\gamma\upsilon\mu\acute{\nu}\alpha\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

ξ for σ in the future and first-aorist of verbs in $-\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$; as $\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\xi\bar{\omega}$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\xi\alpha$ for $\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$ from $\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$.

ν for λ before τ and θ ; as *βέντιστος*, *ένθεΐν*, for *βέλτιστος*, *έλθεΐν*.

$\rho\rho$ for ρs was used by some of the Dorians ; *ἄρρην* (also New Attic) for *ἄρσιν*.

Rough breathing for σ in Laconian in the middle for words ; as *μῶα*=*μῶά* for *μῶσα*, *ἐπολεέ* for *ἐπολήσε*, *πᾶά* for *πᾶσα*.

IN AEOLIC

819. These consonant interchanges are sometimes found in Aeolic :

π for τ , as Lesbian *πέμπε* for *πέντε*, Boeotian *πέτταρα* for *τέσσαρα* :— ϕ for θ , as *φῆρ* for *θῆρ* ;— ϕ for χ , as *αῦφην* for *αὔχην* ;— β for γ , as Boeotian *βανά*, *βανηκός* for *γυνή*, *γυναικός* ;— β for δ , as *βελφίς* for *δελφίς* ;— κ for χ in *δέκομαι* for *δέχομαι* ;— τ for σ in Boeotian and Eleian, as *Ἔικατι* for *εἰκοσι* ;— ρ for σ (Eleian), as *τοῖρ* for *τοῖς*, *οὔτορ* for *οὔτος*, *Πελαργός* for *Πελασγός* ;— κ for π (Thessalian), as *κόρνοϋ* for *πάρνοϋ* ;— θ for σ in the third person plural (Boeotian), as *ἐχωνθι* for *ἐχῶσι* ;— ζ for δ , as *ῥάβατος* for *διάβατος* ;— $\sigma\delta$ for ζ , as *παρίσδων* for *παρίζων* ;— δ for ζ (Boeotian, Eleian), as *Δεῦξιππος* for *Ζεύξιππος* ;— $\delta\delta$ for ζ (Boeotian), as *θερίδδω* for *θερίζω* ;— ζ for $\sigma\sigma$, as *ἐπτᾶζον* for *ἐπτήσσον* ;— ψ for σ , as *Ψάπφοι* for *Σαπφοί* ;— γ for ι in *ἀγρέω* for *αἰρέω* ;— $\pi\pi$ for $\mu\mu$ in *ὄππατα*=*ὄμματα* ;— $\tau\tau$ for τ , as in *ὅττι* ;— $\sigma\sigma$ for σ , as in *τέλεσσαί* ;— $\lambda\lambda$ for λ , as in *βόλλᾶ*, *ὠτέλλᾶ* for *βουλή*, *ὠτειλή*.—The Boeotian has $\tau\tau$ for $\sigma\sigma$ as the later Attic ; as *θάλαττα*, Boeotian and New Attic for *θάλασσα*.

IN OLD IONIC

820. A smooth mute is found for a rough mute in *αὔτις* for *αῖτις*, *again*, *back* ; in *οὐκί* for *οὐχί* ; and in *τετυκεῖν* and *τετυκέσθαι* from *τεύχω*, *make*.—*Φῆρ* for *θῆρ* is Aeolic.—We find *σήμερον* for *τῆμερον*, *to-day*.

821. A τ -mute or a κ -mute often remains unchanged before μ ; as *ἴδμεν* for *ἰσμεν*, *ὀδμή* for *ὀσμῆ*, *κεκορυθμένος*, *equipped*, from *κορύσσω* (*κορυθ-*), *ἀκαχμένος*, *sharpened* from root *ἀκ-* or *ἀχ-* (Lat. *acu*).

822. Double Consonants.—Consonants are often found doubled where the Attic has a single consonant. So often λ , μ , σ ; as *ἔλλαβε* for *ἐ-λαβε*, *took* ; *ἀπολλήξεις* and *ἀπο-λήξεις*, *thou wilt cease* ; *ἔμαθες* for *ἐμαθες*, *thou learnedst* ; *φιλομειδῆς* for *φιλο-μειδης*, *fond of smiles* ; *τόσσος* and *τόσος*, *so great* ; *νεμεσσῶ* and *νεμεσῶ*, *be angry* ; *ἐτέλεσσα* and *τέλεσα*, *finished* ; *ἔσσομαι* and *ἔσομαι* ; *ποσί* for *ποσί* from *πούς*, *foot* ; *δικασαν* and *δικάσατε* from *δικάζω* ;—rarely ν is doubled ; as *ἔννεον* for *ἐ-νεον*, *swam* ; *ἐννηντος* for *ἐθ-νηντος*, *well-sprung* ;— π is found doubled in the relatives beginning with δ , as *ὀπποίος* and *ὀποῖος*, *of which sort* ; *ὀππότε* and *ὀπότε*, *whenever* ;— τ is found doubled in *ὅττι* (also *ὅτι*), *because* ; in *ὅ ττι* (also *ὅ τι*), *ὅττεο* and *ὅττεν* (also *ὅτεν*) from *ὅστις* ;— κ is found doubled in *πελέκκην* from *πελεκᾶω*, *hew* ;— δ is found doubled in *ἄδδην* (also *ἄδην*, *to satiety*), in several forms from *ἄδε* ; in *ἄδδεές*, *fearless* (*δέος*, *fear*), and *ἔδδεισε*, *he feared*, but compounds of *δέος* and augmented forms from *δείδω* should be written with one δ as the stem began originally with δf .

823. NOTE.—The doubling is usually due to assimilation ; as *ποσί* from *ποδ-σι*, *ὅττι* from *ὀδ-τι*, *ἔδδεια* from *ἐδφεσα*.—In the case of $\sigma\sigma$, the first σ often belongs to the stem ; as in *ἔπεισ-σι*=Attic *ἔπεισι* from *ἔπος* (stem *ἐπείσ-*), *ἔσσομαι* from stem *έσ-* ; so also *ἐτέλεσσα* aor. of *τελέω* (from obsolete stem *τελεσ-* which became *τελε-*).—For cases of doubling due to apocope, see 856.

824. In Homer ρ sometimes remains single after the augment or in composition after a short vowel ; as *ἐ-ράπτωμεν* for *ἐρ-ράπτωμεν* from *ράπτω*, *stitch*, *contrive*, *ἄ-ρεκτον* for *ἄρ-ρεκτον*, *undone*. This rarely occurs in Pindar and in Attic poetry.

825. Between μ and λ , and μ and ρ , a euphonic β (71, *a*) is inserted in : *μέμβλωκα* for *με-μλω-κα* from *βλώσκω* (*μολ-*, *μλο-*), *go* ; *ἄμβροτος*, *immortal*, for *ἀ-μρο-τος* (cf. Lat. *mor-tor*) ; *φθισί-μβροτος*, *man-destroying* ; *ἡμβροτον* from *ἡμαρτᾶν*,

err, miss; μέμβλεται for με-μλε-ται, and μέμβλετο, from μέλω, *care for, concern*;—all Homeric.

826. 1. Insertion of ν occurs in: νώνυμος, also νώνυμος, *nameless*; ἀπάλαμος for ἀπάλαμος, *without device*; ὑπ-εμνήμυκε from ὑπ-ημύω, *boie, sink*; ἰδρύνθη from ἰδρῶ, *cause to be seated*; ἀμ-πνύνθη from ἀνα-πνέω, *breathe again, revive*; and ἰθύντατα, *most fairly*, from ἰθός, *straight*;—all Homeric.

2. Insertion of μ occurs in Homeric ἀμφασίη for ἀφασιά, *speechlessness*.

827. Insertion of θ occurs in the Homeric second-perfect forms ἐγρηγόρθῃσι and ἐγρηγόρθαι (inf.) from ἐγείρω, *wake, arouse*. Homeric δίχθα, τρίχθα, and τέτραχθα are probably old by-forms of δίχα, τρίχα (these two also in Homer), and τέτραχα.

828. In Homer πτόλεμος and πτόλις occur alongside of πόλεμος and πόλις and are probably old by-forms;—πτόλις even occurs in Aeschylus and Euripides.

829. In Homeric words like ἐγχεσ-παλος, *spear-brandishing*, and θρεσ-φιν, dat. pl. of θρος, *mountain*, the σ of ἐγχεσ- and θρεσ- belongs to the original stem.

830. In some Homeric words an initial consonant has been dropped or else the double forms are due to different stems. They are: ατα and γαία=γῆ;—δοῦπος, *noise, roar*, and ἐρί-δουπος or ἐρί-γδουπος, *loud-thundering*; δουνέω, *sound heavily*, aor. δούπησε and ἐ-γδούπησαν, gen. perf. part. δε-δουπότος;—λιαρός, *warm, soft*, for χλιαρός;—εἵβω and λείβω, *drop, trickle*;—τα for μία.—So also σμικρός (also Old Attic) and μικρός, *small*;—κίδνασθαι for σκίδνασθαι, *disperse, σκέδασε and ἐκέδασθην*.

831. A consonant in the middle of a word is dropped in: μόλιβος (Hom.) for μόλυβδος, *lead*; gen. φάρνγ-ος (Hom.) for φάρνγγ-ος from φάρνγξ, *throat*; μαπέειν (Hes.) and μεμάποιεν (Hom.) from μάρπτω, *seize*; ποτί or προτί=πρός; ὅπιθεν and ὀπισθεν, *behind, afterward*; ἔκτοθεν for ἔκτοσθεν, *without, far from*.—Homer often has Ἀχιλεὺς and Ὀδυσσεὺς alongside of Ἀχιλλεύς and Ὀδυσσεύς.

IN NEW IONIC

832. These variations of consonants appear in New Ionic:

κ for χ in δέκομαι, οὐκί.

κ for π in all forms from the pronominal stem πο-; as κοῖος, κόσος, κῆ, κῶς, κότε, ὁκότερος, etc.; but ὀποδαπός.

τ for θ in αὔτις.

Transfer of aspiration in ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, κιθών for Attic ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν, κιθών.

ξ for σσ in διξός, τριξός;—but never ξύν for σύν, nor ττ for σσ.

γ for γν in γίνομαι and γινώσκω for Attic γίγνομαι and γινώσκω.

A smooth mute remains before the rough breathing; as ἀπ' οὐ for ἀφ' οὐ, μετ' ᾧ for μεθ' ᾧ, ἀπ-ιστάναι for ἀφ-ιστάναι (ἀπό and ιστάναι), αὐτήμερον for αὐθήμερον (αὐτός and ἡμέρᾱ). Exceptions are rare; as τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα, ἀφήσειν, ἔφορος.

BREATHINGS

833. 1. For the rough breathing we sometimes find the smooth in Homer; as ἄμαξα for ἄμαξα, ἥλιος for ἥλιος, ἄλσο and ἄλτο from ἄλλομαι. In this case the aspirated vowel is sometimes lengthened; as οὐδός for ὀδός, οὐλος for ὀλος, οὔρος for ὀρος.—Loss of the aspirate occurs in the case of crasis in ἄριστος from ὁ ἄριστος, and αὐτός from ὁ αὐτός.

2. The Lesbian Aeolic lacked the rough breathing; hence ἄδυσ for ἡδύς.

DIGAMMA

834. *In Homer.*—1. Although digamma is not found written in the Homeric poems, it was certainly pronounced in many words. This is apparent from the metre, which would otherwise have too numerous cases of hiatus (46); also from the frequent cases of position-lengthening (863) which are explained by an initial digamma; from the frequent treatment of a long final vowel or diphthong in thesis as long before an *apparently* initial vowel (873, 1); and from the syllabic augment before a vowel, as *ἔαξα* for *ἐφαξα*.

2. The following words had initial digamma in Homer; some of them are verified by inscriptions:

ἀγνῦμι, break;—*ἄλις*, in numbers;—*ἀλῶναι*, be captured;—*ἀναξ*, lord, *ἄνασσα*, queen, *ἀνάσσω*, rule;—*ἀραιός*, slender;—[*ἀρήν*] *ἀρν-ός*, lamb;—*ἄστυ*, town;—*ἀστός*, citizen;—*ἔαρ*, spring, Lat. *ver*;—*ἔδνα*, bridal gift;—*ἔθειρα*, hair;—*ἔθνος*, host;—*εἶδος*, *εἶδωλον*, see *ιδεῖν*;—*εἰκελος*, see *εοικα*;—*εἰκοσι*, twenty, Lat. *viginti*;—*εἰκω*, yield;—*εἰλύω*, wrap up, Lat. *volvo*;—*εἰλω*, press;—*εἶμα*, see *ἐννῦμι*;—*εἶπον*, said, *ἔπος*, word;—*εἶρω*, say, Lat. *verbum*;—*ἔκας*, far, *ἔκα-τος*, *ἐκά-εργος*, far-working, *ἐκη-βόλος*, *ἐκατη-βέλετης*, *ἐκατη-βόλος*, far-darting;—*ἐκαστος*, each;—*ἐκηλος*, free from care;—*ἐκητι*, by the will or grace (of a god);—*ἔκων*, willing;—*ἐλδομαι*, wish;—*ἐλίσσω*, wind;—*ἐλιξ*, coil, crooked;—*ἐλπομαι*, hope;—*ἐννῦμι*, clothe;—*εἶμα*, *ἔσθος*, garment;—*ἐσθής*, clothing, Lat. *vestis*, *vestio*;—*εοικα*, am like;—*εἰκελος*, *ἔκελος*, like;—*ἐργον*, see *ἐρδω*;—*ἐργω*, shut in;—*ἐργω*, *ἐργάζομαι*, work, *ἐργον*, work;—*ἐρρω*, go;—*ἔρση*, *ἑέρση*, dew;—*ἐρύομαι*, shield, *ἐρύω*, draw;—*ἔσπερος*, at evening, Lat. *vesper*;—*ἔτης*, clansman;—*ἔτος*, year, Lat. *vetus*;—*ἐτώσιος*, fruitless;—*ἦροψ*, bright;—*ἦρα*, favor;—*ἦχη*, resounding noise;—*λαχή*, cry, *λάχω*, cry out;—*ιδεῖν*, see, *εἶδον*, *αἶδα*, *οἶδα*, *κνω*, *εἶδος*, appearance; *εἶδωλον*, shape; *ἰδπελη*, knowledge, skill; *ἴστωρ*, one who knows;—*ἵεμαι*, strive, hasten;—*ἴλιος*, *Ἰλίум*;—*ἴων*, violet, Lat. *viola*;—*ἴρις*, Iris;—*ἰς*, *ἴφι*, strength, Lat. *vis*;—*ἰνίον*, back of the head;—*ἴσος*, equal;—*ἰτένη*, willow;—*οἶδα*, see *ιδεῖν*;—*οἶκος*, house, Lat. *vicus*;—*οἶνος*, wine, Lat. *vinum*;—*ὦς*, as.

3. These began originally with *σF*: *ἀνδάνω*, please, *ἡδύς*, sweet, Lat. *suavis*;—*ἔθων*, accustomed, *εἴωθα*, am accustomed, *ἦθος*, haunt, Lat. *suesco*;—*ἐο*, *εὖ*, *ἔθεν*, *οἷ*, *ἐ*, of him, her, etc., *ὅς*, his = Lat. *suus*;—*ἐκυπος*, father-in-law, Lat. *socer*;—*ἐξ*, *sic*.

835. NOTE.—We find change of original *F* to *v* in cases like these: *εὔαδεν* for *ἐ-σFαδεν* = *ἔαδεν*, pleased (*ἀνδάνω*); *αὐταχοι*, shouting together, from a copulative and *φιαχη*; *αἰέρυσσαν* from *ἀνα-φερυσαν* = *ἀν-φερυσαν* = *ἀF-φερυσαν*.

836. NOTE.—The words *ἔδεια*, *δέος*, *δειλός*, *δεινός*, from the root *δν*, and *δῆν* and *δῆρῶν*, originally had *F* after *δ*;—a short vowel before the *δ* in these words is therefore very often treated as long by position; as *ἔδεισας* = *ἐδFεισας* (—υ—, *Il.* 22, 19), *οὔτε τι με δέος* (—υ—υ—, *Il.* 5, 817), *τῷ μὲν ἄρα δειλῷ βαλέτην* (—υ—υ—υ—, *Il.* 5, 574), *δπλοισιν ἐνι δεινοῖσιν* (—υ—υ—υ—υ—, *Il.* 10, 272), *οὐ τι μάλα δῆν* (for *δFῆν*, —υ—υ—, *Il.* 1, 416), *ἐπὶ δῆρῶν δέ μοι αἰῶν* (—υ—υ—υ—υ—, *Il.* 9, 415).

837. NOTE.—In many cases initial digamma is neglected in Homer and does not cause position-lengthening. This shows that its existence was extremely fluctuating and uncertain at the time.

838. NOTE.—In some words a prothetic vowel *ε* is prefixed to the digamma, which then disappears; as in *ἐέλπομαι* for *ἐ-φελπομαι*, *ἔεδνα* for *ἐ-φεδνα*, *ἐέικοσι* for *ἐFεικοσι*, *ἔιση* for *ἐFιση*.

839. *In Aeolic and Doric.*—1. Digamma remained in Aeolic and Doric long

after it disappeared in Ionic. It is found in Boeotian and Doric inscriptions, and can be traced metrically in the poets.

2. In *Lesbian Aeolic* it sometimes becomes β before ρ , as $\beta\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$ for $F\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$ = $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$;— v between vowels, as $\text{'}\Lambda\rho\epsilon\nu\alpha$ (Boeotian) for $\text{'}\Lambda\rho\epsilon F\alpha$ from a form $\text{'}\Lambda\rho\epsilon\nu\varsigma$ = $\text{'}\Lambda\rho\eta\varsigma$;—sometimes it is assimilated to a preceding consonant, as $\text{'}\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ from $F\iota\varsigma F\omicron\varsigma$, $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\omicron\varsigma$ from $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\nu F\omicron\varsigma$.

COMPENSATIVE LENGTHENING

840. I. Aeolic.—1. The Lesbian Aeolic lengthens a to ai instead of \tilde{a} : (a) in the nom. sing. of the third decl.; as $\tau\acute{\alpha}l\alpha\iota\varsigma$ and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}l\alpha\iota\varsigma$ for $\tau\acute{\alpha}l\tilde{a}\varsigma$ and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}l\tilde{a}\varsigma$ (from $\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\nu\varsigma$ and $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\varsigma$);—(b) in $\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma\alpha$ for $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\sigma}\alpha$ (from $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\sigma\alpha$);—(c) in the masc. and fem. participle, as $\text{'}\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ and $\text{'}\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma\alpha$ for $\text{'}\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ and $\text{'}\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$ for $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\sigma}\alpha\varsigma$;—(d) in the acc. pl., as $\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\delta\acute{\iota}k\alpha\iota\varsigma$ for $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\varsigma}$ $\delta\acute{\iota}k\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ (from $\tau\alpha\nu\varsigma$ $\delta\acute{\iota}k\alpha\nu\varsigma$), $\delta\chi\theta\alpha\iota\varsigma$ for $\delta\chi\theta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\eta\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota\varsigma$ for $\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\eta\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\nu}\alpha\varsigma$.

2. It lengthens o to oi instead of ou : (a) in participles; as $\text{'}\psi\omega\iota\varsigma$ = $\text{'}\psi\omega\tilde{\nu}$ (from $\text{'}\psi\omega\mu\iota$ = Att. $\text{'}\psi\acute{\omega}\mu$), $\pi\acute{\lambda}\eta\theta\omega\iota\varsigma\alpha$ for $\pi\acute{\lambda}\eta\theta\omega\tilde{\sigma}\alpha$ (from $\pi\lambda\eta\theta\omega\nu\tau\sigma\alpha$), so also $\mu\acute{o}\iota\varsigma\alpha$ for $\mu\acute{o}\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$ (from $\mu\omicron\nu\sigma\alpha$);—(b) in the acc. pl., as $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\iota\varsigma$ for $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\tilde{\nu}\varsigma$ (from $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$);—(c) in the third person pl., as $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega\iota\varsigma\iota$ for $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega\tilde{\iota}\varsigma\iota$ (from $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega\nu\tau\iota$).

3. Sometimes assimilation of consonants took the place of compensative lengthening, as in verbs: $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ for $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ (from $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\gamma\omega$, 1004), $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha$ (from $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\sigma\alpha$, 1026).

4. The other Aeolic dialects generally lengthen o to ω ; as Boeotian $\mu\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha$ for $\mu\omicron\sigma\sigma\alpha$ (from $\mu\omicron\nu\sigma\alpha$).

II. *Doric*.—The stricter Doric lengthens ϵ and o to η and ω , the milder to $\epsilon\iota$ and ou as in Attic; as $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ = milder Doric $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu$ = Attic $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ (from $\epsilon\acute{\sigma}\nu\alpha\iota$); $\nu\acute{o}\mu\omega\varsigma$ = milder Doric and Attic $\nu\acute{o}\mu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ (from $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\nu\varsigma$); $\mu\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha$ and $\mu\omicron\sigma\sigma\alpha$.

III. *Ionic*.—In forms like $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\varsigma$ from $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\nu F\omicron\varsigma$ (inser.) for Attic $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon\tilde{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ from $\delta\rho F\omicron\varsigma$ (inser.) for Attic $\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, the Ionic has the compensative lengthening where the Attic has not.

841. NOTE.—The Cretans (partly also the Thessalians and Arcadians) preserve original $\nu\varsigma$; as $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\sigma\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\nu\varsigma$, for Attic $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\nu\varsigma$.

842. NOTE.—Some of the Dorians have short final $\tilde{a}\varsigma$ and $\tilde{o}\varsigma$ where in Attic compensative lengthening produces $\tilde{a}\varsigma$ and $\tilde{o}\varsigma$. This shortening of $\tilde{a}\varsigma$ and $\tilde{o}\varsigma$ to $\tilde{a}\varsigma$ and $\tilde{o}\varsigma$ is used by the poets (as Alcman, Hesiod, Tyrtaeus, Epicharmus, Theocritus, rarely Pindar).

So $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\tau\rho\omicron\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ for $\tau\rho\omicron\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ (Alcm. 33); $\kappa\acute{o}\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ in Hesiod (the accent remains the same as in $\tilde{a}\varsigma$); Cretan inser. $\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\nu\acute{o}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ for $\tau\acute{o}\tilde{\nu}\varsigma$ $\nu\acute{o}\mu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$; $\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ for $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ and $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ for $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\varsigma$ in Theoc.

EXCHANGE OF QUANTITY

843. Exchange of quantity is very frequent in Ionic, $\tilde{a}\omicron$ becoming $\epsilon\omega$ which always forms one syllable by synizesis (853, 854); $\text{'}\Lambda\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$, gen. $\text{'}\Lambda\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\tilde{\alpha}\omicron$ or $\text{'}\Lambda\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\omega$; $\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\varsigma$, gen. $\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tilde{\alpha}\omicron$ or $\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\omega$.—So $\tilde{a}\omega$ becomes $\epsilon\omega$; as $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$, gen. pl. $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\omega\nu$ or $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\epsilon\omega\nu$ = Att. $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega\nu$; $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\omega\nu$ for original and Hom. $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\tilde{\alpha}\omega\nu$ = Att. $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\tilde{\alpha}\omega\nu$.

CONTRACTION

844. Aeolic.—1. The Lesbian Aeolic has few contractions. It often contracts $\tilde{a}\omicron$ and $\tilde{a}\omega$ to \tilde{a} (as in Doric); $\text{'}\text{Κρονιδ\acute{\alpha}}$ from original $\text{'}\text{Κρονιδ\acute{\alpha}\omicron}$, $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\tilde{\alpha}\omega\nu$ from $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\tilde{\alpha}\omega\nu$ (Att. $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\tilde{\alpha}\omega\nu$), $\chi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\pi\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ from original $\chi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\pi\tilde{\alpha}\omega\nu$ $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\alpha}\omega\nu$.—It contracts $\epsilon + \epsilon$ to η and $o + o$ to ω ; as $\eta\chi\epsilon\varsigma$ from $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\tilde{\nu}$ for $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\tilde{\nu}$; gen. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega$

for λόγ^{ον} from λο^ο; αἰδ^{ως}=Att. αἰδο^ς from αἰδο^{-ος}. It seldom contracts ε+ο to ευ, as βέλευ^ς from βέλε^{ος}.

2. The Boeotian Aeolic also makes little use of contraction. It contracts ο+ο to ω as in Lesbian: ἵππω for ἵππου from ἵπποο; but ε+ε gives regular ει, as δονεῖται from δονέεται. A peculiar contraction is α+ο to αυ, as Σαυκράτεις (inscr.) for Σωκράτης.

845. Doric.—The Doric has these contractions:

1. αε, αι, αη, αη are always contracted in verbs: αε and αη become η, αι and αη become η; as ὄρη from ὄραε=Att. ὄρᾱ, see thou, ὄρης from ὄραεις=Att. ὄρῃς, thou seest, ὄρη from ὄραη (or ὄραει)=Att. ὄρᾱ (subj. or ind.).—But αε gives ᾱ, as φωνᾶντα from φωνάεντα.

2. ᾱ+ο and ᾱ+ω give ᾱ: (a) in noun-formations, as Ποσειδᾶν for Ποσειδῶν (Att. Ποσειδῶν);—(b) in the gen. sing. of the first declension; as Ἀτρεῖδᾱ from Ἀτρεῖδᾱο, γνῶμᾱν from γνῶμᾱων (Att. γνῶμῶν);—(c) occasionally in verbs in -αω, as γελᾶντι and γελᾶσα (Theoc.) from γελά-οντι and γελα-ον(τ)σα (Att. γελῶσι and γελῶσα); but often the regular Attic contraction, as ἐνίκων from ἐνίκαον;—(d) in the 2 sing. 1 aor. mid. in Theoc., as ἐπάξᾱ from ἐπαξαιο=Att. ἐπήξω.

3. ε+ε gives η in the stricter Doric, and ει in the milder; as ἀγῆται from ἀγεεται (Att. ἡγείται); αἰρήσθαι from αἰρέσθαι=Att. αἰρέσθαι.

4. ε+ο and ε+ου (generally left open) are contracted to ευ by some Dorians, as in Ionic; as χεῖλεω from χείλεος (Theoc.), φιλεῦντι from φιλέοντι (Theoc.);—εω usually remains open.

5. ο+ο and ο+ε give ω in the stricter Doric, ου in the milder; as μισθῶντι from μισθοῦσι from μισθο-οντι, ἐλάσως for ἐλάσσους from ἐλασσο-es; ποντίω for ποντίου from ποντίου.

846. NOTE.—Pindar often has open forms.

847. 1. Old Ionic (Homer).—Contraction is very often omitted and is quite optional, the open and the contracted forms being used alongside of each other according to the needs of the meter; as παῖς and παῖς, ἀγήραος and ἀγήρως, τεύχη and τεύχεα, εἶ and εὔ.

Where contraction takes place, it follows the rules of the Attic dialect; except that ε+ο and ε+ου give ευ, not ου; as θέρεω^ς for θέρου^ς from θέρε-ος, gen. of θέρος; ἐμεῦ for ἐμοῦ from ἐμέο; νεικεῖσι for νεικοῦσι from νεικέουσι.

2. **New Ionic (Herodotus).**—Contraction is generally avoided except in certain forms of declension and conjugation. In these, which are explained under the inflections, εο and οο give ευ; as ἐμεῦ from ἐμέο, ἀξιεῖμεν from ἀξιοῖμεν.

848. NOTE.—1. Unusual contractions in Homer are ι+ε=ι in ἱρῆξ for ἱερᾶξ, ἡαικῆ, ἱρός, ἱρεῖς, etc. for ἱερος, ἱερεῖς; and ο+η=ω, as in ὀγδώκοντα for ὀγδοήκοντα, βώσῃς for βοήσῃς, ἀγνώσασκε from ἀγνοέω.

2. Herodotus also has ὀγδώκοντα, ἱρός, ἱρεῖς, etc.; and ω for οη in certain forms of βοάω and νοέω.

CRASIS

849. Aeolic.—Examples of crasis in Aeolic are: ὦνηρ=Att. ἀνῆρ from ὁ ἀνῆρ, τῶμον=Att. τοῦμόν from τὸ ἐμόν.

850. Doric.—Examples in Doric are: ὦξ (stricter Doric)=Att. οὗξ (ὁ ἐξ), ὦλαφος from ὁ ἐλαφος; but in the milder Doric ο+ε gives ου, as τοῦναντίον (τὸ ἐναντίον);—ο+α gives ω, as τῶγαλμα for τὸ ἀγαλμα;—ο+αν gives ων, as ὠντός for ὁ αὐτός; τοί+α gives τω-, as τῶνδρες;—ὁ+αι gives φ-, as φῶλος for ὁ αἰπόλος;—καί+εν gives κην-, as κῆν (Theoc.);—καί+ο gives κω-, and καί+οι gives κφ, as χῶταν (καὶ ὅταν), κῆκῖᾱ (καὶ οἰκῖᾱ).

851. Old Ionic (Homer).—Crisis is rare in Homer, occurring mostly with the

article or *καί* and a following vowel; as *οὔμός* for *ὁ ἐμός*, *καὶ αὐτός* for *καί αὐτός*. In *ἄριστος* from *ὁ ἄριστος*, and *οὐτός* for *ὁ αὐτός*, the rough breathing is lost.

852. New Ionic (Herodotus).—Besides those in ordinary Attic, these peculiar cases also occur: *ὠνήρ* and *ὠνθρωπος* (*ὁ ἄ-*); *οὔτερος* and *τοὔτερον* (*ὁ* or *τὸ + ε-*); *τᾶτερα* (*τὸ + ε-*); *ὠλλοι*, *τῶρχαῖον*, *τῶληθές*, *τῶπό* (*ὁ* or *τὸ + α-*); *ὠνθρωπε*, *ὠναξ* (*ὦ + α-*); —*καλὸς κᾶγαθός*, *κᾶκείθι*, *κᾶκείνος*, *κᾶμοί* (*καί + α-* or *ε-*); —*ἔωντοῦ*, *ἐμεωντοῦ*, *σεωντοῦ* (from *εἰο*, *ἐμέο*, *σέο*, and *αὐτοῦ*, see reflex. pr.), also *ὠντός*, *ὠντοί*, and *τωντό* from *ὁ αὐτός*.

SYNIZESIS

853. In poetry two successive vowels belonging to the same word or to two different words are sometimes joined in pronunciation, although the contraction or crasis is not indicated by the writing. This is termed *synizēsis* and occurs only for the sake of the meter. Thus *θεός* may make one syllable, *ἐπεὶ οὐ* may make two.

854. 1. Synizesis in one word is frequent in Epic poetry, especially in *εα*, *εα*, *εαι*, *εη*, *εο*, *εοι*, *εον*, *εω*, *εφ*; as *βέλεα*, *ῥκεον*, *χρυσέφ*. In Attic poetry it occurs mostly in the endings *-εως*, *-εων*; as *πόλεως*, *πήχεων*. It is not frequent in other poetry.

2. Synizesis between two words is more frequent in dramatic poetry than in Homer. It is confined mostly to cases in which the first word is *δή*, *ἦ*, *μή*, *ἐπεὶ*, *ἐγώ*, *ὦ*; as *δὴ ἔβδομον*, *ἦ οὐ*, *ἦ οὐδέις*, *μή ἄλλοι*, *ἐπεὶ οὐδέν*, *ἐγὼ εἰμ'*, *ὦ ἀρίγυντε*.

ELISION

855. Elision is much more common and free in poetry than in prose. Homer occasionally elides *α* in the possessive pronoun *σά*; rarely *α* in the Epic particle *βά*, and in the first-aorist active.—Final *ε* of adverbs in *-ζε* is rarely elided in Epic poetry; final *ε* of the third singular first-aorist optative active in *-ειε* is often elided in Homer.—Final *ι* of the dative singular and plural is often elided in Homer.—Final *ο* in genitives in *-ειο* (as *ἐμείο*) is rarely elided in Homer, as also *ο* in the verbal endings *-εο* and *-αο*.—Final *αι* of the verbal endings *-μαι*, *-σαι*, *-ται*, *-σθαι*, is sometimes elided in the Epic and Comic poets.—Final *οι* of the enclitic pronouns *μοι*, *σοι* or *τοι*, is sometimes elided in Homer; so also *οι* in *οἶμοι* (before *ὥς*) in Attic poetry.—Many words and forms which may take *ν* movable (64, 858) can be elided in poetry.

APOCOPÉ

856. In poetry a short final vowel is sometimes cut off before an initial consonant (*ἀποκοπή*, *cutting off*). We thus find *ἄρ* for *ἄρα*, the prepositions *ἀν*, *κάτ*, *πάρ* for *ἀνα*, *κατά*, *παρά*; Doric *πότ* for *ποτὶ* (= Att. *πρός*). These forms occur both as separate words and in composition. Of these *ἀν* is subject to the euphonic changes in 90, 1 and 2; the *τ* of *κάτ* is assimilated to a following consonant, but before two consonants it disappears. Thus *οὐτ' ἄρ φρένας*; —*ἀν τε μάχην* for *ἀνά τε μάχην*, *ἀν-στάς* for *ἀνα-στάς*, *ἀλ-λύουσιν* for *ἀνα-λύουσιν*, *ἀμ-βάλλω* for *ἀνα-βάλλω*, *ἀμ πεδίων* for *ἀνὰ πεδίων*, *ἀγ-κρεμάσασα* for *ἀνα-κρεμάσασα*; —*κάβ-βαλε* for *κατ-έβαλε*, *κατ-θανεῖν* for *κατα-θανεῖν*, *κά-κτανε* for *κατ-έκτανε*, *καμ-μειζᾶς* for *κατα-μειζᾶς*, *κάπ πεδίων*, *κάπ φάλαρα*, *κάκ κόρυθα*, *κάγ γόνι*, *κάδ δύναμιν*, *κάμ μέσον*, *κάρ ῥόον*; —*παρ-θέμενος* for *παρα-θέμενος*, *πάρ Ζηνί* for *παρὰ Ζηνί*; —Doric *πότ τόν*, *πότ τάν*, etc. for *ποτὶ τόν*, *ποτὶ τάν*, etc.—So once *ὑπ-βάλλειν* for *ὑπο-βάλλειν* (*Il.* 19, 80), *ἀπ-πέμψει* for *ἀπο-πεμψεί* (*Od.* 15, 83).

APHAERESIS

857. This is the dropping of an initial *ε* of a word after a final long vowel or diphthong, especially after *μή* or *ἦ* (*ἀφαίρεσις*, *taking off*). Thus *μή γώ* for *μή ἐγώ*,

ἡ 'φάνην for ἡ ἐφάνην, ἐπεὶ 'δάκρυσε, ποῦ 'στι for ποῦ ἐστι. Aphaeresis seems to occur only in poetry. In Homer the editors now usually insert the ε and thus make synizesis (853).

MOVABLE CONSONANTS

858. The Epic particle *κέ* (=Attic *άν*) may take *ν* movable. The poetic particle *νύν*, *now*, is sometimes *νύ* in Epic poetry.—In poetry many adverbs in *-θεν* (as *πρόσθεν*, *πάροιθεν*) may drop *ν*.—The *ν* may be added in the Epic adverb *νόσφι*(*ν*), *apart*; and in the Epic suffix *-φι* (914). The Epic pronoun *σφι* and the Aeolic (also Homeric) pronouns *αμμι* (=ἡμῖν), *υμμι* (=ὕμῖν) may also take *ν* movable (950).

859. *μέχρι* and *ἄχρι*, *until*, are *μέχρις* and *ἄχρις* in late Greek.—These words also have *s* movable: *πολλάκις*, often (also *πολλάκι* Epic, Lyric, rarely Tragic); *ἀτρέμας* and *ἀτρέμα*, *quietly*, mostly poetic; *ἐμπᾶς*, *wholly* (rarely *ἐμπᾶ* in poetry); *ἄφνω*, *unawares* (rarely poetic *ἄφνω*ς); *εὐθύ* (*ἰθύ* Ionic), *straight towards*, but *εὐθύς* (*ἰθύς* Ionic), *straightway*, in Homer *ἰθύς*=*straight towards*; *μεσηγύ(ς)*, *between* [Epic *μεσσηγύ(ς)*]; *ἀμφίς*, *about* (Epic also *ἀμφί*); *ἀντικρὺς*, *just opposite, straight on* (Hom. only *ἀντικρὺ*), but *καταντικρὺ* and *ἀπαντικρὺ* are better Attic without *s*.

ADDITION OF VOWELS

860. These cases of addition of vowels in Homer require mention.

1. A prothetic *ε* is often found before *ε* or *ει*, seldom before *ι*; as *ἔεδνα*, *ἐέλδωρ*, *ἔέρση* for *ἔδνα*, *ἔλδωρ*, *ἔρση*; *εἰέκοσι* for *εἰκοσι*, *ἔιση* for *ἴση*; *ἐέλπομαι*, *εἰσκω* for *ἐλπομαι*, *ἴσκω*. See also in the Catalogue of Verbs *εἰμί*, *εἴμι*, *εἶδουαι*, *ἐλδομαι*, *εἴλω* *εἶπον*, *εἶργω*, *εἶρω*, *ἐννῦμι*, *ἔημι*.

2. An *ε* is inserted in *ἦεν* for *ἦν* (from *εἰμί*) and in *ἡέλιος* for *ἥλιος*.

3. In the gen. and dat. dual, *ι* is always inserted; as *ῶμιον* and *ποδοῖον* for *ῶμιον* and *ποδοῖν*.—Homer sometimes has *ὁμοίως* for *ὁμοῖος*, often *πυκινός* for *πυκνός*.

4. In a few cases *η* is inserted: *εὐ-η-γενής*, *ἐπηέτανος* (from *ἔτος*), *perennial*.

ASSIMILATION OF VOWELS

861. In the Epic language an *a* followed by an *o*-sound is sometimes changed to an *o*-sound: *φώς* for *φᾶος*, *θῶκος* from *θακος* (Attic *θᾶκος*), *πρώones* from *πραones* (Attic *πρών*).—For a similar change in verbs in *-aw*, see 1009 (*b*); for the change of an *e*-sound following *a* to *α*, see 1009 (*b*).

METATHESIS

862. Metathesis of *ap* and *pa* occurs frequently in Epic poetry *metri causa*. Thus *κάρτος* and *κράτος*, *κάρτερος* and *κράτερος*, *κάρτιστος* for *κράτιστος*, *βάρδιστος* from *βραδύς*, *ἀταρτὸς* for *ἀτραπὸς*, *καρδίη* and *καρδίη*, *τέτρατος* and *τέταρτος*; *δαρτὸς* for *δέρω*, but also *νεό-δαρτος*;—second-aorists *ἔδρακον* from *δέρκ-ομαι*, *ἐπραθον* from *πέρθ-ω*, *τραπέλομεν* (subj.) from *τέρπ-ω*, Lesbian *ἡμβροτον* and regular *ἡμαρτ-ον* from *ἀμαρτάνω*.—By metathesis *ρέζω*, *work*, is derived from *ἐρδω*.

QUANTITY

863. In Homer an unwritten digamma may be the cause of position-lengthening; as *πρὸς οἶκον* for *πρὸς Φοικον* (*Il.* 9, 147); *χειρὶ πάλιν ἐρύσᾳς* for *πάλιν Φερύσᾳς* (*Il.* 5, 836).

864. In Epic poetry a final short vowel standing before a word beginning with

ζ or σκ seldom remains short; as οὐ δὲ Ζέλειαν ἔναιον (—υ—υ—υ—, *Il.* 2, 824); ἐν λευκῶν Σκαμανδρίῳ (—υ—υ—υ—, *Il.* 2, 867). This is evidently caused by the exigency of the meter; for in such cases the word beginning with ζ or σκ has the first syllable short and the second long.

865. 1. In Homer a short vowel before a mute and a liquid usually makes position; as εὐδουσι βροτοί (—υ—υ—, *Il.* 10, 83); ἄγε πρεῖς (υ—, *Il.* 2, 671).

2. But Homer often neglects position when a short vowel stands before a mute and ρ or λ; as Μοῖρα κραταίῃ (—υ—υ—, *Il.* 5, 83); τῆς δ' ἄρα κλαιούσης (—υ—υ—, *Od.* 20, 92).

Hesiod sometimes neglects position when a short vowel stands before a mute and ν; as ἔτικτε πνέουσιν (υ—υ—υ—, *Theog.* 319).

3. In position-length, the old Elegiac, Iambic, and Lesbian Lyric poets, and Anacreon agree with Homer. Only Theognis and Xenophanes sometimes neglect position-length in the cases of a short vowel before a mute and ρ or λ.—The choral poets (as Pindar) neglect position-length oftener than Homer.

866. In poetry a vowel long by nature is rarely treated as short on account of the meter; as φοινικέουσιν, —υ—υ— from φοῖνιξ, φοῖνῖκος (*Hom.* *Il.* 10, 133); χρυσέων, υ— from χρύσεος (*Eur.* *Med.* 978). In the later Epic poets and in the Epigrammatists this is more frequent.

867. In some words the quantity of the vowel is different in different dialects, or in different kinds of poetry, or at different times.

Μηνῖω and μηνῖω Attic, μηνῖω *Hom.*; ἤμι Attic, usually ἤμι in *Hom.*;—most verbs in -ῶ have ῖ in Attic, ῥ in *Hom.*; οἷζυρός *Hom.*, οἷζυρός *Aristoph.*; comparatives in -ῶν Attic, -ῶν Epic and Doric.

868. In Epic poetry a short syllable is often treated as long when it stands in arsis; as Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολοιγέ (—υ—υ—υ—, *Il.* 5, 31).

When the same syllable of word is thus either long or short, it is sometimes difficult to decide whether the vowel was originally short or long.

869. 1. In Homer ᾱ is often lengthened to η, ε to ει or ι, ο to ου or ω, on account of the meter; as ὑψιπέτηλος for ὑψιπέταλος, μαχειόμενος for μαχεόμενος, τιθημένος for τίθμενος, οὐλόμενος for δλόμενος.

2. Similarly ᾱ, ι and ῥ standing in the first syllable of a word and having the ictus, are often used as ᾱ, ι, ῥ on account of the meter; as ἀθάνατος and ἀκάματος (these two words always so measured by the poets), Πριάμῖδης for Πρίαμίδης, δυνάμενος for δυνάμενος.

This occurs sometimes in the middle of a word, even when the syllable has not the ictus: as ἄλσο μεμᾱώς (—υ—υ—, *Il.* 15, 754), τετράκυνκλοι (—υ—υ—, *Od.* 9, 242), ποσσὶν ἐρίδῃσασθαι (—υ—υ—υ—, *Il.* 23, 792), ὑποδεῖτη (υ—υ—υ—, *Il.* 9, 73); ἱλῆος κεκαλυμμένα (—υ—υ—υ—, *Il.* 21, 318).

870. In Homer a short final syllable ending in a consonant is often made long by the caesura; as οἱ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον ἢ δ' οἱ (—υ—υ— | —υ—υ— | — || — | —, *Il.* 2, 539).

871. 1. In Homer a short final vowel is sometimes treated as long, even before an initial vowel of a following word. Such a vowel may be in arsis or it may stand before an initial liquid of a following word. Thus: πατέρι δέ (υ—υ— | —, *Il.* 5, 156); Διὶ φίλος (υ—υ— | —, *Il.* 20, 259); σάκεϊ ἔλασ' (υ—υ— | —, *Il.* 20, 259); πόλλ' ἔτεα (—υ—υ— | —, *Il.* 20, 255); ὦ νιῆ Περεῶ (—υ—υ— | —, *Il.* 4, 338); τέκετο Πολυφέδεα (υ—υ— | —, *Od.* 15, 249);—πολλὰ λισσόμενος (—υ—υ— | —, *Il.* 5, 358); αἰεὶ δὲ μαλακοῖσι (—υ—υ— | —, *Od.* 1, 56); εὐστρεφέα νευρήν (υ—υ—υ— | —, *Il.* 20, 463); αὐτὸν τε ῥῦσαι (—υ—υ—υ—, *Il.* 24, 430).

2. In old Comedy a short final vowel before initial ρ always counts as long; in Tragedy it may count as short or long.

872. In poetry a long vowel or diphthong standing before another vowel of the same word is sometimes treated as short. This occurs occasionally in Epic poetry; as ἥρωος (—υ, *Od.* 6, 303); ἐμπναιον (—υ, *Od.* 20, 379); οἶος (υ, *Il.* 13, 275); χαμαιεῦναι (υ—, *Il.* 16, 235);—seldom in post-Homeric poetry and in the Attic drama; as τοιαῦτα (—υ, *Pind. Pyth.* 8, 55); πατρῶων (—υ, *Pind. Nem.* 9, 14); οἶός τε (υ—|υ, *Soph. Oed. R.* 1495); τοιαῦται (υ—, *Aristoph. Nub.* 342); frequently with ποῖω (υ—).

873. 1. In Epic poetry a long final vowel or diphthong standing *in thesis* before a word beginning with a vowel is nearly always treated as short; as ἀκτῆ ἐφ' ὑψηλῇ (—υ|—|—, *Il.* 2, 395); τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λόσω (—υ|—|—, *Il.* 1, 29).—This sometimes occurs in the dramatic chorus.—If the following word had digamma, the final vowel may remain long in thesis.

2. But when the long vowel or diphthong stands *in arsis*, it remains long, as ἀντιθέω 'Οδυσῆι' (—υ|—υ|—υ|—υ), χωμένον 'Αχιλλῆος (—υ|—υ|—υ|—υ, *Il.* 9, 107). So also when the following word had an initial digamma; as πᾶσι φίλον καὶ ἡδύ for *Φῆδον* (—υ|—|—|—υ, *Il.* 4, 17); γυμνόν· ἀτάρ τοι εἰματ' for *Φεῖματ'* (—υ|—|—|—υ, *Il.* 22, 510).

ACCENT

874. The dialectic and poetic enclitics are given in 152, 5. For anastrophe in poetry, see 146.

875. The Lesbian Aeolic has the recessive accent in all words; as βόλλᾱ for βουλῆ, ὠτελλᾱ for ὠτειλή, πόταμος for ποταμός, ἄσπης for ἄσπις, Λάτω for Λητώ, σόφος for σοφός, λεῦκος for λευκός, τρᾶχυσ for τρᾶχὺς, ἐγων for ἐγώ, αὐτος for αὐτός, ἐφθορθαι for ἐφθάρθαι. So monosyllables with a long vowel or diphthong are perispomena, as Ζεὺς from Ζεύς for Attic Ζεύς from Ζεύς. But prepositions and conjunctions are accented as in Attic.

876. 1. The Dorians tended to throw the accent to the ultima. Hence we have such forms as ἀμπέλως for ἀμπελος, οὐτῶς for οὕτως, παντῶς for πάντως.

2. The Doric -es for eis and -εν for -ειν in the verb are considered long as regards accent; as ἀμέλγες = ἀμέλγεις, λείπεν = λείπειν. The third pers. pl. of the tenses of the active indic. and opt., and of the aor. pass. were paroxytone in Doric: ἐλέγον, ἐλόσαν, ἐλάβον, ἐφιλάθεν, λεγοίεν, λῦσαιεν.

877. Some perfect middle infinitives and participles are recessively accented in Homer; so ἐληλάμενος (ἐλαύνω), ἐσσίμενος (σεύω), ἀκαχήμενος, ἀκαχέμενος, ἀκάχησθαι (ἀκαχίζω), ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλάλησθαι (ἀλάομαι).

878. NOTE.—The MSS. of Homer often show the second aor. mid. recessively accented, as ἐγρεσθαι; but this is probably incorrect.

879. The second-aorist middle imperative in -ου (from -εο) is recessively accented in the dialects; as ἔλευ (Hes.) = ἐλοῦ, πύθεο (Her.) = πυθοῦ; σύν-θεο and ἐν-θεο (Hom.) = συν-θοῦ and ἐν-θοῦ.

INFLECTION

880. Numbers.—The Aeolic and New Ionic lack the dual number. It is rare in Doric.

NOUNS

FIRST DECLENSION

881. Aeolic and Doric.—1. Long \bar{a} is retained throughout the singular; as $\gamma\acute{\nu}\omega\mu\bar{a}$, $\gamma\acute{\nu}\omega\mu\bar{a}s$, $\gamma\acute{\nu}\omega\mu\bar{a}$, $\gamma\acute{\nu}\omega\mu\bar{a}\nu$; $\text{'}\text{Ἀτρείδ}\bar{a}s$, $\text{'}\text{Ἀτρείδ}\bar{a}$, $\text{'}\text{Ἀτρείδ}\bar{a}$, $\text{'}\text{Ἀτρείδ}\bar{a}\nu$.

2. The genitive singular of masculines has \bar{a} from original (also Epic, Boeotian) $-\bar{a}o$; as $\text{Κρονίδ}\bar{a}$, $\text{κτίστ}\bar{a}$ (Lesb. inser.). Pindar has $-\bar{a}$ oftener than $-\bar{a}o$.

3. The genitive plural has $-\bar{a}\nu$ from original $-\bar{a}o\nu$, as $\gamma\acute{\nu}\omega\mu\bar{a}\nu$. It is perispomenon also in the fem. of adjectives, as $\nu\epsilon\alpha\nu\bar{i}\bar{a}\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\bar{a}\nu$. This $-\bar{a}\nu$ is used by the dramatists in the chorus and in lyric parts.

4. The dative plural has $-\alpha\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$ in Aeolic, the Aeolic poets also have $-\alpha\iota s$ (the article always $\tau\alpha\iota s$). The Doric has $-\alpha\iota s$, Pindar often $-\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$.

5. The accusative plural has $-\alpha\iota s$ in Lesbian Aeolic, as $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\alpha\iota s$ for $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\bar{a}s$. The Cretic has the original $-\alpha\upsilon s$, as $\pi\rho\epsilon\iota\gamma\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu s$.

882. NOTE.—1. Short \check{a} in nom. sing. is found occasionally in Pindar, as $\text{Πέλλ}\check{a}\nu\alpha$ for Att. $\text{Πελλή}\eta\eta$, very rarely in Aeolic ($\text{πρέσβισ}\check{t}\bar{a}$); in the voc. sing. rarely as $\text{δίκ}\check{a}$ (Sappho), $\text{κῶ}\check{r}\alpha$ (Theoc.).

2. For \check{a} in the nom. sing. masc., as $\text{ἵππ}\check{o}\tau\alpha$ (Hom.), see 883, 3.

3. The Boeotian has η for α and $\alpha\iota$ in the dat. sing., and nom. and dat. pl.; as $\gamma\acute{\nu}\omega\mu\eta$ (dat. sing. and nom. pl.), $\gamma\acute{\nu}\omega\mu\eta s$ (dat. pl.);—it has original $\bar{a}o$ in the gen. sing. of masculines, as $\text{πολ}\bar{i}\tau\bar{a}o$.

4. Proper names in $-\bar{a}os$ = Att. $-\lambda\epsilon\omega s$ of the second declension have $-\bar{a}s$ in Doric and follow the first; as $\text{Μενέλ}\bar{a}s$, gen. $\text{Μενέλ}\bar{a}$, dat. $\text{Μενέλ}\bar{a}$, acc. $\text{Μενέλ}\bar{a}\nu$.

5. For the shortening of $-\bar{a}s$ in the acc. pl. to $-\bar{a}s$, see 842.

883. Old Ionic (Epic).—1. For \bar{a} Homer has η throughout the singular; $\text{σοφ}\acute{\eta}$, $\text{σοφ}\acute{\eta}s$, $\text{σοφ}\acute{\eta}$, $\text{σοφ}\acute{\eta}\nu$; $\text{Βορέ}\acute{\eta}s$, dat. $\text{Βορέ}\acute{\eta}$, acc. $\text{Βορέ}\acute{\eta}\nu$.—Exceptions are $\text{θε}\acute{a}$, $\text{Ναυσικ}\acute{a}\bar{a}$, $\text{Φει}\acute{a}$, $\text{Αἰνεί}\bar{a}s$, $\text{Αὐγεί}\bar{a}s$, $\text{Ἑρμεί}\bar{a}s$.

2. Homer also has η for \check{a} in abstracts in $-\epsilon\iota\acute{a}$ and $-\omicron\iota\check{a}$; as $\text{ἀλθ}\epsilon\iota\eta$, $\text{εὐπλ}\omicron\iota\eta$. Also in some other words, as $\text{κνίσ}\eta$ for $\text{κνί}\bar{s}\alpha$.—The voc. of $\text{νύμφ}\eta$ is $\text{νύμφ}\bar{a}$.

3. The nom. sing. of some masculines has $-\check{a}$ for $-\eta s$; as $\text{ἵππ}\check{o}\tau\eta s$, *horseman*, $\text{αἰχμητ}\check{a}$ for $\text{αἰχμητ}\acute{\eta}s$, *spearman*; sometimes recessively accented, as $\text{μητ}\acute{i}\epsilon\tau\alpha$, counsellor. Compare Latin *poeta* with $\text{ποιητ}\acute{\eta}s$. These forms in $-\check{a}$ are called Aeolic, but no examples are found in the Aeolic poets and only two or three in inscriptions.

4. The genitive singular of masculines in Homer has three forms:—

(a) $-\bar{a}o$, as $\text{'}\text{Ἀτρείδ}\bar{a}o$, $\text{ἰκέτ}\bar{a}o$, $\text{Βορέ}\bar{a}o$.

(b) $-\epsilon\omega$ (from $-\bar{a}o$), pronounced as one syllable; as $\text{'}\text{Ἀτρείδ}\epsilon\omega$, $\text{ἰκέτ}\epsilon\omega$.

(c) $-\omega$ (contr. from $-\bar{a}o$) after vowels; as $\text{'}\text{Ερμεί}\omega$, $\text{Βορέ}\omega$.

5. The genitive plural in Homer has also three forms:—

(a) $-\bar{a}o\nu$, the original and most common form; as $\text{θε}\acute{a}\nu$, *of goddesses*, $\text{κλισι}\acute{a}\nu$, *of tents*, $\text{ἀσπιστ}\acute{a}\nu$, *of warriors*.

(b) $-\epsilon\omega\nu$ (usually one syllable); as $\text{πυλέ}\omega\nu$, *of gates*, $\text{ναυτέ}\omega\nu$, *of sailors*.

(c) $-\omega\nu$ (Attic form) after vowels; as $\text{κλισι}\omega\nu$, *of tents*, $\text{παρει}\omega\nu$, *of cheeks*.

6. The dative plural in Homer has :—

(a) -ησι(ν) or -ης ; as *θεῇσι*, to goddesses, Ἀτρεΐδῃσι ; πέτρῃς, to rocks.

(b) -αις only in *θεαῖς* (*Od.* 5, 119) and *ἄκταις* (*Il.* 12, 284).

7. Contracted nouns are rare ; as γῆ and γαῖα, Ἑρμῆς and Ἑρμείας, Βορρῆς and Βορέης.

884. New Ionic (Herodotus).—1. Long η takes the place of ā throughout the singular in words which have nom. -ā in Attic ; as *χώρη*, *χώρης*, *χώρη*, *χώρην*. Those which have -ā in the nom. sing. in Attic retain -ā in the nom., but have η in the gen. and dat. ; as *ἀλήθειᾶ*, *ἀληθείης*, *ἀληθείῃ*, but *ἀλήθειαν*.—Some MSS. have nominatives like *ἀληθείῃ*, *εὐνοίῃ*.

2. The genitive singular of masculines has -εω, as *δεσπότης*, master, gen. *δεσπότηω*, *Λεωνίδης*, gen. *Λεωνίδεω*. After a vowel -εω becomes -ω, as Ἑρμέ-ης, gen. Ἑρμέ-ω.

3. The accusative singular of masculines has -εα for -ην in some words, as *Ξέρξεα* for *Ξέρξην*, but this is probably incorrect.

4. The genitive plural has -εων ; as *τιμῇ*, *τιμῶν* ; *οἰκίῃ*, *οἰκίῶν*. The exceptions are : *τῶν* and *ὧν* ; *barytone* adjectives, participles, and pronouns, in -ος, -η, -ον, which have the same form as the masculine : *ὀλίγων*, *μαχομένων*, *τούτων* (but *αὐτέων* from *αὐτή*) ;—those which have ε before -εων drop one ε, as *θηλέων* for *θηλε-εων*. [Some give -ων in all cases.]

5. The dative plural has -ησι ; as *γνώμησι*, *αὐτῇσι*, *λοιπῇσι*.

6. Except γῆ, hardly any contracted forms occur : *μνῆαι*, *μνῆās*, *μνῆων*, *σῦκῆη*, *σῦκῆην*, etc.

SECOND DECLENSION

885. Aeolic and Doric.—1. The genitive singular has -ω, the milder Doric -ου ; as *λόγον*=stricter Doric *λόγω*. The Aeolic poets sometimes have -οιο, as *ἐρχομένοιο*. Pindar has -ον and -οιο.

2. The dative plural has -οισι in Aeolic, as *κάκοισι* ; in Aeolic poetry -οισι and -οις (the article always *τοῖς*).—The Doric sometimes has -οισι(ν) in poetry, but usually -οις.

3. The accusative plural has -οις in Lesbian Aeolic, as *στεφάνοις* for *στεφάνους*.—The milder Doric has -ους as in Attic, the stricter Doric has -ως or -ος ; as *λόγως* for *λόγους*, *τῶς λύκος* for *τοῦς λύκους*.—Boeotian Aeolic has -ως.—Pindar has -ους ; examples of -ος in Pindar are very rare and doubtful.

4. Words of the Attic second declension follow the ordinary declension ; as *ναός*=Att. *νεώς*.

886. NOTE.—1. Late Boeotian inscriptions show ū for -φ and -οι, ūs for -οις ; as *τῷ δᾶμν*, "Ὀμηρῷ" for "Ὀμηροῖ", *τῷς ἀλλῷς* for *τοῖς ἀλλοῖς*.

2. The gen. in -οιο belongs to Old Ionic, and was anciently considered Thessalian. Some Thessalian inscriptions have -οι (from -οιο), as *Σατύροι* from *Σατύροιο*=Att. *Σατύρων*.

887. Old Ionic (Homer).—1. The genitive singular has -οιο or -ου ;

as *θεοῖο, ἀργυρέοιο, ἀλόχου, μηροῦ*. The intermediate form -οο is seen in the genitives *Πετewō* and *Πενελέew* from *Πετewός* and *Πενέλεως* of the Attic second declension; it has also been traced in a few other places (*ῥο* = *οῦ*, *Il.* 1, 70; 2, 325, etc.; see 6 below).

2. The dative plural ends in -οισι(ν), less often -οις; as *οἰωνοῖσι, σοῖς ἐταροῖσιν*.

3. The genitive and dative dual have -οιν for -οιν; as *ῶμοιν* from *ῶμος*, *shoulder*, *σταθμοῖν* from *σταθμός*, *station*.

4. Contract forms are very rare; as *νοῦς* once for *νόος*.

5. The Attic second declension is very little used. For Attic *λεός*, *λαγός*, *νός*, *κάλος*, Homer has *λᾱός*, *λαγwός*, *νῆός*, *κάλος*;—for Attic *ἄθως*, *Κῶς*, *γάλως*, Homer has *ἄθwός*, *Κῶς*, *γαλwός*. For Attic *ῥως*, *dawn*, Homer and Herodotus have *ῥwός* of the third decl. and declined like *αἰδώς* (249).

6. NOTE.—In the above-mentioned (387, 1) lines of the *Iliad* (1, 70 and 2, 325), we have *δου*, an inexplicable form,—*δο* would do just as well for the meter. In the *Odyssey* 10, 36 we have *Αἰδολου*, which must be scanned $\acute{\text{—}}\text{—}|\acute{\text{—}}\text{—}$ with the middle syllable lengthened; whereas if we read *Αἰδoλοο*, we must scan $\acute{\text{—}}\text{—}\text{—}|\acute{\text{—}}\text{—}$ with the short syllable lengthened in *arsis*. In these and in some other cases, -οο is evidently a preferable reading to -ου.

888. New Ionic (Herodotus).—1. The dative plural ends in -οισι, as *λόγοισι*. The Ionic poets also have -οις.

2. Contract forms do not occur.

3. Some MSS. and editions of Herodotus incorrectly have *αἰτέων* and *τουτέων* for the masc. and neut. pl. instead of *αἰτῶν* and *τούτων*; *αἰτέων* and *τουτέων* are feminine.

4. The Attic second declension is confined only to *λεός* and to proper names, as *Μειέλεως*, *Ἀμφιάρεως*; also *ἀρχιρέως* for *ἀρχιερέως*. Others follow ordinary declension; *νῆός*, *κάλος*, *λαγός*.—For *ῥως*, *dawn*, Herodotus has *ῥwός* as in Homer.

THIRD DECLENSION

889. For *οδούς*, *tooth*, Herodotus has *οδών*.—For Aeolic and Doric *ā* for *η* (*γυνᾶ, ποιμᾶν*, etc.), see 801.

890. Accusative Singular.—1. The accusative singular has the ending -α somewhat oftener in the dialects than in Attic.

2. So *κόρυς*, *helmet*, *κόρυν* twice in Hom., usually *κόρυθα* (also Eur. *Bacch.* 1186);—*κῶμυς*, *bundle*, *κῶμυθα* (Theoc. 4, 18);—*ἐπῆλυς*, *stranger*, has *ἐπῆλυθα* in Her. 1, 78;—*νέηλυς*, *newcomer*, has *νέηλυθα* in Her. 1, 118, and *νέηλυν* in Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 18, 1;—*ἐρις*, *strife*, has *ἐριδα* often in Hom., with *ἐριν*;—*δρις*, *regard, vengeance*, has *δριδα* and *δριν* in Hom.;—*νήϊς*, *unskilled*, *νήϊδα* (Hom.), *νήϊν* (Callim.);—*Κύπρις* has *Κύπριδα* and *Κύπριν* in Hom.;—*ἀναλκις*, *cowardly*, *ἀνάλκιδα* and *ἀναλκιν* in Hom.;—*φύλοπις*, *battle-din*, *φύλοπιδα* in Hom. *Od.* 11, 314, *elsewhere* *φύλοπιν*;—*γλαυκῶπις*, *gleaming-eyed*, *γλαυκῶπιδα* (Hom. *Il.* 8, 373, Pind. *Nem.* 7, 96), *γλαυκῶπιν* (*Od.* 1, 156);—*εὐώπις*, *fair-faced*, *εὐώπιδα* (*Od.* 5, 113);—*λευκάσπις*, *with white shield*, *λευκάσπιδα* in *Il.* 22, 294;—*χάλκαςπις*, *with brazen shield*, *χαλκάσπιδα* (Pind. *Pyth.* 9, 1);—*μονοκρήπις*, *with one sandal*, *μονοκρήπιδα* (Pind. *Pyth.* 4, 75);—

κάνναβις, *hemp*, καννάβιδα (Her. 4, 74);—κάλπις, *pitcher*, κάλπιδα (Pind. *Ol.* 6, 40);—νεάνις, *maiden*, νεάνιδα (Aesch. *Prom.* 706);—Αὔλιδα twice in Eur. is from Αὐλῆς;—Προσωπίτιδα in Thuc. 1, 109².

3. Χάρις has χάριτα several times (Her. 6, 41; 9, 107; (?) Xen. *Hell.* 3, 5¹⁶; Eur. *El.* 61, *Hel.* 1378;—δρνῖς has δρνῖθα several times (Her. 4, 131; Eur. *Hel.* 1109, *Iph. Aul.* 607; Aesch. *Frag.* 88; Aristoph. *Av.* 720).

4. Isolated examples are ἰχθύα (Theoc. 21, 45), and βῶα (Anthology) from βούς.

5. As the Lesbian Aeolic accents recessively, it has ν for α in nouns in -us and -us; as χλάμυν for χλαμύδα, πάννυχιν (inser.).

891. The vocative of proper names in -ās, -αντ-ος is -αν in Homer; as Αἴας, voc. Αἴαν (Att. Αἴας). Except voc. Πουλυδάμᾱ and Λαοδάμᾱ.

892. The genitive plural of monosyllabic stems is perispomenon in Doric, as παιδῶν=παίδων; but except τίνων from τίς.

893. Dative Plural.—1. In Aeolic the dative plural has -εσσι, in poetry also -εσσι(ν) and -σι(ν); as Ἀρκάδ-εσσι, πόδ-εσσιν, χέρ-σιν, πόσ-σι (from ποδ-σι).

2. In Doric the dative plural has -εσσι(ν) and the ordinary -σι(ν), as ῥίν-εσσι (Epicharm. *Frag.* 9).—In some inscriptions we have -ασσι(ν) and -οις; as πρᾶσσόντ-ασσι and χρημάτων.

3. Homer has -εσσι(ν) often, seldom -εσι(ν), -σσι(ν) sometimes after vowels, ordinary -σι(ν) often; as πόδ-εσσι and ποσ-σί or πο-σί(ν) from ποδ-σι, πάντ-εσσι and πᾶ-σι(ν), κύν-εσσι and κυ-σί(ν), μνηστῆρ-εσσι and μνηστῆρ-σι, ἐπέ-εσσι(ν) and ἔπεσ-σι(ν) or ἔπε-σι(ν); αἶγ-εσιν, χεῖρ-εσι; νέκυ-σσι.

4. In Herodotus we have δαιτυμόν-ε(σ)σι in all MSS. The other cases of -εσι in Her. are probably incorrect, -σι being regular.

5. Pindar has -εσσι oftener than -σι; sometimes in σ-stems -ε-εσσι. The Tragedians sometimes have -εσσι *metri causa*.

894. The genitive and dative dual have -οιν in Homer. So ποδοῖν eight times (Hes. once), Σειρήνοιν twice. The nom. dual occurs several times in Hom. as a plural; as ἀλόντε (*Il.* 5, 487).

895. Syncopated stems in -ερ.—1. Ἀνῆρ: the poets used the syncopated and unsyncopated forms; as ἀνέρ-ος and ἀνδρός. Hom. has dat. pl. ἀνδράσι and ἀνδρεσσι. The α of ἀνῆρ is short in Attic; in Hom. it is long in ἀνέρ-ος, ἀνέρ-ι, ἀνέρ-α (ἄνερ, *Il.* 24, 725), nom. ἀνῆρ or ἀνήρ; in the Dramatists long only in lyric parts.

2. Πατήρ, μήτηρ (Dor. μάτηρ), θυγάτηρ, γαστήρ.—In the poets unsyncopated forms are often used. They also have other syncopated forms not found in Attic prose: θύγατρα, θύγατρες, θυγατρῶν, θύγατρας; πατρῶν, γαστρῶν. Herodotus uses only the Attic prose forms.

3. Δημήτηρ has the full and the syncopated forms in non-Attic poetry.

896. Stems in -εσ.—1. The Aeolic and Doric omit contraction. But βέλεω from βέλεος once in Alcaeus; contractions also occur in the Doric inscriptions.—The acc. sing. of adjectives in -ης often has -ην in Lesbian,

as *δυσμένην* (Sappho).—Compounds of *-κλέης* drop one *ε* everywhere in Doric, as *Ἰπποκλέ-ος*.

2. Homer usually has open forms; often *-ε-ι* and *-ε-ες* are contracted to *-ει* and *-εις*, sometimes *-ε-ος* becomes *-εως*; as *τάχει*=*τάχει*, *καταπρηγνέι*, *πρηγνέις* from *πρηγνέ-ες*, *θέρεως* from *θέρε-ος*.

3. In Homer *κλέος*, *fame*, has acc. pl. *κλέα* for *κλέεα*. Compounds in *-κλέης* are declined thus *Ἡρακλέης*, *Ἡρακλή-ος*, *Ἡρακλή-ι*, *Ἡρακλή-α*, *Ἡράκλεις*.

4. Herodotus has only open forms. In compounds in *-κλέης* one *ε* is dropped; as *Θεμιστοκλέης*, *-κλέος*, *-κλέϊ*, *-κλέα*, voc. *Θεμιστόκλεες*.

5. The Attic poets seldom have open forms. The gen. sing. *-εως* from *-ε-ος* is seldom found in Pindar and Theocritus;—the dat. *-ει* from *-εϊ* often in Pind. and Theoc.;—*-η* from *-εα* seldom in Pind.

897. Stems in -ασ- and -ατ-.—1. Nouns with stems in *-ασ-* usually remain uncontracted in Homer; but the contracted dat. sing. occurs, as *δέπαι*; and rarely the gen. pl., as *κρεῶν* or *κρειῶν*. The dat. pl. in Homer has three forms; as *δεπά-εσσι*, *δέπασ-σιν*, *κρέα-σιν*. The nom. and acc. pl. has *-ᾱ* instead of *-αα* or *-ᾶ*, as *γέῤᾶ*, *δέπᾱ*;—so *κρέᾱ* rarely in Attic poetry.

2. In Herodotus nouns with stems in *-ασ-* remain uncontracted, as *γῆρας*, *γῆρα-ος*, *γῆρα-ϊ* (except *κρέας*, gen. *κρέως*, pl. *κρέᾱ*, *κρεῶν*). With the exception of *γῆρας* and *κρέας*, the *α* of the stem is changed to *ε*; as *γέρας*, *γέρε-ος*, *γέρε-α*, etc.

3. These in *-ασ-* change *α* of the stem to *ε* in the gen., dat., and pl.:

βρέτας, *image* (in Tragedy and late prose), *βρέτε-ος*, *βρέτει*, *βρέτε-α* and *βρέτη*, *βρετέ-ων*.

κῶας, *fleece*, in Hom. and other poets, also Her., pl. *κῶε-α*, *κῶε-σι*.

οὔδας, *threshold* (Epic), *οὔδε-ος*, *οὔδε-ϊ*, and *οὔδει*.

κνέφας, *darkness*, *κνέφα-ος* (*Odyssey*) and *κνέφους* (Aristoph.), dat. *κνέφα* (Xen.) and *κνέφει* (*Anthol.*).

κτέρας, *possession* (Hom.), *κτέρεα*, *κτερέων*, *funeral gifts*.

4. *Κέρας* and *τέρας* have no forms with *τ* in Ionic. In Homer: *κέρας*, *κέραι*, *κέρᾱ*, *κεράων*, *κέραι* and *κεράεσσι*; *τέρας*, *τέραα*, *τεράων*, *τεράεσσι*. In Herodotus *α* becomes *ε* and no contraction takes place, as *κέρας*, *κέρε-ος*, *κέρε-ϊ*, *κέρε-α*, *κερέ-ων*; but he has gen. *τέρατ-ος* with *τέρε-ος* and pl. *τέρατ-α* with *τέρε-α*.—For *πέρας* Hom. has *πεῖραρ*, *πεῖρατος* (238).—For *φῶς*, *φωτ-ός*, *light*, Hom. has *φᾶος* (*φαιος*) or *φῶς*, dat. *φάει*, pl. *φάεα* (*φᾶος* also in Tragedy).—Doric *κρῆς*=*κρέας*.

898. Stems in -ω- or -ο-.—These are declined as in Attic. Uncontracted forms occur only in Pindar. In Herodotus proper names have the accusative in *-οῦν*, as *Λητοῦν*, *Ἰοῦν*;—for *ἔως*, *dawn*, of the Attic second declension, he has *ἡώς* declined like *αἰδώς* (249).

899. Stems in -ι-.—1. In Aeolic and Doric the *ι* of the stem is retained in all forms; *ι+ι* in the dative becomes *ϊ*; the dative plural has *-ι-εσσι*, the accusative plural *-ι-ας*. Thus *πόλις*, *πόλι-ος*, (*πολι-ι*) *πόλι*, *πόλι-ν*, *πόλι*, pl. *πόλι-ες*, *πολί-ων*, *πολί-εσσι*, *πόλι-ας*.

2. The Epic has the same forms as the Aeolic and Doric; also several doubtful datives in *-ει* and *-εϊ*, a doubtful dative plural in *-ε-σι*, also *-ις* for

-*εας* in the accusative plural (-*εις* is doubtful). Thus gen. *πόλι-ος, μῆνι-ος*; dat. *μῆτι (πόλει, πόσει* doubtful); acc. *πόλι-ν*; voc. *μάντι*; pl. *πόλι-ες, πολί-ων*, dat. *πολί-εσσι (ἐπάλξε-σιν, Il. 22, 3)*, acc. *πόλι-ας, ἀκοίτις (πόλεις* doubtful).—*Πόλις* is peculiarly declined in Homer and has some forms from a stem *πολη-*, thus: *πόλις, πόλι-ος*, and often *πόλη-ος*, dat. *πόλι, πτόλει*, and *πόλη-ϊ*, acc. *πόλι-ν*, pl. *πόλι-ες* and *πόλη-ες, πολί-ων, πολί-εσσι* (*πόλε-σι* is probably incorrect for *πόλι-σι*), acc. *πόλι-ας, πόλη-ας, πόλις*;—*πόλει* (dat.) and *πόλεις* (acc.), found in some editions are doubtful.

3. The New Ionic agrees with the Aeolic and Doric, besides having -*ις* (from -*ι-νς*) in the accusative plural; as *πόλις, πόλι-ος, (πολι-ι) πόλι, πόλι-ν*, pl. *πόλι-ες, πολί-ων, πόλι-σι, πόλις* or *πόλι-ας*.

4. So also are declined most names in -*ις* (gen. in Attic -*ιδ-ος*); as *Θέτις, Θέτι-ος, Θέτι*. In Homer the genitive in -*ι-ος* appears here alongside of -*ιδ-ι*, the dative is exclusively -*ι*.—*Σάρδις, Sardis*, always has acc. *Σάρδις*; *ἄχαρις* has dat. *ἄχαρι* (Her. 1, 41), neut. pl. *ἄχαριτ-α* (Her.).

5. Genitives in -*ε-ος*, as *πόλε-ος* occur in Attic poetry. In Soph. *O.R.* 629 we have *ὦ πόλις, πόλις*, as voc.

6. Poetic *λις, lion*, follows the declension of *κτις* (257).

7. Adjectives of this declension are few in number, and mostly dialectic; as *ἴδρις, knowing, ἴδρι, voc. ἴδρι, pl. ἴδριες*.

900. Stems in -ν-.—1. The Aeolic has no contraction, the Doric seldom. Theoc. has *ἰχθία* for *ἰχθύν* (255).

2. Homer sometimes contracts that dat. in -*νι*, as *θρηννῖ*; the acc. pl. is open or contracted, as *ἰχθύας* and *ἰχθῦς*;—otherwise Homer has open forms. The gen. sing. has -*ε-ος* for Attic -*ε-ως*, as *ἄστε-ος*. The dat. pl. has -*ν-εσσι(ν)*, -*ν-οσσι(ν)*, and -*ν-σι(ν)*; as *νεκν-εσσιν, νέκν-οσσιν, ἰχθύ-σιν*.

3. Herodotus has only open forms, the gen. is -*ε-ος* for Attic -*ε-ως*, as *πῆχυν, πῆχε-ος, πῆχε-ϊ, πῆχυν-ι, πῆχε-ες, πῆχε-ων, πῆχε-σι, πῆχε-ας*. Those in -*υς*, gen. -*ν-ος*, usually contract the acc. pl.; as *ἰχθῦς*, rarely *ἰχθύας*.

4. For adjectives in -*νς*, -*εια*, -*ν* in the dialects, and the acc. sing. *εὔρεα* and *ἄδεα*, see 925.

901. Stems in -εν-.—1. The New Ionic has the gen. sing. in -*ε-ος* (for Attic -*ε-ως*) and has only uncontracted forms. For *ἀρχιερεύς* Herodotus has *ἀρχιέρεως* (2, 37).

2. In Homer we have *η* instead of *ε* when *ν* is dropped; as *βασιλεύς, βασιλῆ-ος, βασιλῆ-ϊ, βασιλῆ-ᾶ, βασιλῆ-ες, βασιλῆ-ων, βασιλεῦ-σι, βασιλῆ-ᾶς*. But *ε* often remains in proper names, as *Πηλέ-ος, Πηλέ-ϊ, Πηλέ-α*; rarely with contraction, as gen. *Πηλεῦς*, dat. *Πηλεῖ*, acc. *Πηλῆ*.

3. Pindar has mostly New Ionic forms, seldom the Epic.

4. The Boeotian and Thessalian Aeolic has *ει* for Epic *η* as *βασιλεῖ-ος*. The Lesbian has *η*, as *βασιλη-ος* (Alc.); also *ε* as acc. *Ἀχιλλε-α* (Att. *Ἀχιλλέα*).—The Doric generally has *ε* in inscriptions, as gen. *βασιλέ-ος*; also *η* as *ιεργῆ-ϊ*.

902. Stems in -αν-, -ον-, -οι-.—1. *Γραῦς*: Homer has *γρηῦς* and *γρηῦς*, dat. *γρηῖ*, voc. *γρηῦ* and *γρηῦ*; the gen. and acc. are supplied by *γραιά (γραιῆς, γραιάν)*.

2. *Ναῦς*: Lesbian Aeolic has *ναῦς, νᾶ-ος* (Alc. 19), *νᾶῖ* (Alc. 18), *νάεσσι* (Alc. 79).—Doric has *ναῦς, νᾶ-ός, νᾶ-ῖ, ναῦν*, pl. *νάες, νᾶων, ναυσί* and *νά-εσσι, νᾶ-ας*.—New Ionic has *νηῦς, νε-ός, νη-ῖ, νέα*, pl. *νέ-ες, νε-ών, νηυ-σί, νέ-ας*.—Homer has the New

Ionic forms and also gen. νῆ-ός, acc. νῆ-α, pl. n. νῆ-es, gen. νῆ-ων and ναυ-φί(ν) 914, dat. νῆ-εσσι, νέ-εσσι, ναυ-φί(ν) 914, acc. νῆ-ας.

3. Boüs: Homer has the dat. pl. βου-σί and βόεσσι(ν), the acc. pl. βοῦς and βό-ας, the acc. sing. βοῦν and once βῶν (Doric).—Some of the Dorians have βῶς, acc. βῶν, acc. pl. βῶς.—In Boeotian dat. pl. βού-εσσι.

4. Xoûs, *three-quart measure*, has in Hippocrates and late writers forms from a stem χοε-ν: gen. χοέ-ως contr. χοῶς, dat. χοέι, acc. χοέ-α contr. χοᾶ, dat. pl. χοεῦσι, acc. pl. χοέας contr. χοᾶς. The contracted forms occur in Aristophanes.

5. Oîs in Herodotus is δῖς, δῖ-ος, etc. Homer has δῖς, δῖ-ος and οἰ-ός, acc. δι-ν, pl. δι-es (oties *Od.* 9, 425), δῖ-ων and οἰ-ῶν, dat. pl. οἰ-εσ(σ)ι and δ-εσσι, acc. pl. δῖς. Dat. δῖ also Aristophanes.

IRREGULAR DECLENSION

903. Irregular declension is much more frequent in poetry and the dialects than in Attic prose.

904. Heterogeneous Nouns.—These are the most important: ὁ δάκτυλος, *finger*, τὰ δάκτυλα (*Theoc.* 19, 3);—ὁ δεσμός, *fetter*, δεσμοί and metaplastic δέσματα (*Hom.*), δεσμά (*Theog.*, *Her.*);—ὁ δρυμός, *oak-wood*, τὰ δρυμά (poet., *Hom.*);—ἐπανός, *stable*, τὰ ἐπαννά (*Soph.*);—ἔσπερος, *evening*, τὰ ἔσπερα, *evening hours* (*Hom.*);—θεσμός, *law*, τὰ θεσμά (*Soph. Fr.*, *Eur.*);—ἡ κέλευθος, *way*, κέλευθοι and κέλευθα (*Hom.*);—ὁ λύχνος, *lamp*, τὰ λύχνα (poet. and prose);—ἡ πλευρά, *side*, τὰ πλευρά (*Ion.* and poet.);—ὁ ῥυτίς, *dirt*, pl. ῥυτιά (*Hom.*);—ὁ Τάρταρος, *Tartarus*, τὰ Τάρταρα.

905. Heteroclites.—Ὁ ἀφενός, *wealth*, τὸ ἀφενός (*Hes.*);—γέλως, *laughter*; *Hom.* has γέλως, dat. γέλω, acc. γέλω, γέλων, (?) γέλον (γέλων also in the dramatists);—ἔρως, *love*; *Hom.* has ἔρω, ἔρον from nom. ἔρος;—ιδρώς, *sweat*; *Hom.* has dat. ιδρῶ, acc. ιδρῶ;—χρῶς (χρωτ-), *skin*, Ionic χρώς, χρο-ός, χρο-ῖ, χρο-α;—Μῖνως (206), *Hom.* has gen. Μῖνω-ος, acc. Μῖνω-α;—Σαρπηδών, Σαρπηδόν-ος, etc., or Σαρπηδόντ-ος.

906. Metaplastics.—1. The following words have one metaplastic form in *Hom.*: ἀλκή, *strength*, dat. ἀλκ-ί;—ἀγκάλη, *elbow*, dat. pl. ἀγκαλίδ-εσσι;—ἀνδράποδον, *slave*, dat. pl. ἀνδραπόδ-εσσι;—Ἀντιφάτης, acc. Ἀντιφάτῃ-α;—τὸ ἄορ, *sword*, acc. pl. masc. ἀορ-ας;—θηρητήρ, *hunter*, θηρήτορ-ας;—ἰωκή, *pursuit*, acc. ἰωκ-α;—ἰχώρ, *lymph*, acc. ἰχῶ (as if from ἰχο-α);—ὑμῖνῃ, *battle*, dat. ὑμῖν-ι.

2. *Hesiod* has acc. κρόκ-α from κρόκη, *woof* or *weft*; and a dat. sing. ὕδει from ὕδος=ὕδωρ.—Other metaplastics in 909.

907. Double Forms.—The Epic and poetic language often uses prolonged forms; as Ἀθηναῖα for Ἀθηνᾶ, Περσεφῶνεια for Περσεφῶνη, σεληνιαῖα for σελήνη, *moon*, and others.

908. Defectives.—1. These have only the nom. or acc.: τὸ ἄλκαρ, *defense* (*Hom.*, *Pind.*);—ἡ ἄρπαξ (*Hes.*) for ἀρπαγή, *plunder*;—τὸ δέμας, *body* (*Epic* and poet.);—τὸ ἐέλδωρ or ἐλδωρ, *desire* (*Hom.*);—τὸ ἦδος, *delight* (*Epic* and poet.);—ἦρα only in ἦρα φέρεν, *render a service* (*Hom.*);—τὸ ἦτορ, *heart* (*Hom.*);—τὸ τέκμωρ=Att. τέκμαρ, *bound* (*Hom.*);—τὸ δῶ for δῶμα, *house* (*Hom.*, *Hes.* also as pl.);—τὸ κρεῖ for κρεῖθή, *barley* (*Hom.*), and a few others.

2. Other isolated cases are: voc. ἡλέ or ἡλέε, *foolish* (*Hom.*);—dat. sing. δαί, *battle* (*Hom.*, *Hes.*, *Aesch.*, *Theoc.*);—dat. pl. κτεάτ-εσσι, *possessions* (*Hom.*).

3. Other defectives are in 909.

909. The following list contains the most important irregular nouns in the dialects. But double forms and those already mentioned are not given.

1. Ἀΐδης, Ἀΐδου, etc. (*Attic*). Ἀΐδης (*Hom.*), gen. Ἀΐδᾶο and Ἀΐδew, etc.; gen. also Ἀΐδ-ος (*Hom.*, *Hes.*, *Aesch.*, *Soph.*), dat. Ἀΐδ-ι (*Hom.*), acc. Ἀΐδ-α (*Aristoph.*) Also nom. Ἀΐδωνεύς (*Hom.*, *Aesch.*, *Soph.*), dat. Ἀΐδωνῆ-ι (*Hom.*), both rare.

2. *Aithloφ*, *Aethiopian*, Hom., acc. pl. *Aithloφ-as* and *Aithloφῆ-as*.
 3. ὁ ἀναξ, *lord or master*, ἀνακτ-ος, etc.; voc. ἀναξ (but poet. ἀνα in addressing a god).
 4. Ἄρης, Hom. Ἄρη-ος and Ἄρε-ος, Ἄρη-ϊ and Ἄρει, acc. Ἄρη-α.
 5. Γηρυόνης, gen. -ου, Hes. dat. Γηρυονῆ-ϊ, acc. Γηρυονῆ-α and Γηρυονέα.
 6. τὸ γόνυ, *knee*, γόνατ-ος, etc. Ionic and poetic γούνατ-ος, γούνατ-ι, γούνατ-α, γουνάτ-ων, γούνα-σι. Epic also γουν-ός, γουν-ί, γούν-α, γούν-ων, γούν-εσσι.
 7. τὸ δένδρον, *tree*, Ionic and poetic δένδρεον; Her. τὸ δένδρος, dat. pl. δένδρεσι; dat. sing. δένδρει (Hippocrates).
 8. τὸ δέος, *fear*, δέους, etc.; Hom. gen. δέιους.
 9. τὸ δόρυ, *spear*, δόρατ-ος, etc. Ionic and poetic δούρατ-ος, δούρατ-ι, δούρατ-α, δουράτ-ων, δούρα-σι. Epic also δουρ-ός, δουρ-ί, δοῦρα, δούρων, δούρασι, δοῦρε. Poetic δουρ-ός, δουρί.
 10. τὰ ἐγκατα, *bowels*, and dat. pl. ἐγκασι (Hom.).
 11. Ζεὺς: the poets have Διός and Ζην-ός, Διῖ and Ζην-ί, acc. Δία and Ζῆν-α. Pindar has Διῖ for Διῖ; a Boeotian nom. Δεύς (Aristoph. *Ach.* 911).
 12. ὁ ἥνιοχος, *charioteer*, -ου, etc.; Hom. also ἥνιοχῆ-α and ἥνιοχῆ-es.
 13. ἡ θέμις, *justice*, θέμιδ-ος, etc. (Attic); Hom. θέμιστ-ος, Pind. θέμιτ-ος, Her. θέμι-ος.
 14. τὸ κάρᾱ, *head*, poetic word. For Attic forms see 283, 12. These forms in Hom. and Hes.: nom. κάρη, gen. κάρητ-ος, κάρηατ-ος, κράατ-ος, κρᾱτ-ός; dat. κάρητ-ι, κάρηατ-ι, κράατ-ι, κρᾱτ-ί; acc. κάρη; pl. κάρᾱ (Hom. *Hym. Cer.* 12), κάρηατ-α, κράατ-α; gen. pl. κράτ-ων; dat. κρᾱ-σί; also nom. and acc. pl. κάρηνα, gen. κάρηνων. Add to these ἐπὶ κάρ, *headlong* (*Il.* 16, 392), and dat. sing. κράτεσ-φιν (*Il.* 10, 156) from a stem κρᾱτεσ-.—Κρᾱτα (*Od.* 8, 92) is considered by some an acc. masc., by others a neut. pl.
 15. ἡ κλεις, *key*, Attic κλειδ-ός, etc.; Ionic κληῖς, acc. κληῖδα; Doric κλαῖς, sometimes κλαῖξ, κλακ-ός.
 16. ὁ, ἡ κοινων-ός, *partaker*, Pindar κοινάν, κοινᾶν-ος, etc.
 17. τὸ κρίνον, *lily*, κρίνου, etc.; Her. pl. κρίνεα; dat. pl. κρίνεσι in Aristoph. *Nub.* 911.
 18. ὁ κυκεών, *mixed drink*, acc. sing. Hom. κυκεῶ and κυκειῶ.
 19. ὁ λάς, *stone* (Hom.), see 283, 15.
 20. ὁ λέων, *lion*, λέοντ-ος, etc., dat. pl. Hom. usually λείουσι.
 21. λιβ-, fem. stem, *libation*, λιβ-ός and λιβ-α in Aesch.
 22. λίπα, *fat*, oil (Hippocrates); Hom. always λίπ' with ἐλαίω, *olive-oil*: thus λίπ' ἐλαίω, *richly with olive-oil*. Perhaps λίπ' is for λιπ-ί, but it seems to be used adverbially.
 23. λῖτ-, masc. stem, *linen*, Hom. dat. λῖτ-ί, acc. λῖτ-α.
 24. ὁ, ἡ μάρτυς, *witness* (283, 18); Hom. always μάρτυρος of the 2nd decl.
 25. ἡ μαστίξ, *whip*, μαστίγ-ος, etc.; Hom. dat. μαστί, acc. μαστιν.
 26. ὁ μείς, nom. Ionic, poetic (also old Attic) for ὁ μήν, *month*.
 27. Οἰδίπους (see 283, 21); gen. Hom. Οἰδιπόδαο, Her. Οἰδιπόδεω.
 28. ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, *bird* (see 283, 24). Her. has Attic forms, acc. ὄρνῃν and ὄρνιθα.
 Doric gen. ὄρνιχ-ος, ὄρνιχ-ι, etc.
 29. τὸ οὖς, *ear* (see 283, 25); Doric ὦς (Theoc.); Hom. gen. οὔατ-ος, οὔατ-α, οὔα-σι and ὦ-σι once.
 30. ὁ ὄχος, *chariot*, not in Homer; he has τὰ ὄχρα, *chariot*, ὄχων, ὄχεσ-φι.
 31. Πάτροκλος has in Hom., besides the regular forms, also gen. Πατροκλή-ος, acc. Πατροκλή-α, voc. Πατρόκλης.
 32. τὸ πλῆθος, *multitude*; Hom. has only dat. πλῆθει and πλῆθει; for it he has ἡ πληθύς (Epic and late) declined like ἡθύς.
 33. πρέσβυς, *old man*, see 283, 28; nom. pl. Hes. πρεσβῆ-es (as if from stem πρεσβεν-); acc. pl. πρέσβεις (Her.).
 34. τὸ πρόσωπον, *face*, regular; also pl. προσώπατα and προσώπασι in Hom.

35. πτυχ-, fem. stem, *fold*; gen. πτυχ-ός, etc.; acc. πτύχ-α also Eur. Otherwise ἡ πτυχή (not in Hom.).

36. τὸ σπέος or σπειός, *cave* (Epic); σπειός, σπή-ι, σπειών, σπέεσι or σπήεσι.

37. στιχ-, fem. stem, *row* (poetic), στιχ-ός, στίχ-es, στίχ-as.

38. ὁ νίος, *son*; see 283, 37. In Herodotus only of the 2nd decl. In Epic poetry these forms occur: νίος, gen. νιοῦ, νιέος, often νίος; dat. νίϊ, νιέϊ; acc. νιόν, νίᾱ, νιέα once in Hom.; voc. νιέ; dual νιε; pl. νιες, νιέες; gen. νιῶν; dat. νιοῖσι, νιδῶσι; acc. νίας, νιέας, νιείς.

39. τὸ φάος, see 237.

40. ἡ χεῖρ, *hand*, see 283, 39.

41. τὸ χρέως, or τὸ χρέος (χρεῖος), *debt*, see 283, 40.

42. ὁ χρώς, *skin*, in Ionic is declined χρο-ός, χρο-ῖ, χρο-α. Hom. also rarely χρωτ-ός and χρώτ-α.

LOCAL ENDINGS

910. The local endings -θι, -θεν, -δε (284) are more frequently used in Homer than in prose. In other poetry forms unknown to Attic prose also occur.

911. The ending -θι is little used; as Κορινθόθι, *at Corinth* (Hom.), οἴκοθι, *at home* (Hom.);—rarely as a gen. governed by a following πρό in Homer, as Ἰλιό-θι πρό, *before Ilium*.

912. 1. The ending -θεν is more frequent; as κλισίῃθεν, *from the hut* (Hom.); οὐρανόθεν, *from heaven* (Hom.); Ἰδηθεν, *from Ida* (Hom.); ἡώθεν (Att. ἔωθεν), *in the morning*; θεόθεν, *from a god* (Hom., Pind., Tragedy); ἀγρόθεν, *from the country* (Eur.); νεόθεν, *anew*, from νέος (Soph.).

2. Occasionally in Homer the form in -θεν is governed by a preposition as a genitive; as ἀπὸ οὐρανόθεν, *from heaven*; ἐξ Αἰσυμῃθεν, *from Aesyne*;—so κατὰ κρήθεν, *from the head, downward* (Hes.).

3. For -θεν in the pronouns, see 950.

913. 1. The ending -δε is the most frequent in Homer; as Θήβασδε, *to Thebes*; Αἴγυπτόνδε, *to Aegypt*; οἰκόνδε, *homeward*; πόλινδε, *to the city*; ἡμέτερόνδε, *to our house*; φῶσδε, *to the light*; πόλεμόνδε, *to battle*;—doubled in ὅνδε δόμονδε, *to his house*.

2. Peculiar forms are φύγα-δε, *to flight*; Ἀἰδόσ-δε, *to (the home of) Hades*; ἐρᾶζε and χάμαζε, *to earth*; θύρᾶζε, *to the door* (32).

EPIC CASE-ENDING φ(ι)

914. The Epic language has the case-ending -φι before consonants and -φιν before vowels, added to words of all the declensions, and serving as a genitive or dative both singular and plural.

915. 1. In the first declension it is always singular; as κεφαλῇ-φι, *from the head*; ἐξ εὐνή-φιν, *from the couch*; βίη-φι, *with violence*; ἡγορέη-φι πεποιθώς, *trusting to his prowess*.

2. In the second declension; as Ἰλιό-φι, *of Ilium*; ἀπ' ἰκρίόφιν, *from the deck-beams (deck)*.

3. In the third declension nearly always plural; as κάτω ὄρεσ-φι, *down the mountains*; παρὰ ναῦ-φι, *by the ships*; ὄχεσ-φιν ἀγαλλόμενος, *delighting in the chariot*.—Irregularly gen. sing. in ἀπὸ κράτεσ-φι, *from the head* (909, 14).

916. NOTE.—With a noun expressing a person, only in *θεό-φιν*.

917. NOTE.—1. This formation is rare with adjectives and pronouns; as *ἐπὶ δεξιό-φιν*, *on the right*; *ἡ-φι βίη-φι πιθήσας*, *trusting to his strength*.
2. Very rarely it is adverbial; as *θύρη-φιν*, *out of doors*.

ADJECTIVES

918. 1. The Ionic has *-η* for *ā* in the feminine; *ξενίη* for *ξενιά*, *αἰσχροί* for *αἰσχροά* (805, 815).

2. But Homer has *δία* feminine of *δῖος*, *divine*.

3. For the Doric and Aeolic genitive plural in *-ᾶν*, see 881, 3.

919. Adjectives in *-ος*, *-η* or *-ᾶ*, *-ον*, often have *-ος* for the feminine in poetry; as *ἡ δῆλος* (Eur.), *ἡ τηλικούτος* (Soph.), *ἡ κλυτός* (Hom.).

920. Compounds in *-ος*, *-ον*, sometimes have a feminine form in *-η* or *-ᾶ* in poetry, especially in Homer; as *ἄ-θανάτη* (Hom.), *ἄ-σβέστη*, *unquenchable* (Hom.), *ἐν-αλίᾶ*, *in the sea* (Tragedy).

921. Contract adjectives in *-εος* and *-οος* remain open in the dialects. In Homer contract forms are seldom found; as *χειμάρρους*, *flooded with winter snow*. Open forms are generally found in Tragedy, in Comedy only in choral parts.

922. 1. Adjectives in *-ως*, *-ων* (298) are uncommon in Homer and Herodotus.

2. For *ἥλεως*, *gracious*, Homer has *ἥλαος* (also in Attic poetry).—For *πλέως*, *full*, Homer has *πλείος*, *πλείη*, *πλείον*; Herodotus *πλέος*, *πλήη*, *πλέον* (also rare in Eur.).—With *ἀγήρως*, *ageless*, Homer has *ἀγήραος*.—With *ζωός*, *ζωή*, *ζών*, *living*, he has also nom. sing. *ζῶς*, acc. *ζῶν*.—Of *σῶς*, *safe*, Hom. and Her. have only this form, with *σόος*, *σόη*, *σόν*. The compar. of *σῶς* (from original *σα-ος*), *σαώτερος* (*Il.* 1, 32; *Xen. Cyr.* 6, 3^d).

923. 1. Adjectives in *-ης*, *-ες* (gen. *-εος*) remain uncontracted in the dialects. The accusative plural masculine and feminine has *-ε-ας*; as *περιδέας* = Att. *περιδεεῖς*, *very timid*.

2. Homer sometimes contracts *-εῖ* to *-ει* and *-ε-ες* to *-εις*; as *καταπρηνεῖ*, *πρηνεῖς*. Compare also 924.

924. NOTE.—1. Homer rarely contracts *-εε-* of the stem; as *εὐπρεῖος* for *εὐπρεέος*, *εὐκλείας* for *εὐκλεέας*.

2. Attic forms like *ἀκλεᾶ* and *ἐνδεᾶ* from *ἀκλεέα* and *ἐνδεέα* are found in Herodotus; but they should probably be written *ἀκλεᾶ* and *ἐνδεᾶ*, with one *ε* of the stem dropped as in *Ἡρακλέα*.

925. 1. Adjectives in *-υς* have the feminine in *-έα*, *-έης*, *έη*, *-έαν*, etc., in Herodotus. The Doric has *-έα*, but Pindar always *-εία*. Homer generally has *-εία*, *-είης*, *-είη*, *-είαν*; rarely *-έα* or *-έη*, *-έης*, etc.; as *ὠκέα* for *ὠκεία*, *βαθέης* for *βαθείης*, *βαθέαν* for *βαθείαν*.—The contracted forms remain open in Homer and Herodotus.

2. The form in *-us* is rarely feminine in poetry; as *ἡδύς* (*Od.* 12, 369), *θῆλυς* (Homer, Tragedy).

3. The accusative singular masculine rarely has *-ea* for *-un* in *εὐρέα πόντον* and *εὐρέα κόλπον* (Hom.) and *ἄδεα* for *ἡδύν* in Theoc.—Hesiod has a neuter plural *ὄξεα* for *ὄξεα* (*Scut. Her.* 348).

4. The Epic adjective *ἔς*=*καλός* or *ἀγαθός*, is thus declined; *ἔς* or *ῆς* (neuter *ἐϋ* or *ῆϋ* mostly as adverb), gen. *ἑῆος*, acc. *ἔν* or *ῆν*, gen. pl. *ἑάων*, of good things.

926. 1. Adjectives in *-eis*, *-εσσα*, *-εν* are frequent in poetry. Those in *-ῆεις* (Doric *-ἄεις*) and *-όεις* are sometimes contracted; as *τίμῆς* (Hom.), *τίμῃντα* (Theoc.); *ἀργᾶντα* (Pind.), *πτεροῦντα* (Aesch.). Herodotus has uncontracted forms.

2. For *-eis* Homer has *-ώεις* after a long syllable; as *κητώεις*.

3. With names of places, the endings *-όεις* and *-ῆεις* are also used as feminines, especially in Homer.

927. For *μέλας* and *τάλας*, Lesbian Aeolic has *μέλαις* and *τάλαις* (840, I).

928. Homer has a number of feminine adjectives which have no corresponding masculine forms: *πόντια*, *revered*, voc. also *πόντια*; *ἰο-χέαιρα*, *arrow-showering*; *εὐ-πατέρεια*, of noble father; *ἀντι-άνειρα*, match for men; *βωτι-άνειρα*, nourishing heroes; *κῦδι-άνειρα*, man-ennobling; *ὀβριμο-πάτρη*, of mighty father; *πο(υ)λυ-βότειρα*, much-nourishing; *ἱππο-δάσεια*, thick with horse-hair; *ἐλάχεια*, small (compare *ἐλάσσων* and *ἐλάχ-ιστος*); several in *-δότεира*, and others;—*θάλεια*, rich, has a corresponding neut. pl. *θάλεια*.

929. Homer has also some feminines corresponding irregularly to masculines: *θοῦρις*, *impetuous* (masc. *θοῦρος*); *πίειρα*, fat (*πίων*); *πρέσβα* and *πρέσβειρα*, honoured (*πρέσβυς*); *πρόφρασσα*, cheerful (*πρόφρων*); *χαλκο-βάρεια*, heavy with brass (*χαλκο-βαρής*); *ἡμι-γένεια*, early-born (*ἡμι-γενής*); plural only *θαμειαί*, crowded, and *ταρφειαί*, frequent (*θαμέες*, *ταρφέες*);—so also *μάκαιρα* (Pind.), *blessed* (*μάκαρ*); *ῆδυ-έπεια* (Hes.), *sweet-speaking* (*ῆδυ-επής*).—In Homer *ἐπί-ηρος*, *faithful*, has the pl. *ἐπί-ηρες*.

930. The poets (esp. Hom.) have some defective adjectives appearing in one or more cases, but lacking the nominative singular; as *καλλι-γύναικ-ος* (gen.), *famous for fair women* (Sappho), *καλλι-γύναικ-ι* (dat.) in Pind., *καλλι-γύναικ-α* (acc.) in Homer.

931. 1. *Πολύς* in Homer has these forms: *πολλός*, *πολλή*, *πολλόν* declined throughout like *σοφός* (but *πολλοῦ* does not occur); also *πολύς* or *πουλῖς* (neut. *πολύ* and *πουλύ*); gen. *πολέ-ος*, acc. *πολύν* and *πουλύν* (also fem.); pl. *πολέ-ες* or *πολεῖς*, gen. *πολέ-ων*, dat. *πολέ-εσσι(ν)* or *πολέ-σι(ν)* or *πολέ-σι(ν)*; acc. *πολέ-ας*.

2. Herodotus has *πολλός*, *πολλή*, *πολλόν*.

3. Pindar also has *πολλός* and *πολύς*, *πολλόν* and *πολύ*, gen. pl. *πολλῶν*, fem. *πολλᾶν*, dat. *πολέσιων* and *πολλοῖς*, acc. pl. *πολεῖς*. Similarly Theocritus.

4. The Attic poets occasionally have Epic forms; as neut. pl. *πολέα* (not in Hom., Aesch. *Ag.* 723), *πολέων* (Eur. *Hel.* 1332), *πολέσιων* (Eur. *Iph. Taur.* 1264), *πολλόν* (Soph. *Ant.* 86).

932. *Πρᾶος* does not occur in Homer and Hesiod. Pindar has *πρᾶϋς*, *πρᾶϋ*; Herodotus has *πρηϋς*, *πρηϋ*, and a comparative *πρηϋτερος*.

933. 1. In Aeolic the participles have *-ουσα* for *-ουσα*, *-αις* and *-αισα* for *-ās* and *-āsa* (840, I); as *πνέουσα* for *πνέουσα*, *λίποισα* for *λιποῦσα*, *δοῖσα* for *δοῦσα*, *τελέσαις* for *τελέσας*, *θρέψαισα* for *θρέψασα*. All these also in Pindar; *-ουσα* also in Theocritus.

2. Other dialectic peculiarities in participles are mentioned under the verb.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

934. Most adjectives are compared also in the dialects by means of the endings -τερος and -τατος.

935. NOTE.—The ending -ος is used as fem. in ολωτάτος ὁδμή (*Od.* 4, 442) and in πρῶτιστον ὀπωπὴν (*Hymn Hom.* 2, 157).

936. Adjectives in -ος occasionally have -ώ-τερος and -ώ-τατος after a long vowel in Homer, and after a mute and a liquid in Attic poetry; as οἰζυρώτερος and οἰζυρώτατος (*Od.* 5, 105, *Il.* 17, 446), οἰζυρός, *wretched*; δυσποτμώτερος (*Eur. Phoen.* 1348), *more unlucky*; βαρυσποτμώτατος, *most ill-fated* (*Eur. Phoen.* 1345).

937. In Herodotus adjectives in -εος and -ηιος have -ό-τερος and -ό-τατος like the corresponding Attic adjectives in -εος; as ἐπιτήδεος (*Attic ἐπιτήδειος*), *serviceable*, ἐπιτηδέ-τερος, ἐπιτηδέ-τατος; ἀνδρήιος (*Attic ἀνδρείος*), *manly*, ἀνδρηϊό-τερος, ἀνδρηϊό-τατος.

938. For -τερος and -τατος, we find -έστερος and -έστατος: in *Her.* σπουδαιέστερος (also σπουδαιό-τερος) and σπουδαιέστατος from σπουδαίος, *serious, excellent*; ἀμορφέστατος from ἀμορφος, *mis-shapen*; ὑγιηρέστατος (also ὑγιηρό-τατος) from ὑγιής, *wholesome*;—in *Pindar* ἀπονέστερος (*Ol.* 2, 68), from ἀπονος, *without toil*; αἰδοίεστατος, *Ol.* 3, 42 (with αἰδοί-ότατος), from αἰδοίος, *august*.

939. Observe these peculiar forms: ἀχαρις, *graceless*, ἀχαρίστερος (*Hom.*);—μέσος, *middle*, sup. μέ(σ)τατος (*poet.*); νέος, *new*, superl. νέατος (*Epic* also νεάτος), *last in place*, novissimus (*Hom., Trag.*);—ἰθύς, *straight*, ἰθύντατα (*Hom.*);—φαινός, *shining*, φαινότερος and φάντατος (*Hom.*).

940. The superlative ending -ατος, as in νεάτος, occurs also in poetic ὑπατος, *supremus* (later used also of the Roman *consul*), and in ἐσχατός (*prose*), *last, extremus*.

941. These poetic (chiefly Homeric) adjectives have comparative form, but positive meaning: ἀγρό-τερος, *wild* (*belonging to the country*), ὀρέσ-τερος, *living in the mountains*, δεξι-τερος, *right*, θηλύ-τερος, *feminine*, and perhaps θεώ-τερος, *belonging to the gods* (θεός, *god*).

942. 1. Comparison by -ίων and -ιστος is more frequent in poetry than in *prose*. In *Epic* and *Doric* poetry -ίων has short -ι.

2. These occur: βαθύς, *deep*, βαθίων (*Tyrt., Theoc.*), βάθιστος (*Hom.*);—βραδύς, *slow*, βραδίων (*Hes.*) and βράσσων (*Hom.*), βράδιστος (*Aristoph. Fr.*) and βάρδιστος (*Hom., Theoc.*);—βραχύς, *short*, βράχιστος (*Pind., Soph., Aristoph.*);—γλυκύς, *sweet*, γλυκίων (*Hom., Theoc.*);—ἐλεγχέες, *pl., infamous*, ἐλέγχιστος (*Hom.*);—κυδρός, *glorious*, κυδίων (*Eur.*), κυδιστος (*Hom., Aesch.*);—μακρός, *long*, μάσσων (*poetic since Hom.*), μήκιστος and *Dor.* μάκιστος (*poetic since Hom.*);—οικτός, *pitiabie*, οικτιστος (*Hom.*);—παχύς, *thick*, πάσσων (*Hom.*) and παχίων (*Aratus*), πάχιστος (*Hom.*);—φίλος, *dear*, φιλίων (*poetic*), φίλιστος (*Soph.*);—ώκύς, *quick*, ώκιστος (*Hom.* and other poets).

943. NOTE.—For θάσσων *Her.* has ταχύτερος, also θάσσων; *Pind.* has ταχύτατος for τάχιστος, ἐχθρότατος (also *Soph.*) for ἐχθιστος.

944. *Irregular Comparison.*—1. ἀγαθός: a comparative ἀμεινότερος for ἀμείνων in *Mimnermus*; compar. ἀρείων *poetic*, and ἀρείωτερος (*Theogn.*); *Her.* and *Doric* κρέσσων for κρείσσων, *Hom.* κάρτιστος for κράτιστος, *Hom.* positive κρατύς; *Hom.* λώϊων and λωῖτερος for λῶων (a positive λῶιος in *Theogn.* and *Theoc.*); compar. βέλτερος (*Hom., Aesch.*), sup. βέλτατος (*Aesch.*); compar. φέρτερος (*poetic since Hom.*), sup. φέρτατος (*Hom., Hes., Pind.*) and φέριστος (*Epic*) voc. ᾧ φέριστε also in *Tragely* and even in *prose*.

2. κακός: compar. κακώτερος (Hom., Theoc.); compar. χερείων (Hom., Theoc.), χειρότερος and χερειώτερος (Hom.). Hom. has these defective compar. forms: dat. sing. χέρηϊ, acc. sing. χέρηα, pl. χέρηες, neut. χέρηα or χέρεα. Her. has compar. ἔσσων for ἥσσων.

3. μέγας: compar. μέζων in Her. and Dor.

4. μικρός and ὀλίγος: superl. μείστος in Bion, compar. ὀλίζων in Hom.

5. πολὺς: Her. often contracts εο to ευ, as πλέον to πλεῦν, πλέονος to πλεῦνος (adv. πλεόνως). Hom. also has nom. pl. πλέες and acc. pl. πλέας.

6. ῥᾶδιος: Ionic ῥηΐδιος; compar. ῥηΐτερος (Epic), ῥήτερος (Theogn.), ῥάτερος (Pind.); superl. ῥηΐτατος and ῥήϊστος (Hom.), ῥαῖστος (Theoc.).

7. πέπων, ripe, and πῖων, fat: the compar. and superl. of these do not seem to occur in Attic prose; but in poetry and late prose they have πεπαίτερος and πεπαίτατος, πιότερος and πιότατος.

945. Defective Comparison.—1. These comparatives and superlatives are from the stems of adverbs or prepositions: παρόθεν, *before*, παροί-τερος, *one in front* (Hom.);—ὀπισθεν, *behind*, ὀπίστατος, *postremus* (Hom.);—ἄνω, *upward*, ἀνώτατος, *supremus* (Her.);—ἀγχοῦ, *near*, ἀγχότερος (Her.), ἀγχιστος (poetic);—ἄφαρ, *forthwith*, ἀφάρτερος (Hom.);—πέρα, *beyond*, περαιτέρος (Pind.);—ἄσσον, *nearer*, ἐπασσύτερος (Hom.).—Here belongs also poetic πύματος, *last*. For ὕστατος, *last*, Homer also has ὕστατιος, and with the same meaning δεύτατος, a superl. of δεύτερος, *second*.

2. Some poetic comparatives and superlatives are derived from nouns: βασιλεύς, *king*, βασιλεύτερος, *more kingly*, and βασιλεύτατος, *most kingly* (Hom.);—κοῦρος, *youth*, κούρτερος, *more youthful* (Hom.);—κύων, *dog*, κύντερος, *most dog-like or imprudent*, κύντατος (Hom.);—ἔπλον, *weariness* (?), ὀπλότερος and ὀπλότατος, *more (most) youthful* (Hom.);—κέρδος, *gain*, κερδίων, *more gainful*, κέρδιστος (Hom.);—ὕψος, *height*, ὑψίων, *higher* (Pind.) and ὑψίτερος (Theoc.), ὕψιστος (poet., not in Hom.);—ῥίγος, *cold*, ῥιγίων, *more dreadful*, ῥίγιστος (Hom.);—μυχός, *farthest part*, μυχοίτατος, *inmost* (Hom.); and several other rare cases.—In the first three examples, the noun (βασιλεύς, κοῦρος, κύων) may be considered the positive.

946. A strengthened superlative is πρῶτιστος, *first of all, chiefest* (Hom., Attic drama); a strengthened comic comparative προτεραίτερος, *very long before*, occurs in Aristoph. *Eq.* 1165.

ADVERBS

947. For εὖ, *well*, Homer often has ἐὺ.

948. Ἔκας (in Attic prose only positive), ἐκαστέρω (Hom.), ἐκαστάτῳ (Hom., Her.);—ἀγχι or ἀγχοῦ, *near*, ἄσσον (poetic, Her.) and ἄσσοτέρῳ (Hom.), ἀγχιστά (Hom., Her., Pind.) and ἀγχοτάτῳ (Hom.);—τηλοῦ or τῆλε, *far*, τηλοτάτῳ (Hom.).

THE ARTICLE

949. 1. For ἡ Aeolic and Doric ᾧ (Lesbian ᾧ, ὦ for ὅ);—for τοῦ Lesb. and Boeot. Aeolic, and stricter Doric τῷ; Homer has τοιοῦ;—for τῆς Aeol. and Dor. τᾶς (also in Tragic chorus);—for τῇ Aeol. and Dor. τᾶ (Boeot. ταῖ and τῇ);—for τήν Aeol. and Dor. τάν.

2. For οἱ Doric τοί, also Hom.; Lesb. Aeol. οἶ;—for αἱ Dor. ταί, also Hom.; Lesb. αἶ;—for τῶν Aeol. and Dor. τάν, Hom. τᾶων;—for τοῖς and ταῖς poetic τοῖσι(ν) and ταῖσι(ν); Hom. τῇσι and τῆς, rarely τοῖσδε(σ)σι;—

for τοὺς Boeot. Aeol., stricter Dor. τῶς, Lesb. Aeol. τοῖς. Herodotus has τοῖσι and τῆσι.

3. No dual forms in Dor. or Aeol.; Hom. τῷ and τοῖν.

4. For οἱ μὲν, οἱ δέ, the Tragedians sometimes have τοὶ μὲν, τοὶ δέ.—For the article as a demonstrative, see the Syntax. See also the relative ὅς (959).

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

NOTE.—A very few rare forms found only on inscriptions or in the grammarians are omitted. For enclitics, see 152, 5 and 6.

950. *Old and New Ionic*.—In the following table forms not enclosed in () belong to Herodotus as well as to Homer.

SINGULAR			
N.	ἐγώ (ἐγών)	σύ (τόννη)	
G.	ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μεῦ (ἐμεῖο, ἐμέθεν)	σέο, σεῦ (σεῖο, σέθεν)	(ἐο) εἶ (εἶο, ἔθεν, ἐοῦ, ἐοῖο)
D.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί, τοί (τεῖν)	οἱ (εἰ), (ἵν αὐτῷ = <i>sibi ipsi</i> , Hes. <i>Fr.</i> 204), (σφίν)
A.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	(ἐ, ἐέ) μίν
DUAL			
N.A.	(N. νῶϊ, A. νῶϊ, νῶ)	(σφῶϊ, σφῶ)	A. (σφωέ, σφω'), (σφῶ)
G.D.	(νῶϊν)	(σφῶϊν, σφῶν)	(D. σφῶϊν)
PLURAL			
N.	ἡμεῖς (ἄμμες)	ὑμεῖς (ὕμμες)	[σφεῖς not in Hom.]
G.	ἡμέων (ἡμείων)	ὑμέων (ὕμειων)	σφέων (σφείων)
D.	ἡμῖν (ἄμμι)	ὑμῖν (ὕμμι)	σφίσι, σφί(ν)
A.	ἡμέας (ἄμμε)	ὑμέας (ὕμμε)	σφέας (σφᾶς, σφέ) [σφέα neut. not in Hom.]

951. NOTE.—Forms with ἄμ- and ὕμ- are Lesbian Aeolic.—Ἐγών is used before vowels.—Τοί is enclitic.—For dialectic forms used in Tragedy, see 370, 2.

952. *Doric*.—Ἐγών and ἐγώ; ἐμέος, ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῦς, ἐμεῦ, μοῦ, μεῦ, ἐμέθεν, μεθέν, Tarent. ἐμίο and ἐμλω(s) and ἐμῶς; ἐμίν and μοί; d. νῶϊ, νῶϊν; pl. ἄμές, ἄμέων, ἄμιν, ἄμέ.—Τύ and τύννη for σύ; τέο, τέος, τεοῦς, τεῦς, τεῦ, τεοῦ, Tarent. τῖος and τῖω(s); τοί, τίν (for σοί); τέ, τύ (encl.) for σέ; pl. ὕμές, ὕμέων, ὕμιν, ὕμέ.—Doric has ἵν for οἱ; νῖν as masc. or fem. sing. (also pl. in Pindar and Tragedy); ψέ and σφέ.—Of these Pindar has ἐγών, τύ, σοί, τίν.

953. *Aeolic*.—1. (Lesbian): ἔγων and ἔγω; ἐμεθεν (Sapph.) for ἐμοῦ; ἄμμες for ἡμεῖς; ἄμμι (Aeol., Sapph.) for ἡμῖν; ἄμμε (Sapph., Theoc.) for ἡμᾶς.—Τύ and σύ; σέθεν (Sapph.) for σοῦ; ὕμμες (Sapph.); ὕμέων (Aeol.); ὕμμι (Sapph.); ὕμμε (Aeol., Theoc.).—Ἐθέν (Aeol.) for οὐ; Φοί (Sapph.); ἄσφι (Sapph.) = σφίσι; ἄσφε (Aeol.) = σφᾶς.

2. Of these Pindar has ἄμμες, ἄμμι, ἄμμε, ὕμμι, ὕμμε.

3. (Boeotian): Ἰώνγα (Corinna); ἐμοῦς (Cor.) for ἐμοῦ; νῶε (Cor.) for νῶ.—Τοῦ (Cor.) for σύ; τεοῦς (Cor.) for σοῦ; τίν (Cor.) for σοί; οὐμές (Cor.); οὐμίων (Cor.).

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

954. 1. Homer has the two pronouns separated; as ἐμὲ αὐτὸν, ἔ αὐτόν, οἱ αὐτῶ.

2. Herodotus has ἐμεινωτοῦ, etc., σεωντοῦ, εωντοῦ.

3. The Doric has αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, as αὐτοῖσιν αὐτοῖς (Epicharm. 97), αὐτὸς αὐτόν = σεαυτόν (Epicharm. 132); also αὐτοσαντοῦ, αὐτοσαντᾶς, etc. (inser.); and αὐταντοῦ, αὐταντᾶς, etc.;—all used for all three persons.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

955. 1. Ἐμός: Lesbian Aeolic ἔμος.—Σός: Doric τεός; Lesb. Aeol. τέος and σός (Boeotian τῖός); Homeric τεός, -ή, -όν, and σός (τεός also in Tragedy).—"Ὅς: Hom. ὅς and ἐός (also Pindar).—Ἡμέτερος: Doric ἡμέτερος (ἡμός inser.); Lesb. Aeol. ἄμμος and ἄμμετερος (Boeotian ἄμός); Hom. ἡμέτερος and ἄμός (also in Tragedy, sometimes written ἄμός).—Τμέτερος: Doric and Hom. υμέτερος and ὕμός (also Pindar); Lesb. Aeol. ὕμμος.—Σφέτερος: Dor. and Hom. σφέτερος and σφός (once in Pind.); Lesb. Aeol. σφός.

2. Add to the above Homeric νωίτερος and σφωίτερος, of us both, of you both.

956. NOTE.—Alcman has σφός and σφεός = ὅς.—Σφέτερος and σφός are sometimes used for ὅς in poetry.—Εός rarely occurs for σφέτερος.—The vocative of ἐμός is ἐμός.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

957. 1. Ὅδε follows the dialectic peculiarities of the article throughout.

2. For ἐκείνος, the Lesbian Aeolic has κῆνος; the stricter Doric has κῆνος, the milder κείνος. Κείνος is Ionic and poetic. The Dorians have for this pronoun also τῆνος, τήνω, τήνο; also τοσσῆνος = τοσοῦτος (Theoc.).

3. For τόσος the Epic, Doric, and Lesbian Aeolic have τόσσος.

INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

958. 1. The pronoun τίς has in Ionic τέο and τεῦ for τίνος, τέψ for τίνι, τέων for τίνων, τέουσι for τίσι; these forms also for the enclitic του, τῶ, etc.

For ἅττα the Ionic has ἄσσα (not to be confounded with ᾗσσα).

2. Lesbian Aeolic has, besides the ordinary forms, τίψ for τίνι, and τῖουσιν for τίσιν (Sapph.).

3. Πόσος in Epic, Doric, and Lesbian is πῶσος.

4. Herodotus has κ- for π- in interrogative and indefinite pronouns and adverbs; as κόσος, κοῖος, κότερος, κοῖ, κότε, etc.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

959. Ὅς.—1. Homer sometimes has ὄ for ὅς, ὄου (ὄο, 887) for οἷ, and ἔης for ἧς. He sometimes uses the τ-forms of the article for the relative; this also occurs in Tragedy. For examples, see the Syntax.

2. Herodotus uses *ὅς, ἥ, οὗ, αῖ*. For the other cases he uses the article (*τό, τοῦ, τῆς, τῷ, etc.*); except after an *elided* preposition, as *ἀπ' ὧν, δι' οὗ*; and in certain conjunctive expressions, as *ἐν φῶ, while, ἐς ὃ (ἕως οὗ, ἄχρι οὗ, μέχρι οὗ), until, till, ἐξ οὗ, since*.

3. In Doric and Aeolic the *τ*-forms of the article are occasionally found as relative.

4. For *ὅς* demonstrative, see the Syntax.

960. *Ὅστις*.—1. Homer has these peculiar forms: *ὅτις* with *ὅστις*; *ὅ ττι* with *ὅ τι*; gen. *ὅτεν, ὅττεο, ὅττεν*, with *οὐτινος*; dat. *ὅτεφ*; acc. *ὅτινα* with *οὐτινα*; gen. pl. *ὅτεων*; dat. pl. *ὀτέοισι*; acc. pl. *ὀτινας* with *οὐτινας*. He has *ἄσσα* for *ἅπαντα*.—Lesbian has *ὄττι* and *ὄττινας*.

2. Herodotus uses *ὄτεν, ὄτεφ, ὄτεων, ὀτέοισι*, and *ἄσσα*.

961. 1. *Ὅσος* and *ὀπόσος* have *σσ* in Doric and Lesbian Aeolic, often in Homer.

2. Homer often has *ππ* in the indefinite relative pronouns and adverbs; as *ὀππότερος, ὀππόλος, ὀππόσος, ὀππότε, ὀππώς*.

3. Herodotus has *ὄκ-* for *ὀκ-* (832); as *ὀκόσος, ὀκοῖλος, ὄκου, ὀκότε*, etc.

CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS

962. *Τόσος* and *τοῖος* occur in poetry with *τοσοῦτος* and *τοιούτος*.—For *ὅσος* Homer has once *ὄσσάτις* (*Il.* 5, 758), Theocritus (4, 55) has *ὄσσιχος*, as (*how*) *little*.

963. 1. Certain correlative adverbs are poetic or dialectic: *πόθι* (poet.) = *πού*; *τόθι* (poet.), *there*; *ῥθι* (poet.) = *οὗ*; *ὀπόθι* (poet.) = *ὅπου*;—*τόθεν* (poet.), *thence*;—*τηνίκα*, Dor. *τᾱνίκα* (Theoc.);—*τῶς* (Epic and Att. poet.) = *οὕτως*; *τῇ* (poet.) = *τῇδε*; *ὥς* frequent in poetry = *οὕτως*.

2. Epic *ῥῆμος* and *τῆμος* (Dor. *ᾱμος* and *τᾱμος*) = *ὅτε* and *τότε*.

3. Homer has *πόσε* and *ὀπόσε* for *ποῖ* and *οἶ*;—he has *ῥῆχι* with *ῥῆ*, both meaning *which way or where*.

4. Homer also has *εἰως* and *εἰος* with Attic *ἕως*, as *long as, until*; and *τεῖως* and *τεῖος* with Attic *τέως*, *so long*;—also *ὀφρα* = *ἕως* and *τόφρα* = *τέως*.

5. Poetic *κεῖθι*, etc., see 405, 2.—For *ἐνθαῦτα* and *ἐνθεντε* in Her., see 832.

NUMERALS

964. The cardinals have these peculiar forms in the dialects: 1. *ἕεις* (Hes. *θ* 145) for *εἷς*; Lesbian *ῖα* for *μία*; Homer has *ῖα, ἱῆς, ἱῇ, ῖαν* alongside of *μία, μιῆς, μιῇ, μίαν*; also dat. sing. masc. *ἱῇ*; stricter Doric *ῆς*.—The plural of *οὐδεῖς* and *μηδεῖς* is *οὐδαμοί, οὐδαμαί, οὐδαμά* in New Ionic (from *οὐδέ* and an old pronoun *ᾱμός* or *ᾱμός* = *τις*).—Of *οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς* Homer has only *οὐδέν, μηδέν, οὐδενί*.

2. Homer has *δύο* and *δύω* both indeclinable; also *δοιῶ*; and *δοισί, δοιαί, δοιά* declined regularly.—In Herodotus *δύο* is either indeclinable or it forms *δύο, δυῶν, δυοῖσι* (*δυοῖν* is probably incorrect). Gen. *δυσέιν* and dat. *δυσί* are late.

4. Homer has the Aeolic *πίσυρες* with *τέσσαρες*. Herodotus has *τέσσερες*, *τέσσερα*. The Doric has *τέττορες* or *τέτορες* with *τέτταρες*, dat. *τέττασι*.

5. Aeolic *πέμπε* for *πέντε*, whence the ordinal *πεμπτός*.

12. Homer has *δώδεκα*, *δυώδεκα*, *δυοκαίδεκα* (this also in other poets). Herodotus has *δυώδεκα* and *δύο καὶ δέκα*. Pindar has *δώδεκα* and *δυώδεκα*.

14. Herodotus has *τεσσερεσκαίδεκα* also as neuter.

20. Homer has *εἴκοσι* and *ἐείκοσι*. Doric has *εἴκατι* (*Φίκατι*, *Φείκατι*).

30. Homer and Herodotus *τριήκοντα* for *τριάκοντα*.

40. Herodotus *τεσσεράκοντα* for *τεσσαράκοντα*; Doric *τετρώκοντα*.

70. Doric *ἐβδομήκοντα* and *ἐβδεμήκοντα*.

80. Her. *ὀγδώκοντα*, Hom. also *ὀγδοήκοντα*.

90. Homer *ἐνενήκοντα* with *ἐννήκοντα*.

200, 300, etc. Homer *διηκόσιοι*, *τριηκόσιοι* for *διαῖκόσιοι* and *τριάῖκόσιοι*.—Herodotus *διηκόσιοι*, *τριηκόσιοι*, *εἰνακόσιοι* for *ἐνακόσιοι*.—Doric *διᾱκάτιοι*, *τριᾱκάτιοι*, *τετρακάτιοι*, etc.; also the Attic forms.

1000, 2000, etc. Lesbian *χέλλιοι*, Boeotian *χείλιοι*, stricter and milder Doric *χηλίοι* and *χειλίοι*.—Homer *ἐννεάχιλοι* for *ἐνακισχίλιοι*; *δεκάχιλοι* for *μῦριοι* (*μῦριος*, countless). Herodotus *εἰνακισχίλιοι* for *ἐνακισχίλιοι*.

965. The cardinals have these dialectic forms:

Doric *πρᾶτος* for *πρῶτος*;—Homer *τρίτος* and *τρίτατος*, Aeolic *τέρτος*;—Homer *τέταρτος* and *τέτρατος* (also Pindar);—Homer *ἑβδομος* and *ἐβδόματος*;—Homer *ὄγδοος* and *ὀγδόατος*;—Homer *ἑνατος* and *εἰνατος*, Her. *εἰνατος*;—Homer *δωδέκατος* and *δυωδέκατος*, Her. *δυωδέκατος*;—*τεσσερεσκαιδέκατος* and *τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος*;—Homer *εἰκοστός* and *εἰκοστός*;—Her. *τριηκοστός* for *τριάκοστός*, *διηκοστός* for *διακοστός*.

966. *Numeral Adverbs*.—1. Herodotus has *εἰνακίς*.—Those in *-akis* not expressing definite numbers sometimes drop *-σ* in poetry; as *τοσσάκι*, *ὀσσάκι* in Hom. (859).

2. Like *δίχα* and *τρίχα* Homer has also *πένταχα* and *ἑπταχα*, and *δίχθα* and *τρίχθα*; also *τριπλῆ* and *τετραπλῆ*.—Herodotus has *διχοῦ*, *τριχοῦ*, *πενταχοῦ*.

967. *Δισσός* and *τρισός*, *two-fold*, *three-fold* (Her. *διξός*, *τριξός*) sometimes occur in poetry for *δύο* and *τρεῖς*.—For *δι-πλάσιος*, *τρι-πλάσιος*, etc., Her. has *δι-πλήσιος*, *τρι-πλήσιος*, etc.—*Τριάκας* is in Hes. and Her. *τριήκας*.

VERBS

THE AUGMENT

968. *Omission of the Augment*.—1. In Homer both the syllabic and the temporal augment are often omitted; as *βῆν* and *ἔβην*, *ἦγε* and *ἄγεν*, *εἶχον* and *ἔχον*, *ἐβεβήκειν* and *βεβήκει*, *ἔκετο* and *ἔκοντο*. Iterative forms in *-σκον* and *-σκόμην* (1040, 1041) are generally unaugmented.

2. Similarly in the post-Homeric Epic poets; also in other non-Attic lyric poets. The augment is sometimes omitted in the lyric parts of Attic Tragedy, seldom in the dialogue parts.

3. (a) Herodotus omits the augment in the iterative forms in -σκον and -σκόμην (1040, 1041), as ἄγεσκον, ποιεέσκον, λάβεσκον, ὀδῦρέσκετο. It is absent occasionally in the pluperfect, as ἀναβεβήκεε, καταλέλειπτο.

(b) He regularly omits the temporal augment: in certain Ionic verbs and forms, as ἀγινέω, ἀμείβομαι, ἀναισιμῶ, ἀρρωδέω, ἀρτέομαι, ἐσσώω, ὀρτάζω, οὐνομάζω, οὐρίζω, ἔργω (Att. εἶργω);—in the poetic verbs and forms ἀεθλέω, ἀλκτάζω, ἐλινύω, ἄνωγε, ἔρδω;—in ἐάω, ἐργάζομαι, ἔωθα;—in all verbs beginning with αἰ-, αὐ-, εἰ-, εὐ-, οἰ-;—in the pluperfect of verbs with Attic reduplication, also in ἐστῆκεε.

(c) Verbs beginning with a vowel (not ε), which have a syllabic augment (533) or a double augment (534), usually omit the syllabic augment; as ὠνέοντο, ὦρεον (ὀράω), ἄν-οιξαν.

969. 1. After the syllabic augment Homer sometimes doubles λ, as ἐ-λλισσετο, *played*;—μ only in ἐ-μμαθε, *learned*;—ν in ἐ-ννεον, *swam*;—σ in σεῖω, *drive*, and σεύω, *shake* (ἐ-σσεῖοντο, ἐ-σσενα);—δ in ἐ-δδαισα, *feared* (for ἐ-δδαισα 836).

2. Sometimes ρ remains single after the augment; as ἐ-ράπτομεν, ἐ-ρεξας.

970. Initial α- augments to ā- in Doric and Aeolic; as ἀγω, ἀγον, ἄχθην, ἀρχομαι, ἀρχόμην.—Initial αι- and ευ- remain; as αἰρέω, αἰρέθην, αὐδάω, αὐδάσα.

971. To the Attic verbs in 533 and 534 beginning with a vowel, which take the syllabic augment ε, add Ionic and poetic forms from ἀνδάνω, ἄπτω, εἶδον, εἶλω, εἶπον, εἶρω, *join*, ἔλπω, ἐννῦμι, ἔζομαι and ἕζω, ἔρδω, οἶνοχοέω. See these verbs in the Catalogue.

REDUPLICATION

972. The reduplication (or its equivalent, the augment) is rarely omitted in Homer. Thus ἐρχαται and ἐρχατο from ἔργω, *shut*. See also in the Catalogue ἐννῦμι and ἀλισταίνομαι. Homeric δέχαται, ἐδέγμην, δέγμενος, etc., are μι-forms, and not perf. and plupf. as is commonly supposed.

973. 1. Herodotus regularly omits the temporal augment representing the reduplication in the verbs mentioned in 968, 3 (b).—For εἰκα he has οἶκα; and ἔωθα, εἴωθα for εἶωθα, εἰώθη.

2. For εἰ-ληφα and εἰ-λημμαι (from λαμβάνω) Herodotus has λελάβηκα and ἀπολέ-λαμμαι.

974. Reduplication with ρ occurs in Homeric ῥε-ρνωμένος, *soiled*, from ῥυπόω.—Homer also has ἐμπορε (for με-μορε) from μείρομαι, *obtain*; and ἐσσυμαι (for σε-σσυμαι) from σεύω, *drive*.—The reduplication is irregularly lengthened in Homeric δει-δοικα and δει-δια from δειδω, *fear*, and δει-δεγμαι, *greet*, from δεικνῦμι, *show*.—Ionic ἐκτημαι for κέκτημαι.

975. The verbs which take the syllabic augment ε before a vowel (533, 534, 971) also have the reduplication represented by ε in the dialects. See these verbs in the Catalogue.

976. *Attic Reduplication*.—In addition to the verbs with Attic

reduplication in 548, the dialects and poetry have a number of peculiar forms. See in the Catalogue ἀγείρω, αἰρέω, ἀκ-αχ-μένος (ἀκ-), ἀλάομαι, ἀλυκτέω, root ἀνεθ-, ἀραρίσκω, ἀκ-αχ-ίζω (ἀχ-), ἐγείρω, ἔδω (ἐσθίω), ἐρείδω, ἐρείπω, ἐρίζω, ἔχω, ἡμύω, root ὀδν-, ὄξω, ὀράω (ὀπ-), ὀρέγω, ὀρνύμι.

977. Reduplicated Second-aorists.—1. A number of verbs have reduplicated second-aorists in Epic poetry: as πέ-φραδ-ον, from φράζω, say; πέ-πιθ-ον, from πείθω, persuade; ἄλ-αλκ-ον (syncopated), from ἀλέξω (ἀλεκ-), ward off.

2. These verbs (all in the Catalogue) are ἀκ-αχ-ίζω (ἀχ-), ἀλέξω (ἀλεκ-), ἀπ-αφ-ίσκω (ἀφ-), root δα-, ἐνίπτω (ἐνιπ-), ἐρόκω, κάμνω, κέλομαι, κεύθω (κυθ-), κλύω, λαγχάνω (λαχ-), λαμβάνω (λαβ-), λανθάνω (λαθ-), λάσκω (λακ-), μάρπτω (μαρπ-), ὀρνύμι (ὀρ-), πάλλω (παλ-), root πορ- (πεπαρεῖν), πείθω (πιθ-), πλήσσω (πληγ-, πλαγ-), πυνθάνομαι (πυνθ-), root ταγ-, root τεμ-, τέρπω, τεύχω, φείδομαι (φιδ-), root φεν-, φράζω (φραδ-), χάζω (χαδ-, καδ-), χαίρω (χαρ-).—Of these ἐνίπτω, *chide*, and ἐρόκω, *draw*, reduplicate peculiarly: ἡνίπ-απ-ον (or ἐν-ἐνίπ-ον) and ἡρόκ-ακ-ον.

TENSE SUFFIXES

- 978.** 1. For the Doric future tense-suffix -σε%, for -σ%- , see 1022.
 2. For the Homeric first-aorist tense-suffix -σ%- for -σα- in a few cases, see 1028.
 3. For the doubling of σ in the future and first-aorist in Homer, see 1018.
 4. For the iterative imperfect and aorist tense-suffix -σκ%- in Ionic, see 1040, 1041.
 5. For the present and second-aorist tense-suffix -θ%- , see 1042, 1043.

PERSONAL ENDINGS

979. 1. The Doric retains -τι in μι-forms, as τίθητι for Attic τίθησι;—it has -μες for -μεν, φα-μές for φα-μέν, φέρο-μες for φέρομεν, ἀπεστάλκα-μες, εὔρο-μες, τίθε-μες;—ντι is retained in the third person plural; as ἔχο-ντι for ἔχουσι, λελύκα-ντι for λελύκασι, λῖσω-ντι for λίσσωσι, τίθε-ντι for τιθεάσι. (Boeotian Aeolic inscriptions have -νθι for -ντι.)

2. It has -μᾶν, -σθᾶν, -τᾶν, for -μην, -σθην, -την; as ἐφερό-μᾶν, ἐλελύ-σθᾶν, ἐλύε-τᾶν.

980. In poetry -μεσθα often occurs for -μεθα; as ἀπτό-μεσθα, πειρᾶσό-μεσθα, τετιμή-μεσθα.

981. Homer sometimes has -τον and -σθον for -την and -σθην in the third person dual of past tenses: ἐτεύχε-τον, θωρήσε-σθον.

982. The endings -μι and -σι (third person singular) are often retained by Homer in the subjunctive; as κτείνω-μι, τύχω-μι, ἐθέλῃ-σι, λάβῃ-σι (written by some ἐθέλῃ-σι, λάβῃ-σι).

983. 1. The ending -σθα is sometimes retained by Homer in the indicative, as τίθη-σθα, διδοῖ-σθα; also in the subjunctive, as ἐθέλῃ-σθα, βάλλῃ-σθα; rarely in the optative, as κλαίει-σθα, βάλοι-σθα.

2. It also occurs in a few Lesbian Aeolic and Doric forms.

984. The ending *-θι* occurs oftener in Homer than in Attic; as *δίδω-θι* for *δίδου*, *ἐμπίπλη-θι* for *ἐμπίπλη*.—Pindar always has imperative *δίδοι* for *δίδου*.—The endings *-τωσαν* and *-σθωσαν* do not occur in Homer, and are late.

985. Homer often has *-ν* for *-σαν*; as *ἔβα-ν* for *ἔβη-σαν*, *ἔφα-ν* for *ἔφη-σαν*, *φίληθε-ν* for *ἐφιλήθη-σαν*, *τράφε-ν* for *ἐτράφη-σαν*. This sometimes occurs in other poetry.

986. The Lesbian sometimes has *-ης* for *-εις*, as *φέρης* for *φέρεις*.—The Doric (Theocritus) sometimes has *-ες* for *-εις*, as *ἀμέλγες* (Theoc.) for *ἀμέλγεις*.

987. 1. When *-σαι* and *-σο* drop *σ*, the Lesbian has the open forms; as *κείσε-αι* and *ἐφαίνε-ο* (Sappho), *ἐθήκα-ο* (Theoc.); seldom *-ε-αι* becomes *-η*, as *ἔση* (Alc.).

2. The Doric always contracts *-ε-αι* to *-η*, as *οἷη*. The 2 sing. in *-ε-ο* of verbs in *ω* remains open, as *ῥῆχε-ο* (Epich.). The 2 sing. aor. mid. contracts *-α-ο* to *-ᾱ*, as *ἐπάξᾱ* (Theoc.) for *ἐπήξω* from *πήγνυμι*.

3. (a) In Homer *-ε-αι*, *-η-αι*, *-ε-ο*, *-α-ο*, usually remain open; as *βούλε-αι*, *πύθη-αι*, *βάλλε-ο*, *ώδύσα-ο*. Sometimes *-ε-ο* becomes *-ευ*, as *βάλλευ*, *ἔπεν*. In *ἔρειο* (Il. 11, 610) and *σπείο* (Il. 10, 285), *-ε-ο* is lengthened to *-εεο*. Homer has *-ει* from *-ε-αι* only in *ὄψει*, *thou wilt see*.

(b) Homer even has in the perfect middle *βέβλη-αι* for *βέβλη-σαι*; *μέμνη-αι* and *μέμνη* with *μέμνη-σαι*.

(c) In *μι*-forms Homer sometimes drops *σ* of the endings *-σαι* and *-σο* where the Attic retains it; as *ἐμάρνα-ο* for *ἐμάρνα-σο*, *δίξη-αι* for *δίξη-σαι*, *μάρνα-ο* for *μάρνα-σο*.

4. In Herodotus *-ε-αι*, *-ε-ο*, and *-α-ο* remain open; but for *-ε-ο* we sometimes find *-ευ*, especially in the imperative, as *πίθεν*.

988. 1. For *-νται* and *-ντο* the Ionic often has *-α-ται* and *-α-το* (a preceding *π*, *β*, *κ*, *γ* being here aspirated).

2. (a) Homer has *-ατο* always in the optative; as *γενοί-ατο* for *γένοι-ντο*, *ἀπολοί-ατο* for *ἀπόλοι-ντο*.

(b) He always has *-αται* and *-ατο* in the perfect and pluperfect middle of consonant stems, and generally of vowel stems (including *κείμει* and *ἤμμι*); as *τετράφ-αται* from *τρέπω*, *ἔρχ-αται* and *ἔρχ-ατο* from *ἔργω*, *ἀγγέρε-ατο* from *ἀγείρω*; *κεχολώ-ατο* from *χολώω*, *βεβλή-αται* and *βεβλή-ατο* from *βάλλω*, *ἐφθί-ατο* from *φθίνω*, *κέ-αται* and *κεί-αται* with *κεῖ-νται* from *κείμει*, *ἔ-αται* and *εἰ-αται* from *ἤμμι*. See 989.

3. (a) Herodotus has *-αται* and *-ατο* in all optatives in *-οι-ατο* and *-αι-ατο* for *-οι-ντο* and *-αι-ντο*; as *ἀγοί-ατο*, *βουλοί-ατο*, *γευσαί-ατο*, for *ἄγοι-ντο*, *βούλοι-ντο*, *γεύσαι-ντο*.

(b) In the perfect and pluperfect middle, pure verbs here shortening *η* and *ει* to *ε*; as *κεχωρίδ-αται* (*χωριδ-*), *ἐσκευιάδ-ατο* (*σκευαδ-*), *τετρίφ-αται* (*τρίφω*), *ἐτετάχ-ατο* (*ταγ-*), *ἀπ-ίκ-αται* and *ἀπ-ίκ-ατο* without aspiration of *κ*;—*ἡγέ-αται* for *ἡγη-νται*, *ἡγέ-ατο* for *ἡγη-ντο*, *ὠρμέ-ατο* for *ὠρμη-ντο*,

βεβλέ-ται and ἐβεβλέ-ατο for βέβλη-νται and ἐβέβλη-ντο, κέ-ται for κεί-νται.

(c) In the present and imperfect of the μι-form, final α of the stem here becoming ε; as τιθέ-ται and ἐτιθέ-α-το for τίθε-νται and ἐτίθε-ντο, ἰστέ-ται and ἰστέ-ατο for ἴστα-νται and ἴστα-ντο, δυνέ-ται and ἐδυνέ-ατο for δύνα-νται and ἐδύνα-ντο, κατ-έ-ται and κατ-έ-ατο for κάθη-νται and κάθη-ντο.

989. NOTE.—1. Homer inserts δ before -ται and -ατο in three cases: ἀκ-ηχέ-δ-ατο from ἀκαχίζω, *rain*; ἐληλά-δ-αται from ἐλαύνω, *drive*; and ἐρρά-δ-ατο from ραίνω, *sprinkle*.

2. In τετεύχ-ται (τέτυγμα) the vowel is lengthened, and in ἐρρηδέ-ατο (ἐρρηέισμην) the vowel is shortened *metri causa*.

TENSE-SYSTEMS, MOODS, INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLES

IRREGULARITIES AND CHANGES IN THE VERB-STEM

990. Addition of ε.—The following poetic and Ionic verbs add ε to the theme to form one or more tense-stems: ἄλθ-ομαι, γεγωνέω, δονπέω, εἶρομαι, εἰλέω, ἐπαυρέω, κελαδέω, κέλομαι, κεντέω, κήδω, κτυπέω, κυρέω, λάσκω, μέδομαι, μύζω, πατέομαι, ῥιγέω, στυγέω, τορέω, χραισμέω; ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀπαφίσκω, root δα-;—also poetic forms of διδάσκω, πείθω, φείδομαι;—φιλέω.

991. Addition of α.—These (chiefly poetic) verbs add α to the theme for the present and other systems: βρυχ-ά-ομαι, γο-ά-ω, δηρι-ά-ομαι, λιχμ-ά-ω, μηκ-ά-ομαι, μηγι-ά-ω, μῦκ-ά-ομαι.

992. Short final theme-vowel retained.—The following Epic verbs retain a short final theme-vowel in all or some of the systems: ἀκηδέω, ἐρύω, κοτέω, λοέω, νεικέω, and roots ἀα- and ἀε-.

993. Syncope.—For synocopated poetic forms, see πέλω, πελάζω, μέλω, κέλομαι, roots τεμ- and φεν-.

994. Metathesis.—For poetic forms with metathesis, see ἀμαρτάνω, δαρθάνω, δέρκομαι, πέρδομαι, τέρπω, θράσσω (=ταράσσω); βλώσκω, δαμάζω, δέμω, ἔπορον (πορ-).

995. Omission of ν of the theme.—See poetic forms of κτείνω, and of the root φεν- or φα- in the Catalogue.

996. Change of root-vowel.—Besides the second-aorists in 694 and 760 which change ε to α, see in the Catalogue τέρπω, δέρκομαι, πέρθω, and πτήσσω.

997. Reduplication of the theme.—Besides the presents of the μι-form (764, b), and the ordinary verbs of the First and Sixth Classes (626, 658), add poetic πι-πίσκω, πι-φαύσκω, ἀρ-αρίσκω, κι-κλήσκω, τι-τύσκομαι.

PRESENT SYSTEM

FIRST OR THEMATIC-VOWEL CLASS

998. Theme-vowel of variable quantity.—Homer has ἀλύω, ἀρτύω, δύω, θύω (also Pind., Theoc.), and θύω, ἰδρύω, κωκύω, λύω and λύω. Other cases of -ύω for Attic -ῶω are extremely rare.

SECOND OR STRONG-VOWEL CLASS

999. To the list in 631 add: root *θαπ-* or *ταφ-* (*τέθηπα*), *τμήγω* (*τμαγ-*) = *τέμνω*, *ἐρείκω* (*ἐρικ-*), *ἐρεύγομαι* (*ἐρυγ-*), *ἐρεύθω* (*ἐρυθ-*), all Epic or Ionic.

THIRD OR T-CLASS OR VERBS IN -ΠΤΩ

1000. To the list in 635 add: *γνάμπ-τω* (poet.), *ἐνίπ-τω* (Epic), *μάρπ-τω* (poet.).

FOURTH OR IOTA CLASS (y-CLASS)

1001. All verbs of this class which have second tenses or have any peculiar or dialectic (poetic) forms are given in the Catalogue; also all which form the present irregularly.

1002. 1. *Palatal Themes*.—See *ἀβροτάζω*, *ἀλαπάζω*, *αὐδάζω*, *ἀτύζω*, *βάζω*, *βρίζω*, *δαΐζω*, *δνοπαλίζω*, *ἐγγναλίζω*, *ἐλελίζω*, *κτερεΐζω*, *μαστίζω*, *μερμηρίζω*, *πελεμίζω*, *πολεμίζω*, *ρέζω*, *στυφελίζω*, *ἐναρίζω*, *μύζω* (*μῦγ-*, *μῦξε-*), *βαστάζω* (*βασταγ-*, *βασταδ-*), *νυστάζω*, *σῆρίζω*, *σφετερίζω*, *πλάζω* (*πλαγγ-*), *ἀφύσσω* (*ἀφνγ-*, *ἀφνδ-*); *ἀμύσσω*, *προϊσσομαι*, *νύσσω*, *ὄσσομαι* (*ὄκ-*, *ὄπ-*), *ὀτοτύζω*, *σφύζω* (*σφνγ-*), *τρύζω*, *φεύζω*, *φημίζω*.

2. *Lingual Themes*.—See *ἰμάσσω*, *κορύσσω*, *λαφύσσω*, *λεύσσω*, *λίσσομαι*, *νίσσομαι*, *ἀφάσσω*.

3. *Liquid Themes*.—See *εἶλω*, root *φεν-* or *φα-*, *ὀφέλλω* and *ἀμείρω*. All important dialectic (poetic) liquid verbs and poetic forms of others are in the Catalogue.

4. *Vowel Themes*.—See in the Catalogue *καίω* and *κλαίω*; also *δαίω* (*δα-*), *burn*, *δαίομαι* (*δα-*), *divide*, *μαίομαι* (*μα-*, *μεν-*, *μασ-*), *reach after*, *ναίω* (*να-*), *inhabit*, *νάω* (*ναίω*), *flow*, *ὀπνίω* (*ὀπν-*) *take to wife*.

1003. The Aeolic often has -σδω for -ζω; as *εἰκάσδω* (Sappho) = *εἰκάζω*, *σῆρῖσδω* (Theoc.) = *σῆρίζω*.—In Doric most verbs in -ζω have stems in γ; as *κομίζω*, *canry*, fut. *κομίσω* = Doric *κομιξῶ*, Aor. *ἐκόμισα* = Dor. *ἐκόμιξα*.

1004. The Aeolic assimilates γ to ν and ρ (except after α); as *κρίννω* for *κρίνω*, *φθέρρω* for *φθείρω*, *σύρρω* for *σύρω*,—but *φαίνω* (not *φαννω*).

FIFTH OR N-CLASS

1005. To the list in 652 add *θίνω*, *ἀλφάνω*, *ἀλιταίνω*, *ἐριδαίνω*, *ἐρυγάνω*, *κευθάνω* = *κεύθω*, *ῥαίνω*, *χανδάνω*, and the *μι-* verbs in 1062, 1.

SIXTH OR INCHOATIVE CLASS OR VERBS IN -ΣΚΩ

1006. To the list in 658 add *βάσχω*, *κυκλήσχω*, *πι-πίσχω*, *πι-φαύσχω*, *ἀμπλακίσχω*, *ἀπαφίσχω*, *ἀρ-αρ-ίσχω*, *ἴσχω*, *τι-τίσσομαι*, *δια-φαύσχω* or *-φώσχω*, *ὑλάσχω*. These as well as dialectic forms of those in 658 are given in the Catalogue.

SEVENTH OR VERB-STEM CLASS

1007. The Epic verbs of this class are enumerated in 1062, 2.

EIGHTH OR MIXED CLASS

1008. See the Catalogue for poetic and dialectic forms of the verbs in 663.

CONTRACT VERBS

1009. *In Homer.*—1. *Verbs in -άω.* (a) These often contract as in Attic. Sometimes they remain open, as *ναιετάουσι*; sometimes *a* is here lengthened to *ā*, as *πεινάοντα*, *διψάων*.

(b) Very frequently verbs in -άω show a peculiar assimilation: *αε* and *αη* giving a double *a*-sound, and *αω*, *αο*, and *αου* giving a double *o*-sound. One of the two assimilated vowels is then usually lengthened (to *ā* or *ω*), seldom both:

ὀρώ	for ὀράω	ἡβόοιμι	for ἡβάοιμι	ὀράς	for ὀράης
ὀρώωντες	,, ὀράοντες	ὀρώσα	,, ὀράουσα	ὀράα	,, ὀράει
ὀρώωμι	,, ὀράοιμι	ὀρώσι	,, ὀράουσι	ὀράαν	,, ὀράειν
ὀρώωτε	,, ὀράοιτε	γελάωντες	,, γελάοντες	ὀράασθαι	,, ὀράεσθαι
μενοινάω	,, μενοινάω	ὀράας	,, ὀράεις	μνάσθαι	,, μνάεσθαι

The Attic future has the same peculiar forms: *ἐλώω* for *ἐλάω*, *ἐλάας* for *ἐλάεις*, *ἐλάα* for *ἐλάει*, from *ἐλαίνω* (*ἐλάω*).

(c) The first vowel is lengthened when the meter requires it. If the second vowel is not long by nature or position, the assimilation does not take place (except in *μνωόμενος* = *μναόμενος*); thus never *ὀρωωμεν*.

(d) Verbs in -άω sometimes have imperfects in -εο- for -αο-; as *ἀντάω*, *encounter*, *ἦντεον*. The part. of *χράομαι* is *χρεώμενος*.

(e) The forms in (b) above are now generally considered spurious, and some editors now give the ordinary uncontracted forms; as *γελάοντες*, *ὀράουσι*, etc.

2. *Verbs in -έω.*—Verbs in -έω generally remain open. Sometimes *εε* and *ει* become *ει*, *εο* and rarely *εον* become *ευ*; as *τάρβει* = *τάρβεε*, *φιλεῖ* = *φιλέει*, *φιλεῖντες* = *φιλέοντες*, *νικεῖνσι* = *νικέουσι*. Sometimes -*εαι* and -*εο* (from -*ε-ε-σαι* and -*ε-ε-σο*) drop one *ε*, or may contract to -*εἶαι* and -*εἶο*; as *μυθεῖαι* or *μυθείαι* from *μυθέ-ε-αι*, *ἀπο-αιρέο* for *ἀπο-αιρέ-ε-ο*, *αἰδεῖο* for *αἰδέ-ε-ο*.—Verbs in -έω sometimes have the older form in -εῖω; as *νικεῖω* for *νικέω*, *ἐτελείετο* for *ἐτελέετο*, *τελείω* for *τελέω*.

3. *Verbs in -οω.*—These sometimes have forms in -*οω*- and -*ωο*- like verbs in -άω; as *ἀρόωσι* for *ἀρόουσι* from *ἀρώω*, *plough*; *ὑπνώοντες* from *ὑπνώω*, *sleep*;—but some of the forms are doubtful. Otherwise they always contract as in Attic.

1010. NOTE.—For Homeric infinitives in -*ή-μεναι* from verbs in -άω and -έω, see 1052, 2.—For *μι*-forms of verbs in -άω and -έω in Homer, see 1015, 2.

1011. *In Herodotus.*—1. *Verbs in -άω.* (a) These change *αω*, *αο*, *αου* to *εω*, *εο*, *εον*, and keep these *ε*-forms open; otherwise *a* with a following vowel contracts; so *ὄράω* (*ὄράω*), *ὄράς*, *ὄρά*, *ὄρέομεν*, *ὄράτε*, *ὄρέουσι*.—Exceptions are *κλάω*, *ψάω*, *σμάω*, *ἔάω*, *βιάομαι*, *ἰάομαι*, which have all the

contract forms as in Attic.—But the 2 pers. sing. impf. mid. indic., and pres. imperative contract -ου as in Attic: ἐπιμῶ (ἐπιμαίνου), ὀρῶ (ὀράου).—The optative always has -ῶην, ῶμην; as ἐνορῶη, τιμῶτο.—χράω and χράομαι contract to η, not to ā as in Attic: χρέομαι, χράται, χρέομενος, ἐχράτο, ἐχρέοντο.

(b) When the present -άω is preceded by a vowel, εο and εου (for Attic αο and αου) become ευ; as αἰτιεῦνται (αἰτιάονται), βοεῦντες (βοάοντες).

(c) The Attic future of ἐλαίνω (ἐλάω) shows only contracted forms in the MSS as in Attic: ἐλῶν, ἐλῶσι, etc.; but these should perhaps be written ἐλέων, ἐλέουσι, etc. [see below 1011, 2 (c)].

2. *Verbs in -έω.* (a) These remain uncontracted; -έαι and -έεο become -έαι and -έο: καλέω, καλέεις, καλέει, καλέομαι, καλέεται, etc., but καλέη, ἐκαλέο. But δεῖ and δεῖν are found only contracted. The optative has -έοιμι.

(b) Only five verbs in which -έω is preceded by a vowel (ἀγνοέω, διανοέομαι, θηέομαι, νοέω, ποιέω), contract εο and εου to ευ; thus ποιέω, ποιεύσι, ποιεύντες, ἐποιέων, ποιεύμαι.

(c) The above rules apply also to the future of liquid verbs and to the Attic future: σημαίνω, ἀποβαλέεις (from σημαίνω, ἀποβάλλω), κομῖαι, κομειύμεθα (fut. of κομίζω).

3. *Verbs in -όω.*—These contract as in Attic; but when the present -όω is preceded by a vowel, οο and οου become ευ; as ἀξιεύω, ἀξιεύσι.

1012. NOTE.—Some grammarians do not consider the above rules quite so strict and consistent for Herodotus.

1013. In Doric.—1. The Doric contracts α + ε or η to η; α + ει or η to η; α + ο or ω to ā (except in final syllables); νικῶ, νικῆς (νικάεις), νικᾶμες (νικάομεν), νικῆτε (νικάετε), νικᾶντι (νικάουσι), ὀρῆν (ὀράν).

2. It contracts εε to η and οε or οο to ω in the stricter, to ει and ου in the milder form; as φιλέετε = φιλήτε (strict) = φιλεῖτε (mild), μισθόετε = μισθῶτε and μισθοῦτε, μισθόουσι = μισθῶντι and μισθοῦντι.—It leaves εο and εω open; or they become ιο and ιω or ω in the stricter form, or to ου or εν and ω in the milder: φιλέω, φιλήω, φιλίω (stricter Doric) = φιλέω, φιλήω (milder); φιλέομες, φιλίομες, φιλήωμες (stricter) = φιλέομες, φιλούμες, φιλέοντι, φιλῶντι (stricter) = φιλέοντι, φιλεῶντι, φιλοῦντι (mild).

1014. In Aeolic.—Verbs in -άω, -έω, -όω are usually inflected according to the μι-form; as φίλημι, ὀρημι (ὀρέω = ὀράω), δοκίμωμι. Ordinary uncontracted forms also occur.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF THE μι-FORM

1015. 1. In Homer the third person plural adds -σι (from -ντι) with lengthening of the preceding vowel: τιθεῖσι, διδοῦσι, ῥηγνῶσι. But except ἔασι, they are, and ἰᾶσι, they go.

2. In Homer the forms made as if from contract verbs in -εω and -οω

are more numerous. He has *τίθη-σθα* for *τιθείς*, *τίθησι* and *τιθεί*, *διδούς* and *διδόσθα*, *διδοί* and *δίδωσι*, *ἔεις* or *ίείς*, *ἔησι* and *ἔει* or *ίεί*;—also imperative *καθίστᾱ*.

1016. 1. In Herodotus the second and third persons singular and the third person plural are formed as if from verbs in *-εω*, *-αω*, *-οω*. Thus *τίθημι*, *τιθείς*, *τιθεί*, *τιθείσι*; *ἴστημι*, *ιστᾱς*, *ιστᾱ*, *ιστᾱσι*, imperative *ἴστᾱ*; *δίδωμι*, *διδούς*, *διδοί*, *διδούσι*. Like *τίθημι* is conjugated *ἔημι*; *ίείς*, *τέι*, *ἔείσι*.—The forms *τίθησι*, *ἴστησι*, *δίδωσι*, and imper. *ἴστη* are doubtful.

2. The imperfect of *τίθημι* is *ἐτίθεα*, *ἐτίθεας*, *ἐτίθεε*.

3. The third person plural of *δείκνυμι* is *δεικνύσι*; so also *ἀπολλύσι*, *συρ-ρηγνύσι*, etc. Less common and doubtful are forms from *-ύω*.

1017. The Doric naturally has *ā* (from *ǣ*) for *η* throughout; as *ἴστᾱμι*, *στᾱσω*, etc. for *ἴστημι*, *στήσω*, etc.

FUTURE AND FIRST-AORIST SYSTEMS

1018. Homer often doubles *σ* after a short vowel; as *τελέω*, *τελέσσω*, *ἐτέλεσσα*, *ὄλλυμι*, (*ὄλ-ε-*), *ὄλεσσω*, *ὄλεσσα*, *άνύω*, *άνίσσω*, *γελάω*, *ἐγέλασσα*.

1019. Besides *κέλλω*, *κῆρω*, *ὄρνυμι*, with fut. aor. forms in *-σω* and *-σα*, see (in the Catalogue) poetic (Epic) forms of *αἰίρω*, *ἀραρίσκω*, *εἴλω*, *δέρομαι*, *κείρω*, *φθείρω*, *φῆρω*.

1020. Verbs in *-άω* lengthen *a* to *ā* in Doric, and always to *η* in Ionic; thus Doric *τιμάω*, *τιμᾱσῶ*, *ἐτίμᾱσα*, Ionic *μειδιάω*, *μειδυήσω*. Except *ἔάω* which always has *ā*, and *κτάομαι* which usually has *η* even in Doric.

1021. In Doric most verbs in *-ζω* have the fut. and first aor. in *-ξῶ* (from *-ξεω*) and *-ξα*; as *χωρίζω*, *χωριξῶ*, *ἐχώριξα*.

1022. The future in Doric has the tense-suffix *-σε%*. Thus *ἀρξῶ*, *ἀρξείς*, *ἀρξεί*, *ἀρξείτον*, *ἀρξεῦμες*, *ἀρξείτε*, *ἀρξέυντι*, mid. *ἀρξεῦμαι*, *ἀρξῆ*, *ἀρξείται*, etc., contracted form *ἀρξέω*, *ἀρξέεις*, etc.

1023. These futures without *σ* from vowel-verbs occur in Homer: *βέομαι* or *βείομαι*, *shall live* (cf. *βί-ος*, *life*); *δῆω*, *shall find* (cf. 2 aor. pass. *ἐ-δά-ην*, *learned*); *κέω* or *κείω*, *shall lie*, from *κείμει*; *νέομαι* usually *shall go* (also pres.); *ἐξ-ανύω*, *achieve*, *ἐρύω*, *draw*, and *τανύω*, *stretch*, also occur as futures.

1024. The Lesbian Aeolic leaves the liquid future open, as *ἐμ-μένέω*. So always Herodotus, and often Homer.

1025. For the Attic future formed in *-όω* for *-άω* in Homer, see 1009 (b).—For the Attic future in Herodotus, see 1011 (c).

1026. The Lesbian Aeolic assimilates *σ* of the suffix *-σα-* to a preceding liquid in the first-aorist; as *ἀπέστελλα* for *ἀπέστειλα*, *ἔκριννα* for *ἐκρίνα*, *ἐνέμματο* for *ἐνείματο*.—Homer has *ὠφέλλα* from *ὠφέλλω*, *increase*.

1027. These first-aorists without *σ* occur in Homer: *ἔχενα* with Attic

ἔχεα from χέω, *pour*; ἡλενάμην and ἡλεάμην from ἀλείομαι or ἀλέομαι, *avoid*; ἔκηα for Att. ἔκανσα from καίω (καυ-), *burn*; ἔσσενα from σείω (σν-), *drive*; δέατο, *seemed* (only *Od.* 6, 242). Hesiod (*Op.* 767) has δατέασθαι from δατέομαι, *divide*.

1028. Homer has a few first-aorists with the tense-suffix -σ%- for -σα-, these occur: ἔξον and ἔξε from ἵκω, *come*; imper. ἄξετε and ἄξεσθε from ἄγω, *lead*, also inf. ἀξέμεν; imper. οἶσε and οἶσετε (φέρω, *bring*), also inf. οἶσέμεν and οἶσέμεναι; ἐβήσето and imper. βήσεο from βαίνω, *go*; imper. ὀρσεο and ὀρσεν, *rise*, from ὀρνύμι, *rouse*; ἐδύσето, *set* (δύω); λέξεο, *lay thyself* (λέγω); αἰώσεο mid. imper. from αἶδω, *sing*; πελάσσετον, *approach* (πελάζω).

SECOND-AORIST SYSTEM

1029. For second-aorists with metathesis, see 994;—with syncope, see 993;—with reduplication, see 997.

1030. In the μ-form, the stem-vowel remains exceptionally short in poetic κῆταν, *killed*, and Homeric οὔτα, *wounded*.—For second-aorists of the μ-form, see 1063.

PERFECT AND PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEMS

1031. Homer forms the first-perfect active in -κα only from vowel-themes; and these often have second-perfect forms in -α, especially in the participle. Thus πεφύκᾱσι and πεφύᾱσι from φύω, *produce*; κεκμη-ώς = Att. κεκμηκώς from κάμ-νω, *am tired*, κεκορη-ώς from κορέ-ννῦμι, *satiate*.

1032. A smooth or middle mute is never aspirated in Homer in the second-perfect: κεκοπ-ώς = Attic κεκοφ-ώς from κόπ-τω, *cut*.

1033. The pluperfect active has -εα, -εας, -εε, -εα-τε in Herodotus; as ἰώθεα, ἐπετόμφεε, συνηδέατε. Homer has -εα, -εας or -ης, -ει or -ει-ν (-εε only in ἦδεε).

1034. In Theocritus we occasionally find the perfect active indicative in -ω, -εις, -ει; as δεδοίκω for δέδοικα, πεφύκει for πέφυκε.

1035. Dialectic second-perfects are quite numerous, especially in Homer; as ἔολπα, *hope*, from ἔλπω, *cause to hope*, δέδουπα from δονπέω, *resound*, ἔοργα from ῥέζω, *work*.

1036. A pluperfect with -%- is ἐμέμηκ-ο-ν from μέμηκα, pres. μηκάομαι, *bleat*. Other apparently similar forms, as ἐγέγωνε, are imperfects; but see φνω.

1037. The future perfects active κε-χαρ-ήσω (also κεχαρήσομαι) from χαίρω (χαρ-), *rejoice*, and κε-καδ-ήσω from χάζω (χαδ-), *yield*, occur in Homer.

PASSIVE SYSTEMS

1038. Two vowel stems add ν before θ in the first-aorist passive: ἰδρύ-ν-θην = Attic ἰδρύθην from ἰδρύω, *erect*; ἀμ-πνύ-ν-θην, *revived*, from

πνέω (πνι-), *breathe*.—Homer has also ἐκλίν-θην and ἐκλί-θην from κλίνω; and ἐκρίν-θην from κρίνω, *separate*.—He has φαάνθην from φαείνω (φαεν-), *shine* (= φαίνω).

1039. The first future-passive is absent from Homer. Of the second future passive he has only δαήσομαι from ἐδά-ην, *learned*; and μιγήσομαι from μίγνυμι, *mix*.

ITERATIVE IMPERFECTS AND AORISTS IN -σκ%-

1040. Homer and Herodotus have *iterative* imperfects and aorists denoting a *customary* or *repeated* action. They occur only in the indicative; first-aorists are confined to Homer, and second-aorists nearly so. Herodotus forms these iteratives only from verbs in -ω.

1041. The suffix -σκ%- is added to the tense-stem; verbs in -άω have -α-σκον or -αα-σκον as the meter requires; verbs in -έω have -εεσκον, in Homer also -ε-σκον. Herodotus always omits the augment, Homer nearly always.

Imperfects: μένε-σκον from μένω, *remain*; ἔχε-σκον from ἔχω, *have*; βοσκέ-σκοντο from βόσκω, *feed*; ἄγε-σκον from ἄγω, *lead*; νικά-σκομεν from νικάω, *conquer*; γοάα-σκε from γοάω, *be wail*; ποιέ-σκον, ποιέ-σκετο from ποιεῖω, *τιθε-σκον* from τίθημι; δίδω-σκον from δίδωμι; ζωννύ-σκετο from ζώννυμι, *gird*.—*First-Aorists:* αὐδήσα-σκειν from αὐδάω, *speak*; ἀπο-τρέψα-σκε from τρέπω, *turn*; μνησά-σκετο from μνησέω, *remind*.—*Second-Aorists:* λάβε-σκε from λαμβάνω, *take*; φύγε-σκε from φεύγω, *flee*; στά-σκε from ἵστημι (στα-).—Two imperfects have -α-σκον for -εσκον: κρύπτα-σκε from κρύπτω, *hide*, and βίπτα-σκον from βίπτω, *throw*.—The second-aorist passive φάνε-σκε from φαίνω occurs rarely in Homer.

FORMATION IN -θ%-

1042. A number of verbs form poetic tense-stems by adding -θ%- to the present or second-aorist tense-stem. Before the suffix -θ%, the variable vowel may become α (once υ). With the exception of several presents in -θω and -θομαι, and of the second-aorist ἔσχεθον from ἔχω, the others are probably all imperfects; but as some of them have aorist signification (cf. ἔφην), many scholars regard some of these as second-aorists, and accent the infinitive and participle accordingly. These forms are mostly Epic, but several occur also in Attic poetry, rarely in prose.

Thus: διώκω, *pursue*, ἐδιώκαθον, subj. διωκάθω, inf. διωκάθειν; ἔλκω, *yield*, ἐλκαθον, subj. εἰκάθω, opt. εἰκάθοιμι, part. εἰκάθων; ἀμυνω, *ward off*, imper. ἀμύνάθετε, ἀμύνάθου; φλέγω, *burn*, φλεγέθω; ἔχω, *hold*, aor. ἔσχεθον, subj. σχέθω, opt. σχέθοιμι, imper. σχεθέτω, inf. σχεθέειν, σχεθεῖν, part. σχεθών; φθίνω, *perish*, φθινύθω, *perish* or *destroy*.

1043. For all the forms of the above and the others, see in the Catalogue ἀγείρω (ἡγερέθομαι), ἀείρω (ἡερέθομαι), ἀλέξω (ἀλκάθω), ἀμύνω (ἀμυνάθω), διώκω (διώκαθον), εἰκω (εἰκαθον), εἰργω (εργαθον), ἔχω (ἔσχεθον), κίω (μετ-εκταθον), φθίνω (φθινύθω), φλέγω (φλεγέθω). There are also several other isolated forms in poetry.

SUBJUNCTIVE

1044. In Homer the subjunctive often has the short thematic vowel $-\epsilon-$ for $-\omega-$, especially in the first-aorist, which may thus be confounded with the future indicative: ἐρύσσ-ο-μεν for ὀρύσσ-ω-μεν, ἐγείρ-ο-μεν, νεμεσῇσ-ε-τε, ἐφάψ-ε-αι for ἐφάψ-η-αι, εὖξ-ε-αι from εὖξ-η-αι, δηλῆσ-ε-ται, ἴ-ο-μεν;—these cases do not occur in the singular active nor in the third person plural.—Similar examples occur in the Elegiac poets, and sometimes in Pindar.

1045. 1. The second-aorist subjunctive of the μ -form remains mostly uncontracted: θέωμεν. In this case the final stem-vowel is very generally lengthened, α and ϵ to η (or $\epsilon\iota$), and \omicron to ω ; in the first and second persons plural and in the dual, the thematic vowel is then short $-\epsilon-$. Thus: βή-ω or βεί-ω (for βά-ω, Att. βῶ), θή-ω or θεί-ω (for θέ-ω, θῶ), γνώ-ω (for γνο-ω, γνῶ), στή-ησ (for στέ-ησ, στῆσ), θή-ησ (for θέ-ησ, θῆσ), γνώ-ησ (for γνο-ησ, γνῶσ), στή-η, θή-η or θεί-η, δώ-η or δώ-η-σι (for δό-η, δῶ); στή-ε-τον (for στα-η-τον, στή-η-τον), θή-ο-μεν or θεί-ο-μεν (for θέ-ω-μεν, θῶμεν), δώ-ω-σι (for δο-ω-σι, δῶσι), στή-ω-σι or στεί-ω-σι (for στα-ω-σι, στῶσι).

2. A few similar middle μ -forms occur; as ἀπο-θείομαι (for ἀπο-θέ-ω-μαι, ἀπο-θῶμαι), βλή-ε-ται from βάλλω.

3. The MSS vary in some forms between $\epsilon\iota$ and η , but η from α or ϵ is probably correct for all forms.

4. Homer has $-\epsilon\omega-$ also in stems in $-α-$; as στέωμεν (στα-); cf. 1047.

1046. 1. In the subjunctive of the second-aorist passive, Homer has some forms like his peculiar subjunctives of the second-aorist active of the μ -form (1045, 1); as δαμή-ω or δαμεί-ω (for δαμέ-ω, δαμ-ῶ, from ἐδάμ-ην, 2 aor. pass. of δαμ-νάω, *subdue*); δαμ-ή-ησ and δαμ-ή-η; δαμή-ε-τε or δαμεί-ε-τε (for δαμέ-η-τε, δαμ-ή-τε);—ἐτάρπην, 2 aor. pass. of τέρπω, *delight*, has τραπή-ο-μεν or τραπεί-ο-μεν. In these cases also $\epsilon\iota$ should probably be everywhere replaced by η .

2. Otherwise Homer leaves the subjunctive aorist passive open, as *μυγέωσι*.

1047. In Herodotus the subjunctive of both aorists passive and of the second-aorists of the μ -form remain open, except that $\epsilon\eta$ and $\epsilon\eta$ contract to η and η ;—stems in α change this vowel to ϵ . Thus αἶρεθέω, φανέωσι; ἐξανα-στέωμεν, προσ-θέω, βέω (from ἔβην); but νίκηθησ, φανῆ, ἐκ-βῆ, θῆται, as in Attic.

1048. Subjunctive *μεμνέωμεθα* in Herodotus 7, 47 for *μεμνώμεθα* is doubtful.

OPTATIVE

1049. Homer has $-\iota\eta-$ in *σταίησαν* (*Il.* 17, 733), otherwise never in the dual or plural; and very rarely in the singular.

1050. The so-called Aeolic optative forms in $-\epsilon\iota\alpha\varsigma$, $-\epsilon\iota\epsilon$, $-\epsilon\iota\alpha\nu$ belong to all the dialects, but no examples seem to occur in Lesbian.

1051. For Homeric optatives from δῶω, λῶω, δαίνῳμι, and φθίνῳ, see the Catalogue; also πῆγγνῳμι.

INFINITIVE

1052. *In Homer.*—1. Besides the ordinary ending -εν, Homer often has -μεναι and -μεν in the present, future, and second-aorist active of verbs in ω; as ἀμύνέ-μεναι, ἀμύνέ-μεν, ἀμύνειν; ἀξέ-μεναι, ἀξέ-μεν, ἄξειν; ἐλθέ-μεναι, ἐλθέ-μεν, ἐλθεῖν. Verbs in -άω and -έω often have -ή-μεναι; as πεινάω, πεινή-μεναι; καλέω, καλή-μεναι (only ἀγινέω has ἀγινέ-μεναι, as if from a stem ἀγιν-). Of verbs in -οω we have only the pres. inf. ἀρό-μεναι or ἀρόμεναι (?) in Hes. *Op.* 22.

2. The endings -μεναι and -ναι, preceded by η, occur in a few presents from verbs in -μι; as ἀή-μεναι, and ἀή-ναι from ἀημι, *blow*;—in the second-aorist active of stems in α of the μι-form; as στή-μεναι, στή-ναι;—in the aorist passive; as ὁμοιωθή-μεναι, μιγή-μεναι, δαή-μεναι and δαή-ναι from δα-, *learn*. Other presents in -μι have -μεναι and -μεν with preceding short vowel; as ιστά-μεναι, ιστά-μεν, ζευγνύ-μεναι, ζευγνύ-μεν (but διδοῦ-ναι, *Il.* 24, 425; τιθῆ-μεναι, *Il.* 23, 83 and 247; ζευγνύ-μεν, *Il.* 16, 145).

The second-aorist of stems in ε and ο adds -μεναι and -μεν to the unchanged stem, but -ναι to the lengthened stem; as θέ-μεναι, θέ-μεν, δό-μεναι, δό-μεν; but θεῖ-ναι, δοῦ-ναι;—after a long vowel -μεναι (not -μεν) is used, as στή-μεναι, γινώ-μεναι, δό-μεναι. If the second-aorist active ends in -αν, the α remains short before -μεναι and -μεν, as ἔκταν (from κτείνω, *kill*), κτά-μεναι, κτά-μεν.

3. The perfect infinitive active of the μι-form has -μεναι and -μεν; as τεθνά-μεναι and τεθνά-μεν.

4. The second-aorist active often has -ε-ειν for -εῖν; as θανέειν for θανεῖν.

5. Observe that the syllable preceding -μεναι or -μεν is always accented.

6. The ending -ναι never occurs after a short vowel (ἰέ-ναι should probably be always written ἰ-μέναι).—The ending -μεν nearly always follows a short vowel (except in ζευγνύ-μεν above).

1053. *In Doric.*—The Doric generally has -μεν where the Attic has -ναι; as ἐμπαγῆ-μεν for ἐμπαγῆ-ναι (from πῆγγνῳμι), στᾶ-μεν (*Pind.*) for στή-ναι, θέ-μεν (*Theoc.*) for θεῖ-ναι, διδό-μεν (*Pind.*) for διδό-ναι.—Verbs in -ω have -ειν, as in Attic, in the milder Doric. We also find -ην and -εν for -ειν; as αἰείδην (*Alem.*), αἰεῖδεν (*Theoc.*), Pindar once in γάρβεν for γηρβεν;—also -ῶν in contract verbs in -όω, as ὑπνῶν (*Aristoph. Lys.* 143). The perfect active has -ειν and -ην; as γεγάκ-ειν (*Pind.*) = γεγονέ-ναι, δεδύκην (*Theoc.*) for δεδυκέ-ναι.

1054. *In Aeolic.*—The Lesbian has -μεναι in monosyllabic stems with short final vowel in the μι-conjugation; as ἔμ-μεναι for εἰ-ναι. All others in -μι and those of the ω-conjugation (also those from verbs in -αιμι, -ημι, -ωμι or -οιμι = Att. -άω, -έω, -όω) have -ᾶν, -ην, -ων; as ἄγην (*Sappho*) = ἄγειν, ἐπι-δεύσην (*Sappho*) = ἐπι-δεύσειν, ἀντλῆν (*Alc.*) = ἀντλεῖν from ἀντλέω, δίδων (*Theoc.*) for διδό-ναι, στεφάνων = σταφανοῦν, ὀμνάσθην (*Theoc.*) = ἀνα-μνησθῆ-ναι; so in the perfect, as τεθνακην (*Sappho*) = τεθνηκέ-ναι.

PARTICIPLES

1055. The Lesbian Aeolic has these peculiarities: 1. -αῖς, -αῖσα, -οῖσα, for -ᾶς, -ᾶσα, -ονσα; as τελέσαις for τελέσᾶς, θρέφαισα for θρέφᾶσα, πνέουσα for πνέουσα, λίποισα for λιποῦσα, δοῖσα for δοῦσα.

2. As most verbs in -άω, -έω, -όω follow the μι-form (as φίλη-μι = φιλέω), the present participle has -αῖς, -εις, and -οῖς; as γέλαις, γέλαισα, γέλαν (from γέλαι-μι =

Attic γελάω) for γελῶν, γελῶσα, γελῶν; φίλεις, φίλεια, φίλεν (from φίλη-μ = φιλέω) for φίλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν; ὕψις = ὕψῶν from ὕψωμι = Attic ὑψόω.

1056. The Aeolic had -ων, -οντος for -ως; as νενοήκων for νενοηκώς. Pindar has πεφρίκοντας (for πεφρίκotas) and κεχλάδοντας. Homer has κεκλήγοντας from κλάζω, shriek.

1057. The Doric had -εῖα for -νία in the perfect fem.; as ἐστᾱκεῖα for ἐστηκῦα.

1058. Homer rarely has -η-μενος for -έ-μενος in the participle of the μ-form; as τιθή-μενος.

1059. The second-perfect participle often has -ωτ-ος for -οτ-ος in Homer; as κεκμηῶς, κεκμη-ῶτος and κεκμη-ότος; κεκληγῶς, κεκληγ-ῶτες; τετριγῶς, τετριγῶτες.

1060. In Homer the feminine of the second-perfect participle sometimes retains ᾱ where it has otherwise been lengthened to η; so ἄρηρῶς, fem. ἄρᾱρῦα, indic. ἄρηρα (ἀραρίσκω, fit); τεθᾱλῦα, indic. τέθηλα (θάλλω, bloom); λέλῃκα = Att. λέλᾱκα from λάσκω, speak, fem. part. λελᾱκῦα; μεμᾱκῦα, masc. μεμηκῶς from μηκάομαι (μακ-), bleat.

1061. Homer has a number of peculiar forms of the second-perfect participle of the μ-form. Herodotus has ἐστεῶς for ἐστῶς; ἐστηκῶς in Herodotus is doubtful.

ENUMERATION OF DIALECTIC μ-FORMS

1062. Presents of the μ-Form.—1. Those of the Fifth Class are αἴνυμαι, ἄχνυμαι, γάννυμαι, δαίνῃμι, καίνυμαι, κίνῃμι, ὀρέγνῃμι, τάννυμαι (see τανῶν), τίννυμαι (see τίνω);—δάμνημι, κίρνημι, κρήμνημι, μάρναμαι, πέρνημι, πίλναμαι, πίτνημι, σκίδνημι or κίδνημι.

2. Those of the Seventh Class are ἄημι, δέαμαι, δῖε-μαι, δίζημι, ἱλημι, ὄνομαι, στεῦμαι, late ἵπταμαι, Epic βίβημι (βα-).

3. For present or imperfect μ-forms from verbs in -ω, see ὀράω, ἀράομαι, γοάω, πεινάω; καλέω, φορέω, φιλέω; ἀνύω, ἔδω, ῥύομαι and ἔρτομαι, σεύω, φέρω, κιγχάνω.

4. For all the above, as well as peculiar μ-forms of ordinary Attic μ-presents (764, 766), see the Catalogue.

1063. Second-Aorists of the μ-Form.—Besides a few peculiar forms of those mentioned in 767, see the Catalogue for second-aorists of the μ-form of the following verbs: ἄλλομαι, ἀπαυράω, ἀραρίσκω, ἄω, βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, root γεν-, δέχομαι, κέλομαι, κλάω, κλύω, κτίζω, λέγω and root λεχ-, λῖω, μέγνῃμι, ὀρνῃμι, οὔτάω, πάλλω, πελάζω, πέρθω, πῆγνῃμι, πίμπλημι, πλώω, πνέω, πτήσσω, σεύω, φθίνω, χέω.

1064. Second-Perfected of the μ-Form.—Besides peculiar forms of those mentioned in 768, see the Catalogue for Homeric second-perfected of the μ-form of ἄνωγα, βιβρώσκω, ἐγείρω, ἔρχομαι, μαίομαι (μα-, μεν-), πάσχω, πείθω, πίπτω, root τλα-.

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE μ -FORM

1065. ἴημι.—1. In Homer generally ἴημι with short ι , 2 sing. ἴεις (ιῆς), 3 sing. ιῇ (ῖει) and usually ἴησι, 3 pl. ιῆσι, inf. ἰέμεναι and ἰέμεν;—impf. ἰεῖν;—first aor. ἴηκα and ἴηκα;—forms with εἰ- usually have only ε-, as ἔσαν ἔτο, ἔντο, for εἶσαν, εἶτο, εἶντο. Ἀν-ἴημι has fut. (?) ἀν-έ-σω and aor. ἀν-ε-σα.

2. In Herodotus ἴημι follows τίθημι. The perf. pass. part. of μετ-ἴημι is irregular; με-μετ-ι-μένος; the perf. mid. ἀν-έωνται for ἀν-εῖνται is very doubtful.

1066. εἰμί.—1. Homer has ἔσσί and εἶς (εῖς) for εἶ, εἰμέν for ἔσμέν, ἔασι (not encl.) and εἰσί, subj. ἔω, ἔης, etc., ἔωσι, and once ὄσι (μέτ-εῖμι has μετέω and μετ-εῖω); opt. εἴην, etc., with ἔοις, ἔοι; imper. ἔσ-σο (middle form), ἔστω, ἔστε, 3 pl. ἔστων; infin. ἔ(μ)μεναι, ἔ(μ)μεν, εἶναι; part. ἑών, ἑούσα, ἑόν (rarely Attic forms).—Imperfect 1 sing. ἔ-α, ἦ-α, ἔ-ον; 2 sing. ἦσθα and ἔσθα; 3 sing. ἔην, ἦεν, ἦην, ἦν (rare); 3 pl. ἦσαν and ἔσαν; imperfect also ἔσκον (iterative form).—Future ἔσ-σομαι and ἔ-σομαι; ἔσ(σ)εαι and ἔσῃ; ἔσ(σ)εσθαι, ἔσσεῖται (Doric), and ἔσται; ἔσσεσθαι, ἔσσόμενος.

2. Herodotus has εἶς (εῖς) for εἶ, εἰμέν for ἔσμέν; subj. ἔω, ἔης, etc.; opt. once ἐν-έοι, otherwise Attic forms; part. ἑών, ἑούσα, ἑόν.—The imperfect has Attic forms; also the iterative form ἔσκον, and seldom ἔα = ἦν, ἔας = ἦσθα, ἔατε = ἦτε.

3. Doric: ἦμί (stricter form for εἰμί); ἔσσί for εἶ; εἰμές and εἰμέν for ἔσμέν, ἐντί for εἰσί; infin. ἦμεν and εἶμεν; part. ἑών, ἑούσα.—Imperfect 3 sing. ἦς for ἦν, ἦμες for ἦμεν. Future ἔσσοῦμαι, ἔσσεῖ, ἔσσεῖται, etc.

4. Aeolic: Lesbian ἔμμι from ἔσ-μι for εἰμί; imper. ἔσ-σο (Sappho), part. ἑών, fem. ἔσσα (Sappho).

1067. εἶμι.—1. Homer has εἶσθα for εἶ; subj. ἶω, ἶσθα, ἶησι and ἶη; opt. ιῇ and ἶοι; infin. ἶμεναι and ἶμεν (ἶμμεναι incorrect for ἶμεναι).—Imperfect 1 sing. ἦῖα and ἀν-ἦῖον for the Attic forms; 3 sing. ἦῖε, ἦῖε, ἦε (ἦῖε doubtful) for Attic forms; 1 pl. ἦομεν for ἦμεν; 3 pl. ἦῖσαν, ἐπ-ἦσαν, ἶσαν, -ἦῖον; dual ἶτην for ἦτην.—Future εἶσομαι.—Aorist εἰσάμην or εἰσάμην.—Hesiod has (?) εἶς for εἶ (Op. 208).

2. Herodotus has ἦῖα, ἦῖε, ἦῖσαν for Attic ἦα, ἦῖε, ἦῖσαν.

1068. φημί.—1. Homer has φῆσθα for φῆς; subj. φῆη and φῆ(σι);—impf. ἔφην or φῆν, ἐφῆσθα or φῆσθα or φῆς, φῆ, φάμεν, ἔφην or φάν, and ἔφασαν or φάσαν.—Infinitive φάμεν poetic.—Homeric middle forms (with active meaning): imperative φάο, φάσθω, φάσθε; inf. φάσθαι (also Pind. and rarely Tragic chorus); part. φάμενος (also Her., Pind., Aesch., once in Xen.); impf. ἐφάμην or φάμην, ἔφατο or φάτο, ἔφαντο or φάντο (φάτο also Pind.).

2. Doric φᾱμί, φᾱτί, φαντί; impf. ἔφᾱ or φᾱ = ἔφη; fut. φάσομαι; aor. φᾱσε for ἔφησε.

1069. ἦμαι.—Homer has εἶται and εἶατο, rarely ἔαται and ἔατο (once ἦντο), for ἦνται and ἦντο.—Herodotus always has κατ-έται and κατ-έατο.

1070. κείμαι.—Homer has κέεται, κείαται, κέονται, for κείνται; κέσκετο (iterative form) for ἔκειτο; κέατο, κείατο, κείντο, for ἔκειντο; subj. κῆται for κήται;—Hym. Merc. 254 κατά-κείαι for κατά-κείσαι.—Herodotus has κέεται and ἐκέετο, κέεσθαι, κέεσθω (κείται, etc., are doubtful); κέαται and ἐκέατο for κείνται and ἔκειντο.

1071. οἶδα.—1. Homer has οἶδας once for οἶσθα; ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν; subj. εἰδῶ and εἰδέω, εἶδομεν for εἰδῶμεν, εἶδετε for εἰδῆτε, εἰδῶσι; inf. ἴδμεναι and ἴδμεν for εἰδέναι; fem. part. ἰδυῖα in ἰδυῖησι παραπίδεσσι, otherwise εἰδυῖα. Pluperfect ἤδεα for ἤδη; ἤδησθα with ἡείδης; ἤδεε, ἡείδῃ (ἤδη doubtful); ἴσαν for ἦσαν or ἦδεσαν. Future εἴσομαι and εἰδήσω.

2. Herodotus has οἶδα, οἶδας, οἶδε, ἴδμεν (οἶδαμεν four times), ἴστε, οἶδᾱσι (some prefer ἴσᾱσι); subj. εἰδέω. Pluperfect ἤδεα, ἤδεε, ἠδέατε, ἦδεσαν. Future εἰδήσω. Aor. εἶδησα, learned, found out (Hippocr. and late).

3. Boeotian Aeolic imperative ἴτω for ἴστω (Aristoph. Ach. 860).

4. With οἶδα the Doric has a present ἴσᾱμι, ἴσας, ἴσᾱτι, ἴσαμεν, ἴσαντι.

1072. χρῆ.—Poetic infinitive χρῆν = χρῆναι. Herodotus has ἀπο-χρῆ, ἀπο-χρᾶν; κατα-χρῆ, κατ-έχρᾶ.

CATALOGUE OF VERBS

1073. In the following list, the forms printed in heavy-faced type belong to Attic prose, that is, to the ordinary spoken language. Other forms are found only in poetry, or in the dialects, or in late writers. However, the mere absence of an ordinary regular form from the classic prose writers or from the dialogue parts of comedy may be merely accidental, and many such forms were doubtless good Attic. The same may also be said of some forms found only in composition in Attic prose. Forms which are inferred from other forms (*i.e.*, imperfect active, present and imperfect middle and passive, aorist middle, pluperfects, future passive, and future-perfect passive) are usually omitted. The Roman number indicates the class to which the verb belongs; but the First Class is not indicated. For more detailed citation of passages in which the various forms occur, see Veitch's *Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective*.

A

(ἀα-), injure, mislead, no pr. act.; pres. mid. ἀᾶται; aor. ἀασα or ἀᾶσα or contr. ᾶσα; aor. mid. ἀασάμην, erred; aor. pass. ἀάσθην. In the aorists the first α may be long or short. Verbal ᾶτος, ἀάτος, ἀᾶτος; ἄν-ατος. Epic.

[ἀβροταῖω], miss, only ἀβροτάζομεν (Il. x. 65 subj. for -ομεν). Compare epic ἡμβροτον from ἀμαρτάνω. (IV)

ἀγαίομαι, see ἄγαμαι.

ἀγάλλω (ἀγαλ-), honour, adorn, act. in the comic poets, and late prose; ἀγαλῶ; ἡγγαλα; mostly pass. ἀγάλλομαι, glory in, delight in; ἡγαλμαι (?), ἡγάλ-θην late. (IV)

ἀγαμαι (ἀγα-), pass. dep., *admire* {pr. and impf. like ἵσταμαι (498); subj. ἀγῶμαι, ἀγη, etc. 516; opt. ἀγαίμην, ἀγαιο, etc. 516}; Homer also has ἀγαιόμαι and ἀγάομαι, *enay*; fut. ἀγάσομαι epic; aor. ἡγάσθην and rarely ἡγασάμην; verbal ἀγαστός. (VII)

ἀγάομαι, see ἀγαμαι.

ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-), *announce*; ἀγγελῶ; ἡγγεῖλα; ἡγγελα; ἡγγελμαι; ἡγγέλθην; ἡγγέλην (late and on inscriptions); fut. pf. ἀγγελεθήσομαι; verbal ἀγγελτός, ἀγγελετός. (IV)

ἀγείρω (ἀγερ-), *collect*; ἀγερόω; aor. ἡγεῖρα; pf. ἀγήγερκα, -μαι late; ep. 2 aor. mid. ἀγερόμην with part. ἀγρόμενος; ep. plupf. p. ἀγηγέρατο; ep. aor. pass. ἡγέρθην. — Epic by-form ἡγερέθομαι (1042), *be collected*, only ἡγερέθονται and ἡγερέθοντο. (IV)

ἀγνίεω, epic, Doric, Ionic, = ἄγω, only pres. and impf.

ἀγνοέω, *not to know*, regular, but fut. mid. ἀγνοήσομαι has passive meaning. Epic ἀγνοιέω.

ἀγνῶμι (Faγ-), *break*, in prose usually in comp. κατ-ἀγνῶμι and κατ-αγνώω; ἄξω; ἔαξα (533) and rare epic ἦξα (Hes. Op. 668, 693, opt. 2 sing. καν-άξαις from κατ-ἑαξαις, κατ-ἑαξαις); 2 p. ἔαγα and Hdt. ἔηγα; ἔαγμαι late; 2 a. p. ἔαγην, ep. ἑάγην and ἄγην; verbal κατ-ακτός. (V)

ἀγριαίνω (ἀγριαν-), *be wild*; ἀγριανῶ; aor. late ἡγριάνα transitive; pass. ἀγριαίνομαι rare and late; ἡγριάνθην; — comp. pr. ἐξ-αγριαίνω, *make wild*, pass. *become wild*. (IV) In place of this verb the Attics usually prefer ἀγριόω, *make wild*, mid. pass. ἀγριόομαι, *become wild*, tenses regular.

ἀγχω, *choke*; ἀγξω; ἡγξα, middle = *hang one's self*.

ἄγω, *lead*; ἄξω, f. m. ἄξομαι also = f. p. ἀχθήσομαι; ἦξα rare, doubtful in Attic (Hom. has 1 aor. imper. ἄξετε and inf. ἄξέμεν or ἄξέμεναι, first aor. forms with -σ%- instead of -σα-, 1028), Hom. a. m. ἄξάμην; 2. a. ἡγαγον; pf. ἦχα and rarely ἀγόρχα, late and inser.; ἡγμαί; ἡχθην, ἀχθήσομαι; — vb. ἀκτός (Plut.), ἀκτέος. — See by-form ἀγνίεω.

(ἀδε-), *be sated*; only aor. opt. ἀδήσειν and perf. part. ἀδηκός. Epic verb.

ᾄδω, *sing*; ᾄσομαι (ᾄδω rare); ᾄσα; ᾄσμαι; ᾄσθην; vb. ᾄστέος. Contracted from Ionic and poetic αἰίδω; αἰίσω and αἰίσομαι; ᾄεισα.

(ἀε-), *rest*; aor. ἄεσα or ἄεσα, once contr. ἄσαμεν (Od. xvi. 357). Epic.

αἰίρω Ionic and poetic for αἰρω.

αἰέξω Homeric for αἰξω.

ἄημι (ἀε-), *blow*; ἄησι, ἄητον, αἰέσι (like τιθεῖσι, 1015), inf. ἀήμεναι and ἀήναι, part. αἰεύς; impf. 3 sing. ἄη or αἰε {aor. 3 pl. αἰεαν (Ap. Rhodius 4, 884)}; mid. pr. ἄηται (Pind. I. 3, 27), impf. ἄητό, part. ἀήμενος. Epic verb. (VII)

αἰδέομαι, *respect, feel shame*, poetic αἰδομαι; f. αἰδέσομαι and rarely αἰδεσθήσομαι; ἡδέσθην as mid.; ἡδεσμαι; aor. ἡδεσάμην poetic, in prose = *pardon a criminal*; αἰδεστός.

αἰνέω, *praise*, in prose mostly in composition; αἰνέσω (epic and lyric αἰνήσω); ἡνεσα (ep. and lyr. ἡνῆσα); ἡνεκα; ἡνημαι; ἡνέθην; αἰνετός, αἰνετέος. Hom. also pr. αἰνίζομαι, Hes. αἰνῆμι.

- αἰνίσσομαι** (αἰνικ-) and **αἰνίττομαι**, *speak in riddles*; **αἰνίζομαι**; **ἡνιξάμην**; **ἡνιγμαι** pass.; **ἡνίχθην** pass.; **αἰνικτός**. (IV)
- αἶνυμαι**, *take*, imperf. **αἰνίμην**. Epic. (VII)
- αἰρέω** (αἶρε-, ἔλ-), *take*; **αἰρήσω**; **ἤρηνκα**, Hdt. **ἀραίρηκα**; **ἤρημαι**, Hdt. **ἀραίρημαι**; **ἤρέθην**; fut. pf. **ἤρήσομαι** rare; 2 aor. **ἔλυν** {**ἔλω**, **ἔλομαι**, **ἔλε**, **ἐλεῖν**, **ἐλών**}; **αἰρετός**, **αἰρετός**, Hom. **ἐλετός**. (VIII)
- αἶρω** (ἀρ-), *lift*, contr. **αἰίρω** (ἀερ-); **ἀρῶ**; **ἦρα** {**ἄρω**, **ἄραιμι**, **ἄρον**, **ἄρās**}; **ἦρκα**; **ἦρμαι**; **ἦρθην**, **ἀρρήσομαι**; **ἄρτέον**. Ionic and poetic **αἰίρω** (ἀερ-); **ἦειρα**; **ἦέρθην**; Hom. plpf. 3 sing. **ἄωρτο** (for **ἠορτο**); **αἰεράμην**. (IV) The future **ἀροῦμαι** (short ἄ), and aor. **ἠρόμην** belong to **ἀρνυμαι** (ἀρ-), *win*.—Epic by-form **ἠερέθομαι** (1042), *be lifted, raised*; only **ἠερέθονται**; imperf. only **ἠερέθοντο** (late epic).
- αἰσθάνομαι** and rarely **αἰσθομαι** (αἰσθ-), *perceive*; **αἰσθήσομαι**; **ἥσθημαι**; **ἥσθόμην**; **αἰσθητός**. (V)
- αἰτσω** (αἰκ-), *rush*, Ionic and poetic for **ἄσσω**.
- αἰσχύνω** (αἰσχυν-), *disgrace*; **αἰσχυνῶ**; **ἥσχυνα**; **ἥσχυγκα** late; mid. pass. **αἰσχύνομαι**; f. **αἰσχυνοῦμαι** and less often **αἰσχυνθήσομαι**; **ἥσχυμμαι** late (p. p. part. **ἥσχυμμένος** Hom.);—vb. **αἰσχυντέος**. (IV)
- αἰῶ**, *hear*, Ionic and poetic (in Homer **αἰῶ**, in Attic poets **αἰῶ**, and **αἰῶ**); imperf. **αἰῶν**; aor. **ἔπ-ἦσα**; f. **ἐπ-αἰσω** late; **ἐπ-αἰστος** Hdt.—See the following, also **ἄημι**, *blow*.
- αἰῶ**, *breathe out*, only imperf. **αἰῶν**. Epic verb. Compare **ἄημι**, *blow*.
- ἀκ-αχ-ίζω** (ἀχ-), *grieve, afflict*, a redupl. pres.; f. **ἀκαχίσω**; aor. **ἀκάχησα**; p. p. **ἀκάχημαι** {3 pl. **ἀκηχέδαται**, inf. **ἀκάχῃσθαι**, part. **ἀκαχήμενος** or **ἀκηχέμενος**, imper. late **ἀκάχησο**}; 2 aor. **ἦκαχον**, **ἦκαχόμην**. Epic. (IV) See also **ἄχ-νυμαι** and **ἄχομαι**, *am pained*, and the act. parts. **ἀχέων** or **ἀχεύων**, *being grieved*.
- ἀκ-αχμένοσ** (ἀκ-), *sharpened*, epic redupl. perf. part.; no present.
- ἀκέομαι**, *heal*; **ἀκέσομαι** late; **ἠκεσάμην**; aor. pass. **ἠκέσθην** late;—vb. **ἀκέστος**.
- ἀκηδέω**, *neglect*; f. **ἀκηδήσω** late; aor. **ἀκήδεσα** and late **ἀκήδησα**. Poetic.
- ἀκοῦω** (ἀκου- for ἀκοF-), *hear*; **ἀκοίσομαι** and late **ἀκοίσω**; **ἦκουσα**; 2 pf. **ἀκήκοα** (716), 2 plpf. **ἠκηκόη** or **ἀκηκόη**; **ἦκουσμαι** late; **ἠκούσθην**; **ἀκουσθήσομαι**;—vb. **ἀκουστός**, **ἀκουστέος**.
- ἀλαλάζω** (ἀλαλαγ-), *raise the war-cry*, mostly poetic and late prose; **ἀλαλάξομαι**; **ἠλάλαξα**; mid. same meaning. (IV)
- ἀλάσμαι**, *wander*; (?) **ἀλήσεται**; **ἠλήθην**; pf. with pres. meaning **ἀλάλημαι** {inf. **ἀλάλησθαι**, part. **ἀλαλήμενος**}. Chiefly poetic, the pf. and aor. nearly exclusively epic.
- ἀλαπάξω** (ἀλαπαγ-), *destroy*; **ἀλαπάξω** (also Xen. *Anab.* 7, 1²⁹); **ἀλάπαξα**; a. p. late **ἐξ-αλαπάχθην**. Epic.—By-forms **λαπάξω** and **λαπάσσω**. (IV)
- ἀलगύνω** (ἀलगυν-), *wee*; **ἀलगυνῶ**; **ἠलगῦνα**; pass., *be grieved*, fut. **ἀलगυνοῦμαι** as pass.; a. p. **ἀलगύνθην**, fut. p. late **ἀलगυνθήσομαι**. Mostly poetic, esp. tragic, rare in prose and almost always late. (IV)

ἀλδαίνω (ἀλδαν-), *nourish*, epic, poetic (Aesch.); epic 2 aor. ἤλδανον; pres. also ἀλδήσκω, *grow, thrive*; vb. ἄν-αλτος, *insatiate*, Hom. (IV)

ἀλείφω (ἀλιφ-, ἀλειφ-), *anoint*; ἀλείψω; ἤλειψα; ἀλήλιφα, late and rare ἤλειφα; ἀλήλιμμαι, late and rare ἤλειμμαι; ἡλείφθην, late ἡλίφην; ἀλειφθήσομαι; mid. fut. ἀλείψομαι, aor. ἡλειψάμην;—vb. ἀλειπτός late, ἐξ-αλειπτός. (II)

ἀλέξω (ἀλεξ-, ἀλεκ-, ἀλκ-), *ward off*; active rare in prose; fut. ἀλέξομαι, epic ἀλεξήσω, Hdt. ἀλεξήσομαι; aor. ἡλέξησα epic, ἤλεξα late; aor. mid. ἡλεξίμην; epic 2 aor. ἄλαλκον, whence late fut. ἀλαλκήσω, pres. poetic ἀλκάθω.

ἀλέομαι, *avoid*; aor. ἡλενάμην. Epic. See ἀλεύω below.

ἀλεύω, *avert*; ἀλεύσω, ἤλευσα, Aeschylus;—epic mid. ἀλεύομαι, aor. ἡλευάμην {subj. ἐξ-αλεύ-σωμαι Soph. Aj. 656 perhaps for ἐξ-αλύξωμαι in Hesychius from ἀλύσκω}.—Pres. epic and late prose also ἀλεεῖνω, *avoid*. Poetic verb.

ἀλέω, *grind*; [fut. ἀλέσω, Attic ἀλῶ acc. to Moeris, p. 17]; ἤλεσα; ἀλήλεκα late; ἀλήλεσμαι and ἀλήλεμαι, late ἤλεσμαι; late ἡλέσθην;—vb. ἀλεστέον late.—Rare by-form ἀλίθω, pres. and impf. in Hippocr.

ἀλῆναι inf. from aor. p. ἐάλην, see εἴλω, *press together*.

ἄλθωμαι, *be healed*, fut. ἀλθήσομαι, Homeric.—In Hippocr. ἀλθαίνω, *heal* (trans.); f. ἀλθήσω late; aor. ἤλθησα late; aor. p. ξυν-αλθεσθῆναι. Ionic.

ἀλίνδω, ἀλινδέω, ἀλίω, *make roll*; aor. ἐξ-ήλιστα (Ar., Xen.); pf. ἐξ-ήλικα (Ar.); p. ἀλινδέομαι and ἀλινδομαι, and aor. ἡλινδήθην late; pf. ἡλινδημένος (Dinarch. Fr. 10, 2).—Compare κυλίνδω.

ἀλίσκομαι (άλ-, ἀλο-), *be captured*, used as passive to αἰρέω; f. ἀλώσομαι; pf. ἐάλωκα or ἤλωκα; 2 aor. ἐάλων or ἤλων {ἄλῶ, ἄλῶς, ἄλῶ, etc. (Hom. ἄλώω); ἀλοῖην; ἀλώναι; ἀλούς (498, 695, 699)};—vb. ἄλωτός.—See ἀν-ἄλίσκω, *expend*. (VI)

ἀλιταίνομαι (ἀλιτ-, ἀλιταν-) and epic (also late) ἀλιτράινω, *sin*; aor. ἡλιτον, ἡλιτόμην; late aor. ἀλίτῃσα; p. part. ἡλιτήμηνος, *sinning*. Epic. (IV, V)

ἀλίω, see ἀλίνδω.

ἀλλάσσω and ἀλλάττω (ἀλλαγ-), *change*; ἀλλάξω; ἡλλαξα; -ἡλλαχα in comp.; ἡλλαγμαι; ἡλλάχθην and ἡλλάγην, ἀλλαχθήσομαι and ἀλλαγήσομαι;—vb. ἀλλακτέον. (IV)

ἄλλομαι (ἀλ-), *leap*; ἀλοῦμαι; ἡλάμην; 2 aor. ἡλόμην rare and doubtful in Attic, epic sync. 2 aor. ἄλσο, ἄλτο, ἄλμενος (1063). (IV)

ἀλυκτάζω, *be excited, distressed* (Ionic); impf. ἀλύκταζον (only Hdt. 9, 70);—ἀλυκτέω (Hippocr. 8, 30), *be restless, be anxious*; epic perf. ἀαλύκτῃμαι (Il. 10, 94). (IV)

ἀλύσκω (ἀλυκ-), *avoid*; ἀλύξω; ἡλυξα; Hom. also ἀλυσκάξω and ἀλυσκάνω. Poetic. (VI)

ἀλφάνω (ἀλφ-), *find, acquire*; epic 2 aor. ἡλφον. (V)

ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ-), *err*; ἁμαρτήσομαι and late ἁμαρτήσω; ἡμαρτήκα; ἡμαρτήμαι;

- ἡμαρτήθην; 2 aor. ἡμαρτον; ep. 2. a ἡμβροτον; 1 aor. ἡμάρτησα late; —vb. ἀν-αμάρτητος, ἐπέξ-αμαρτητέον. (V)
- ἀμβλίσκω (ἀμβλ-) also ἐξ-αμβλώ, miscarry; ἀμβλώσω late; aor. ἡμβλωσα (Hippocr. and late), ἐξ-ἡμβλωσα, and late 2 aor. ἐξ-αμβλῶναι; pf. ἐξ-ἡμβλωκα; ἐξ-ἡμβλωμαι; a. p. ἡμβλώθην late. (VI) By-forms: ἐξ-αμβλέομαι late; ἀμβλίσκω (Soph. Fr. 134); ἀμβλώσκω late; ἀμβλισκάνω late; but ἀμβλυνώ, *blunt*, is a different verb.
- ἀμβλύνω (ἀμβλυν-), *blunt*; ἀμβλυνῶ; ἡμβλῦνα; ἡμβλυνμαι; ἡμβλύνθην. Mostly late, rare in Attic. (IV)
- ἀμείβω, *change*, rare in Attic prose; ἀμείψω; ἡμειψα; —mid. ἀμείβομαι, *exchange, make a return*, rare in Attic prose and comedy; ἀμείψομαι; ἡμειψάμην; —pass. *be exchanged*, pf. ἡμειπται (Galen, 1, 210); a. p. ἡμείφθην late; the mid. in the sense to *answer*, is *poetic* with aor. mid. or (less often) aor. pass. (one prose example ἀπ-ημείφθη, Xen. An. 2, 5¹⁵); —vb. δι-ἀμειπτος (Sappho 14 B).
- ἀμείρω (ἀμερ-) and ἀμέρδω, *deprive*; ἡμερσα; ἡμερθην. Poetic. (I, IV)
- ἄμηναι, see ἄω.
- ἀμέρδω, see ἀμείρω.
- ἀμπ-έχω and ἀμπ-ίσχω, see ἔχω.
- ἀμπλακίσκω (ἀμπλακ-), *miss, err*; 2 aor. ἡμπλακον; pf. mid. 3 sing. ἡμπλάκῃται. Poetic. (VI)
- ἀμπνυε, ἀμπνύσθην, ἀμπνῦτο, epic forms, see ἀνα-πνέω.
- ἀμύνω (ἀμυν-), *ward off*; ἀμυνῶ; ἡμῦνα; mid. *ward off from myself, defend myself*, ἀμύνομαι; ἀμυνοῦμαι; ἡμῦνάμην; —vb. ἀμυντέος. (IV)
- ἀμύσσω and ἀμύττω (ἀμυχ-), *scratch*; ἀμύξω; ἡμυξα (late ἡμύχθην and ἀμυχθήσομαι). Poetic and Ionic. (IV)
- ἀμφι-γνῶεω, *doubt*; impf. ἡμφιγνῶουν and ἡμφεγνῶουν; aor. ἡμφεγνόησα; a. p. pt. ἀμφιγυνοηθείς. 557.
- ἀμφι-έννυμι and late ἀμφι-εννύω (ἀμφι-ε- for ἀμφι-ῑεσ-), *clothe*; fut. ἀμφίεσω epic, and ἀμφιῶ Attic; ἡμφίεσα; ἡμφίεσμαι; aor. pass. ἀμφι-εσθείς late; fut. mid. ἀμφιέσομαι; ἀμφιεσάμην poetic and ἡμφιεσάμην late prose.—See the simple form ἔννυμι (ἐ- for ῑεσ-), with forms compounded with ἐπί and κατά.—A late by-form is ἀμφιάζω, ἀμφιάσω, ἡμφίασα, ἡμφίακα, ἡμφίασμαι. 555. (V)
- ἀμφισ-βητέω, *dispute*; augments ἡμφεσ- or ἡμφωσ-. 557.
- ἀναίνομαι (ἀναν-) *refuse*; impf. ἡναινόμην not Att.; aor. ἡνηνάμην Hom. and late prose (Eur. M. 237). (IV)
- ἀν-ᾠλ-ίσκω (ᾠλ-, ᾠλο-, 659) and ἀν-ᾠλώ, *spend*; impf. ἀνήλισκον and (Thuc. 8, 45) ἀνήλουν; ἀνᾠλώσω; ἀνήλωσα; ἀνήλωκα; ἀνήλωμαι; ἀνηλώθην; —ἀνάλωτος, ἀνᾠλωτέος. The forms ἀνάλωσα, ἀνάλωκα, ἀνάλωμαι, ἀνᾠλώθην are found in MSS; but they are late; the rare forms (in composition) κατ-ηνάλωσα, κατ-ηνάλωμαι, κατ-ηνᾠλώθην are late.—See ᾠλίσκομαι. (VI)
- ἀνδάνω (ἀδ-), *please* (present also in Attic poetry); impf. Hom. and Hdt. ἡνδανον or ἐήνδανον (but some claim ἄνδανον for Hom.; and some

claim *ἔανδαν* for Hdt.); f. *ἀδήσω* Hdt.; 2 aor. *ἔαδον* Hdt., *ᾶδον* or *εὔαδον* (for *ἔφ-ῥαδον*) Hom.; 2 pf. *ἔαδα* epic, also late, Ionic and poetic.—

Adj. *ἄσ-μενος*, *pleased*. (V)

ἀν-έχω and *ἀν-έχομαι*, see *έχω*.

ἀνήνοθε, *springs*, epic 2 perf. with pres. meaning in *Od.* 17, 27; as plpf. = aor., *sprung*, in *Il.* 11, 266.—Compare *-ενηνοθε*.

ἀν-οίγ-νῦμι and *ἀν-οίγω*, *open* (see the simple *οἶγ-νῦμι* and *οἶγω* poetic), *ἀν-οιγνύω* late; impf. *ἀν-έωγον* (534), *ἀν-ῶγον* (*Il.* 14, 168) could be *ἀν-έωγον* with synizesis, *ἡνοιγον* (doubtful in Xen.) and *ἀν-εῶγνον* late; fut. *ἀν-οίξω*; aor. *ἀν-έωξα*, late *ἡνοιξα* (doubtful in Xen.), Hdt. *ἄνοιξα*, Theocr. *ἀνῶξα*; pf. *ἀνέωχα*; 2 pf. *ἀνέωγα* rare in Attic, and means *have opened*, in later writers usually = *stand open* for which the Attics use pf. pass. *ἀνέωγμαι*, *stand open*, Theocr. *ἀνῶγμαι*, late *ἡνοιγμαι*; a. p. *ἀνεώχθην*, late *ἡνοιχθην*, late fut. *ἀνοιχθήσομαι*; 2 a. p. late *ἡνοιγην*, 2 fut. late *ἀνοιγήσομαι*; fut. pf. *ἀνεώξομαι*;—vb. *ἀνοικτέον*.—In late writers, besides the classical forms, there are also found forms with *triple* augment: *ἡνέωξα*, *ἡνέωγμαι*, *ἡνεώχθην*. (V)

ἀν-ορθόω, *set upright*; augments regularly in classic writers; as *ἀν-ῶρθωσα*;—late plpf. *ἡν-ορθώκειν* (Liban. *Epist.* 959). But the double compound *ἐπ-αν-ορθόω* regularly has the double augment (556) *ἐπ-ην-ωρ*, as *ἐπ-ην-ῶρθωσα*, *ἐπ-ην-ῶρθωμαι*, etc.; in late Greek occasionally the simple, as *ἐπ-αν-ωρθώθην*.

ἀντι-βολέω, *meet*, has double augment (557); *ἡντ-ε-βόλουν* (Aristoph. *ἡντι-βόλουν*); *ἀντι-βολήσω*, *ἡντ-ε-βόλησα* (epic *ἀντι-βόλησα*); a. p. *ἀντι-βοληθείς*.

ἀντι-δικέω, *be defendant*, has double augment (563); *ἡντ-ε-δίκουν*; *ἀντι-δικήσω*; *ἡντ-ε-δίκησα*. Forms with *ἡντι-δ-* are doubtful.

ἄνυμι, see *ἀνύω*.

ἀνύω, Attic also *ἀνύτω*, *accomplish* (late *ἀνύω*); *ἀνύσω* and Hom. *ἐξ-ανύω* (1023); *ἡνυκα*; *ἡνυσμαι*; late *ἡνύσθην*;—vb. *ἀνυστός*, *ἀνυτός* (Sext. Emp. 617), *ἀν-ἡνυτος* (Soph. *El.* 166), *ἀν-ἡνυστος* (*Od.* 16, 111). Written also *ἀνύ(τ)ω* with the aspirate.—Poetic *ἄνω* (also *ἄνω*), pres. and impf.—Doric *ἄνυμι*, only impf. *ἄνυμες* (Theocr. 7, 10); pass. *ἄνυται* late; impf. *ἡνυτο* (*Od.* 5, 243), *ἄνυτο* (Theocr. 2, 92).

ἄνωγα, 2 pf. with pres. meaning, *command* {1 pl. *ἄνωγμεν*; subj. *ἀνώγω*; opt. *ἀνώγοιμι*; imper. *ἄνωχθι* and rarely *ἄνωγε*, *ἄνωγέτω* and *ἀνώχθω*, *ἄνωχθε* and *ἀνώγετε*; inf. *ἀνωγέμεν*}; 2 plupf. with imperfect meaning *ἡνώγεα* {3 sing. *ἡνώγει* and *ἀνώγει*}; impf. Hom. *ἡνωγον* (1036) or *ἄνωγον* {3 sing. *ἡνωγε*};—pres. forms from (?) *ἀνώγω*, or (?) *ἄγωγέω* occur; 3 sing. *ἀνώγει*, dual *ἀνώγετον*, pt. *ἀνώγων*, *-ουσα*;—fut. *ἀνώξω*; aor. *ἡνωξα*. Poetic and Ionic.

ἀπ-αράω, *take away*, present not found; impf. with aor. meaning *ἀπ-ἡρύων*. Poetic and epic.—Allied epic forms are fut. *ἀπουρήσω*, aor. part. *ἀπούρας* and *ἀπουράμενος*.

ἀπαφίσκω (ἀπ-αφ-), *deceive*; f. rare ἀπαφήσω; 2 a. ἤπαφον, mid. opt. as act. ἀπάφοιτο; rare 1 aor. ἀπάφησα. Poetic. (VI)

ἀπ-εχθ-άνομαι and late ἀπ-έχθομαι (ἐχθ-), *be hated*; ἀπ-εχθήσομαι; ἀπ-ήχθημαι; ἀπ-ηχθόμην. See the simple ἐχθω and ἐχθομαι.

ἀπόρσε, epic aor. 3 sing., *swept off* (Hom.); see εἶρω.

ἀπο-λαύω, *enjoy*, no simple form; ἀπο-λαύσομαι and late ἀπο-λαύσω; ἀπ-έλαινα; ἀπο-λέλαινα; p. p. late ἀπο-λέλαιναι but part. ἀπο-λελαινσμένος (Plut.); a. p. late ἀπ-ελαύσθην;—vb. ἀπο-λαυστός late.

ἀπούρᾱς, see ἀπ-ανράω.

ἀπό-χρη, see χρή.

ἀπτω (ἀφ-), *fasten, kindle, middle, touch*; ἄψω; ἤψα; ἤμμαι; ἤφθην, fut. late in comp. ἀφθήσομαι; Hom. a. p. ἐάφθη (Il. 13, 543; 14, 419), also derived from ἔπομαι and ἰάπτω;—vb. ἀπτός, ἀπτέος. (III)—See Epic ἐάφθη or ἐάφθη.

ἀράομαι, *pray*, mid. dep. regular; epic act. inf. ἀρήμεναι.

ἀραρίσκω (αρ-), *fit, join, trans.*; [fut. (?) ἀρῶ, ἄρσω]; aor. ἤρσα; 2 aor. ἤραρον trans. and intrans.; 2 pf. ἄρᾱρα, *be joined, fitted* (also in Aesch., Eur., late writers, and once in comp. in Xen.), Ionic ἄρρηρα; p. m. ἀρήρεμαι late in simple; a. p. ἤρθην; 2 a. m. part. ἄρμενος (1063);—vb. προσ-αρτέος (Hippocr.).—Poetic verb. (VI)

ἀράσσω and ἀράττω (ἀραγ-), *strike*, the simple form not in Attic prose, in Comedy only Ar. Eccl. 777; ἀράξω; ἤραξα; -ἤραγμα late; ἤράχθην. See ῥάσσω. (IV)

ἀρδω, *water*; aor. ἤρσα Hdt.—Attic only pres. and impf.

ἀρέσκω (ἀρε-), *please*; ἀρέσω; ἤρεσα; ἀρήρεκα late; ἡρέσθην late;—vb. ἀρεστός. (VI)

ἀρηνέμενος, *oppressed*, epic perfect passive participle.

ἀρκέω, *suffice, assist*; ἀρκέσω; ἤρκεσα; ἤρκεσμαι late; ἡρκέσθην late; ἀρκεσθήσομαι late;—vb. ἀρκετός late.

ἀρμόζω poetic, and ἀρμόττω (ἀρμοδ-), *fit*; ἀρμόσω; ἤρμοσα; συν-ἀρμοξα Pind.; ἤρμοκα late; ἤρμοσμαι; ἤρμóσθην, ἀρμοσθήσομαι;—vb. ἀρμοστέος. (IV)

ἄρ-νν-μαι, *win*; ἀροῦμαι; 2 a. ἡρόμην. Poetic, tragic, also in Plato. (V)

ἀρώ, *plough*; ἀρόσω late; ἤροσα; p. p. ἀρήρομαι Ionic; ἡρόθην.

ἀρπάζω (ἀρπαδ-, ἀρπαγ-), *snatch*; ἀρπάσω and oftener ἀρπάσομαι, Epic or late ἀρπάξω; ἤρπασα, poetic ἤρπαξα; ἤρπακα; ἤρπασμαι and late ἤρπαγμα; ἤρπασθην, Hdt. also ἤρπάχθην, 2 a. p. late ἤρπάγην; ἀρπασθήσομαι and late ἀρπαγήσομαι;—vb. ἀρπαστός late, ἀρπακτός Hes. (IV)

ἀρτύνω (ἀρτυν-), *prepare*; fut. ἀρτυνέω; aor. ἤρτυνα; a. p. ἀρτύνθην. Epic. See the following ἀρτύνω.

ἀρτύω (in Homer ἀρτύνω), *prepare*; regular, but in Attic prose only in comp.

ἀρύω, Attic ἀρύτω, *draw water*; ἀρύσομαι late; ἤρυσσα; ἐπ-ηρύθην and ἡρύσθην (late, Ionic);—vb. ἐπ-αρυστέος.

ἀρχω, *begin, command, middle begin*; ἀρξω; ἤρξα; late pf. ἤρχα; ἤρχμαι middle; ἤρχθην; fut. ἀρχθήσομαι Aristotle, ἀρξομαι is sometimes used as passive;—vb. ἀρκτέος.

ἄσσω, **ἄττω**, from Ionic or poetic **ἄσσω** (ἄκ- from ἀκ-), *rush*; **ἄξω** from Ionic **ἀξέω**; **ἦξα** from Ionic **ἦῖξα**; a. p. with act. meaning **ἠίχθην** (Hom.).

Rare in prose. Some write **ἄσσω** or **ἄττω**. (IV)

ἀστράπτω (ἀστραπ-), *lighten, flash*; **ἀστράψω**; **ἤστραψα**. (III)

ἀτιτάλλω (ἀτιταλ-), *rear, tend*, epic and lyric; aor. **ἀτίτηλα** also late. (IV)

ἀτύξω (ἀτυγ-), *terrify*, epic and lyric; **ἀτύξω** late; inf. aor. **ἀτύξαι** (Theocr.); a. p. **ἀτυχθείς** (also late). (IV)

ἀναίνω (ἀναν-) or **ἀναίνω**, *dry*; f. **ἀνανῶ**; a. **ἤννα**; a. p. **ἠνάνθην**; f. m. as pass. **ἀνανοῦμαι**; f. pass. **ἀνανθήσομαι**. Sometimes the past tenses have **αν-** for **ην-** (519). The verb is poetic and Ionic, rare in Attic prose or poetry. (IV)

ἀνδάξω (ἀνδαγ-), *speak*, late in act.: **ἀνδάξω**, **ἠνδαξα**; mid. only aor. in Hdt.; a. pass. **ἀνδαχθείσα** (Orph. hymn. 27, 9). (IV)

αὔξανω and **αὔξω** (αὔξ-), *increase*; **αὔξήσω**; **ἠύξησα**; **ἠύξημαι**; **ἠύξθην**; —vb. **αὔξητέον** (Aristotle). (V)—Epic and Ionic **ἀέξω** (so always in Hom.); f. late **ἀέξησω**; a. late **ἀέξησα**.

ἀπ-αυράω, see above.

ἐπ-αυρίσκομαι, see below.

ἀφάσω, *feel, handle* (647; 1002, 2), Hdt.; aor. **ἤφασα** (Hdt.);—**ἀφάω** or **ἀφάω**, *handle*, Ionic (not in Hdt.), rare in Attic prose; in comp. except pres. part. **ἀφόνω** (Il. 6, 32), **ἐπ-αφήσω**, **ἐπ-ήφησα**. (IV)

ἀφ-ίημι, *let go*; impf. sometimes **ἤφθην** as well as **ἀφθην** (555; 771, 4).—See the inflection of **ίημι** (770). (VII)

ἀφύσσω (ἀφυγ-), *draw, pour*; **ἀφύξω**. Poetic, chiefly epic; also late prose.—See **ἀφύω**. (IV)

ἀφύω, *draw*, pres. in comp. only; fut. **ἀφύσσω** (Anth. 5, 226) for **ἀφύσω**; aor. **ἤφυνσα**. Poetic, mostly epic.

ἀχειώω and **ἀχέω**, *be grieved*, only in present participles **ἀχειών** and **ἀχέων**. Epic. See **ἀκαχίζω**, **ἄχ-νυμαι**, **ἄχ-ομαι**.

ἄχθομαι (ἄχθ-), *be displeased, be vexed*; **ἄχθέσομαι**, and f. p. as mid. **ἄχθεσθήσομαι**; **ἤχθημαι** late; **ἤχθέσθην**.

ἄχ-νυμαι (ἄχ-), *be troubled*. Poetic. (V)—See **ἀκαχίζω**, **ἀχεύω**, **ἄχομαι**.

ἄχ-ομαι (ἄχ-), *be troubled*, epic, only present, see above.

[**άω**], *satiate*; fut. **ἄσω**; aor. **ἄσα**; 2 aor. = *satiate one's self*, inf. **ἄμεναι** (for **ἀεμεναι**), subjunctive **ἔωμεν** or **ἐώμεν**; mid. pres. **ἄσται** (? **ἄεται**); f. **ἄσομαι**; a. **ἄσάμην**. Epic.

αἶρω, see **αἶρω** (**ἀείρω**).

B

βάξω (βακ-), *speak, utter*, epic; **ἐκ-βάξω** (Aesch.); **βέβακται** (Homer). (IV)
βαίνω (βα- 652, II.), *go*; fut. **βήσομαι** in comp., the *simple* in poetic or late for act. **βήσω** see below); pf. **βέβηκα**, *have gone, stand fast*; 2 pf. (768) 3 pl. **βεβᾶσι** (Tragedy) contr. from Hom. **βεβᾶσι** {subj. **ἐμ-βεβῶσι** (Plat.); inf. **βεβάμεν** epic, **βεβάναι** poetic; part. **βεβώς** (poet., rare in prose), **βεβῶσα** (poetic), and **ἐμ-βεβανῖα** (Hom.);—plupf. **βέβασαν**

- Hom.}; 2 aor. **ἔβην** (767) in comp., the *simple* is poetic {**βῶ, βαῖν, βῆναι, βῆναι, βάς**}; p. p. **βέβαιμαι** rare and in comp., late (?) *παρα-βέβαισμαι*; aor. p. **ἐβάθην** rare and in comp., late are **ἐβάσθην** and **ἐβάνθην**; rare epic aor. mid. **ἐβησάμην** and **ἐβησόμεν**;—vb. **βατός, δια βατέος**.—Some tenses occasionally have a causative sense, *make to go*: **κατα-βαίνω** (only Pind. *Pyth.* 8, 78); **-βήσω** (poetic); **ἔβησα** (poetic, Ionic prose, late Attic; also **ὑπερ-βησάτω** in Xen. *Eg.* 7, 2). (*V, IV*)—See also **βάσσω, βιβάω, and βίβημι**. (*V, IV*)
- βάλλω** (**βαλ-, βλα-**), *throw*; f. **βαλῶ** in good prose in comp., **βαλλήσω** only in Aristoph. *Vesp.* 222 and 1491; 2 aor. **ἔβαλον**; sync. 2 a. dual **ξυμ-βλήτην** and inf. **ξυμ-βλήμεναι** epic; epic 2 aor. mid. as pass. **ἐβλήμην** {subj. **βλήεται**, opt. **βλήῃ** or **βλεῖο**, inf. **βλήσθαι**, part. **βλήμενος**},—sync. fut. **ξυμ-βλήσεται** (only *Il.* 20, 335), *shall encounter*; **βέβληκα**; **βέβλημαι** {epic 2 sing. **βέβληαι**; opt. in Andoc. 2, 24 **δια-βεβλήσθε** (745)}; epic **βεβόλημαι**; **ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι**; f. pf. **βεβλήσομαι** (*simple* late in prose);—vb. **βλητός** late, **ἀπο-βλητέος**. (*IV*)
- βάπτω** (**βαφ-**), *dip*; **βάψω** *simple* late; **ἐβαψα**; **βέβαμμαι**; **ἐβάφην** and poet. **ἐβάφθην**;—vb. **βαπτός**. (*III*)
- βαρνών** (**βαρνν-**), *load, annoy*; **βαρνῶ**; **ἐβάρῦνα** late; **βεβάρυμμαι** late; **ἐβαρύνθην**. (*IV*)
- βάσσω** (**βα-**), poetic form of **βαίνω, go**; in *Il.* 2, 234, **ἐπιβασκόμεν** is trans., *to cause to go*. (*VI*)
- bastázō** (**βατταδ-**, later **bastag-**), *carry*; **bastásō** and late **bastázō**; **ἐβάστασα** and late **ἐβάσταξα**; late **βεβάσταγμα** and **ἐbastáchthēn** and **ἐbastágēn**; vb. late **bastaktós**. Poetic, also in Attic poetry, late in prose. (*IV*)
- βέομαι, βείομαι, βίομαι, shall live**, epic future (1023); see **βίω**.
- βήσσω** (**βηχ-**), and **βήττω**, *cough*; **βήξω** (Hippocr.), **ἔβηξα** (Hippocr. and Hdt.). (*IV*)
- βιβάω, step**; Hom. *Hym. Merc.* 225; pr. part. **βιβῶν**. Epic.
- βίβημι** (**βα-**), *go*; pr. part. **βιβᾶς**. Epic. (*VII*)
- βιβρώσκω** (**βρο-**), *eat*, pres. Hippocr. and late; f. **βρώσομαι** late and (?) **βρώξω** late; a. **ἔβρωξα** and **ἀν-έβρωσα** late; 2 a. epic **ἔβρων** (Hom. *Hym. Apoll.* 127); pf. **βέβρωκα**; 2 pf. part. **βεβρώς** (Soph.) 1064; **βέβρωμαι**; **ἐβρώθην** Hdt. and late; **βρωθήσομαι** late; **βεβρώσομαι** (*Od.* 2, 203);—**βρωτός, βρωτέος**. The Attics used only the perfect act. and pass.; the other tenses were supplied from **ἐσθίω**. (*VI*)—See the by-form **βρώθω**.
- βιώω, live**, pres. and impf. rare and doubtful in Attic, **ζάω** and **βιοτεύω** preferred; **βιόσομαι**, and late **βιώσω** and **βιωθήσομαι**; **ἐβίωσα** rare, usually 2 a. **ἐβίω** (767, 2) {**ἐβίως, ἐβίω**, etc.; subj. **βιώω, βιώω**, etc.; opt. **βιώην** (irreg., **βιοίην** is pres. opt.); imper. **βιώτω** Hom.; inf. **βιώναι**; part. **βιούς**}; **βεβίωκα**; p. p. **βεβιώται** with a pronoun, as **μοί**;—vb. **βιώτος, βιωτέος**.—See **βιώσκομαι**.
- βιώσκομαι** (**βιο-**), Attic **ἀνα-βιώσκομαι** tr. *re-animate*, intr. *revive*; f. late

ἀνα-βιώσω, *will restore to life*; aor. ἐβιωσάμην, Attic ἀν-εβιωσάμην, *re-animated*; 2 a. ἀν-εβίων, *revived*; 1 a. act. intr. ἀνε-βίωσα *revived*, late; a. p. ἀν-εβιώθην late. (VI)

βλάπτω (βλαβ-), *injure*; βλάψω; ἔβλαψα; βέβλαφα and inser. ἔβλαφα; βέβλαμμαι and inser. ἐβλαμμένος; ἐβλάφθην and ἐβλάβην; fut. mid. βλάψομαι = fut. pass. βλαβήσομαι; βεβλάψομαι (Hippocr., Galen). (III)
—βλάβεται, pr. 3 sing. pass. (Hom.; Anaerontea).

βλαστάνω (βλαστ-) and late βλαστέω, *sprout*, rarely trans. *cause to sprout*, *bring forth*; βλαστήσω, Ionic, poetic, late; ἐβλάστησα, Hippocr., late; 2 aor. ἔβλαστον; βεβλάστηκα, less often ἐβλάστηκα. (V)

βλέπω, *see*; βλέπομαι, late βλέψω, Hdt. ἀνα-βλέψω; ἔβλεψα; ἀπο-βέβλεφα late; βέβλεμμαι late; προσ-εβλέφθην late;—vb. βλεπτός, βλεπτός.

βλίττω (βλιτ-, from μελιτ-, 71), *take honey*; f. (?) βλίσω; ἔβλισα.

βλώσκω (μολ-, μλο-, βλο-, 71), *go*; f. μολοῖμαι; p. μέμβλωκα; ἔμολον. Poetic, late in *simple*. Late fut. κατα-βλώξω, late aor. ἔβλωξα. (VI)

βοάω, *shout*; βοήσομαι, late βοήσω; ἐβόησα; late are βεβόηκα and βεβόημαι and ἐβοήθην.—Ionic βοάω, and from stem βο-: βώσομαι, ἔβωσα, βεβωμένος, ἐβώσθην.

βόσκω, *feed*; βοσκήσω; late are ἐβόσκησα and ἐβοσκήθην;—vb. βοσκητέος.

βούλομαι, *will, wish* (augment ἐβουλ- or ἡβουλ-, 525); βουλήσομαι and late βουληθήσομαι; βεβούλημαι; 2 pf. poet. προ-βέβουλα, *prefer*; ἐβουλήθην;—vb. βουλητός, βουλητέος (Aristotle).—Hom. also βόλομαι.

βραδύνω (βραδυν-), *delay, be slow*; f. βραδυνῶ late; a. ἐβράδυνα late; pf. βεβράδυνκα late. (IV)

βράζω, βράσσω, Attic poetry βράττω, *boil, shake*; βράσω, ἔβρασα, βέβρασμαι, ἐβράσθην, βραστέον, all late. (IV)

βραχ- stem, only 2 a. ἔβραχε or βράχε, *resounded*. Epic and late.

βρέχω, *wet*; βρέξω late; ἔβρεξα; βέβρεγμαι; ἐβρέχθην and ἐβράχην late; vb. βρεκτέον late.

βρίξω, *feel heavy, drowsy*; ἔβριξα. Poetic. (IV)

βρίθω, *be heavy, rarely to weigh down*; βρίσω; ἔβριθα; βέβριθα. Poetic, late prose, pr. once in Plato.

βροχ-, *swallow*; a. ἔβροξε late (Hom. ἀνα- and κατα-); 2 p. ἀνα-βέβροχεν (Il. 17, 54); a. p. κατα-βροχθεῖς late; 2 a. p. ἀνα-βροχέεις (Od. 11, 586). Epic.

βρνάζω, *teem, revel*; a. ἀν-εβρνάξα. Poetic; late prose. (IV)

βρύκω and late βρίχω, *grind the teeth, bite*; βρύξω; ἔβριξα; 2 a. ἔβρυχε; ἐβρίχθην. Poetic (rare in Tragedy), also late.

βρῦχάομαι (βρῦχ-, 629), *roar*; βρῦχίσομαι very late; ἀν-εβρῦχισάμην (Plat.); ἐβρῦχισθην—a. mid. (Soph. O.R. 1265); 2 p. as pres. βέβρῦχα poet. and late prose.

βρώθω, κατα-βρώθω (Babr. 67, 18), *eat*; 2 pf. opt. βεβρώθεις (Il. 4, 35). Compare βιβρώσκω.

βύνέω (βυν-) and late βίνω, *stop up*; -βύσω; ἔβυσα; βέβυσμαι; late παρ-εβύνθην;—vb. παρα-βυστός.—Hdt. in 2, 96 has δια-βύνεται. (V)

Γ

γαμέω (γαμ-), *marry* (of the man); fut. **γαμῶ**, late **γαμήσω**; a. **ἐγῆμα**, late **ἐγάμησα** (also Menander); **γεγάμηκα**;—mid., *marry* (of the woman): **γαμέομαι**; **γαμοῦμαι**, late **γαμήσομαι**; **γαμέσσεται**=*will provide a wife for* (Il. 9, 394) is doubtful; **ἐγῆμάμην**; **γεγάμημαι**;—aor. pass. **ἐγαμήθην** late, **ἐγαμέθην** in Theocr., **γαμηθήσομαι** late;—vb. **γαμετή**, *married, wife, γαμητέον*.

γάννυμαι (γα-), *rejoice*; f. epic **γανίσσομαι**; late pf. **γεγάνῃμαι** (Anacreontea). Poetic, also late. (V)

γέγωνα (γων-), epic 2 pf. with pres. meaning, also **γεγωνέω** and **γεγωνίσκω**, *shout* {subj. **γεγώνω**; imper. **γέγωνε**, **γεγωνείτω**; inf. **γεγωνέμεν** epic and **γεγωνεῖν**; part. **γεγωνώς** epic}; impf. **ἐγεγώνει** and **ἐγέγωνε** 1 pl. **ἐγεγώνειν**;—fut. **γεγωνήσω**; a. **ἐγεγώνησα**. Poetic, rare in Attic prose. **γείνομαι** (γεν-), *be born*, epic; aor. **ἐγεινάμην**, *begat*, poet. {in prose **ὁ γεινάμενος**, **ἡ γειναμένη**, *parent*}. (IV)

γέλαω, *laugh*; **γελάσομαι** (615) and late **γελάσω**; **ἐγέλασα** (Theoc. 20, 15 **ἐγέλαξα**); **κατα-γεγέλασμαι** late; **ἐγελάσθην**, late **γελασθήσομαι**;—vb. **γελαστός** (Od. 9, 307), **κατα-** (Pl.), late **γελαστέος**.

γέντο, *grasped* (1063), epic 2 aor. Il. 18, 476;—also for **ἐγένετο** from **γίγνομαι**.

γεύω, *give a taste, taste*, mid. *taste*; regular, but a. p. is **ἐγείσθην** late.

γηθέω (γηθ-, 613), *rejoice*, poetic; **γηθήσω**; **ἐγήθῃσα**; 2 p. **γέγηθα** as pres.

γηράσκω and **γηράω** (γηρα-), *grow old*; **γηράσω** and **γηράσομαι**; **ἐγήρᾱσα**; **γεγήρᾱκα**, *am old*; 2 a. inf. (767) **γηρᾶναι**, poetic with Hom. pt. **γηράς** (Xenophanes *Eleg. Fr.* 8 has **γηρεῖς** like **θεῖς**);—**γηράσκομαι** (Hes. *Fr.* 163); **γηράομαι** and **ὑπερ-γηρᾶθεῖς** late. (VI)

γίγνομαι (γεν-, 618) and **γίνομαι** (Doric, new Ionic, and late), *become*; **γενήσομαι**; **γενένημαι** and 2 p. **γέγονα** mean *am* or *have been*; 2 a. **ἐγενόμην** (epic 3 sing. **γέντο**; compare epic **γέντο**=*seized*); **ἐγενήθην** (Doric, Ionic), fut. **γενηθήσομαι** (Plat. *Parm.* 141); 2 pf. of μι-form (768) has **γεγάατε** and **γεγάασι** (Hom.), inf. **γεγάμεν** (Hom.), part. **γεγώς** (epic and late), **γεγαυῖα** (epic), **γεγώς** and **γεγῶσα** (Attic poets), plpf. 3 dual **ἐκ-γεγάτην** (Hom. and late).

γινώσκω (γνο-) and **γινώσκω** (Doric, New Ionic, and late), *know*; **γνώσομαι** (1 a. **ἀν-έγνωσα** only in Hdt., meaning *persuaded*); 2 a. **ἐγνων**, 767, *perceived* {**ἐγnows**, **ἐγνω**, etc.; subj. **γνώ** (like **δῶ**, 498), opt. **γνοίην** (like **δοίην**, 498), imper. **γνώθι**, **γνώτω**, etc.; inf. **γνῶναι**; part. **γνοῖς** (like **δοῖς**, 332)}; **ἐγnowκα**; **ἐγnowσμαι**; **ἐγνώσθην**;—vb. **γνωστός** and poet. **γνωτός**, **γνωστέος**. (VI)

γλίσχομαι, *desire*; a. **ἐγλιξάμην** (Com. *Fr.*).

γλυκαίνω (γλυκαν-), *sweeten*, late in act., **γλυκανῶ**, **ἐγλύκᾱνα**;—usually pass. **γλυκαίνομαι**; **γεγλύκασμαι** and **ἀπ-εγλύκασμαι** late; **ἐγλυκάνθην**, **γλυκανθήσομαι** late;—mid. **κατ-εγλυκήνατο** as act. (Com. *Fr.*).

γλύφω, *grave, cut*; γλίψω late; ἔγλυψα late, ἐν- in Hdt.; γέγλυμαι and ἔγλυμαι; ἐγλίφθη and ἐγλύφην late;—vb. γλυπτός late.

γνάμπτω (γναμπ-), *bend*; γνάμψω; ἔγναμψα; ἀν-εγνάμφθην. Poetic. (III)

γοάω (γο-, 629), *bewail*, Hom. inf. γοήμεναι; 2 a. γόον epic; late are γοήσω and ἐγόησα. Mid. γοόομαι Attic poetry, also once in Xen.; γοήσομαι (Pl.); ἐγοησάμην and γοηθείς late.

γράφω, *write*; γράψω; ἔγραψα; γέγραφα, late γεγράφηκα; γέγραμμαι, late ἔγραμμαι; ἐγράφη, late ἐγράφη; γραφήσομαι; γεγράψομαι;—vb. γραπτός, γραπτός.

γρύζω (γρυγ-), *grunt*; γρύξω late, and γρύξομαι; ἔγρυξα;—vb. γρυκτός. Attic poet., also Plat. (IV)

Δ

(δα-), *teach, learn*; no present; 2 a. ἔδαον, *learned, taught*; δέδαον, *taught*, 2 a. m. inf. δεδάσθαι; 2 p. part. δεδαώς, *having learned*; 2 a. p. ἐδάην, *learned*; f. δαήσομαι, *shall learn*; p. δεδάηκα, *have learned*; δεδάημαι, *have learned*. Poetic, mostly epic.—Homer has also fut. δήω, *shall find*.

δαιδάλλω (δαιδαλ-), *deck curiously*, poetic; Pindar has p. p. part. δεδαιδαλμένος; a. part. δαιδαλθείς; and a f. inf. from a stem δαιδαλο-, δαιδαλωσέμεν. (IV)

δαίξω (δαϊγ-), *rend*; δαίξω; ἐδαίξα; δεδαίγμαι; ἐδαίχθην;—vb. δαϊκτός. Epic and lyric. (IV)

δαινῶμι (δαι-), *entertain* {δαινῶ epic imperative pr., or indic. impf.}; δαίσω; ἔδαισα; mid. δαίνυμαι, *feast, eat* {Hom. opt. 3 sing. δαινῶτο (700, 1051) for δαινυ-ι-το, 3 pl. δαινύατ' for δαινυ-ι-ντο}; δαίσομαι; ἔδαισάμην; aor. pass. part. δαισθείς;—vb. ἄ-δαιτος, *not to be eaten*. Poetic, also in Ionic prose. (V)

δαίομαι (δα-, 650, 1002), *divide*; p. p. 3 pl. δεδαίεται (Od. 1, 23). Poetic. (IV) See δατέομαι, *divide*, and δαίω, *kindle*.

δαίω (δα-, 650, 1002), *kindle*; 2 p. δέδηκα, *burn*, epic, δέδανα late; mid. δαίομαι, *burn*; 2 a. (ἐδαόμην), subj. δάηται; δεδανμένος late. Poetic (once in Hippocr.). (IV) See δαίομαι, *divide*.

δάκνω (δακ-, δηκ-), *bite*; δήξομαι and late δήξω; 2 a. ἔδακον and late 1 a. ἔδηξα; δέδηχα late; δέδηγμαι; ἐδήχθην and late 2 a. p. ἐδάκην, δηχθήσομαι. (V, II)

δαμάζω (δαμ-αδ-), *tame*; f. δαμάσω, δαμάω, δαμῶ {Hom. 3 sing. δαμά and δαμά, 3 pl. δαμώσι, by some called present}; ἐδάμασα; mid. δαμάζομαι; ἐδαμασάμην; δεδάμασμαι late; a. p. ἐδαμάσθην;—vb. δαμαστέον late. Mostly poetic (in Attic prose δαμάζω, κατ-εδαμασάμην, and ἐδαμάσθην occur). (IV) Compare the following δαμνάω or δάμνημι.

δαμνάω (δαμνα-) and δάμνημι (δαμ-, δμα-), *tame*; δέδμημαι, δεδμήσομαι; ἐδμήθην and 2 a. p. ἐδάμην. Poetic. See the preceding δαμνάζω.

The pf. δέδμημαι also belongs to Ionic δέμω, *build*. (V)

-δαρθάνω (δαρθ-), *sleep*, simple only ἔδαρθον (Od. 20, 143); regularly

- κατα-δαρθάνω; κατ-έδαρθον and poet. κατ-έδραθον; pf. κατα-δεδάρθηκα; late κατ-εδάρθην, *slapt*. (V)
- δατέομαι (δατ-, δατε-), *divide*; f. δάσομαι; a. ἐδασάμην (in comp. twice in Xen., once in Thuc.); a. inf. (?) δατέασθαι in Hes. *Op.* 767 ought to be pr. δατέεσθαι; δέδοσμαι; late -εδάσθην;—vb. ἀνά-δαστος. Poetic. Compare δαίομαι, *divide*.
- δέαμαι, *appear*, only impf. δέατο in *Od.* 6, 242. (VII)
- δέδια, δέδοικα, δειδῶ, *fear*, see root δι-.
- δεδίσκομαι (?), δεδίσσομαι, δειδίττομαι, *frighten* (formed from δέδια, δέδοικα; epic form δειδίσσομαι); f. δεδίξομαι late, and epic δειδίξομαι; a. ἐδεδιξάμην (rare Att. pr.) and epic ἐδεδιξάμην (late δειδισάμενος, *fearingly*). (VI, IV) Different from epic δε(ι)δίσκομαι, *greet*, only pr. and impf.
- δείδεγμαi, see δείκνυμαι.
- δείκνυμι (δεικ-) and δεικνύω, *show*, full inflection in 498; δέλω; ἔδειξα; δέδειχα; δέδεγμαi; ἔδειχθην; late δεδείξομαι pass.;—vb. δεικτέον. (V) Hdt. has root δεκ-: -δέξω, -έδεξα, -δέδεγμαi, -έδεξάμην.—Mid. δεικνυμαι in epic also = *greet, welcome*; a. ἐδειξάμην (Hom. *Hymn.*); Hom. δειδεγμαi (for δέδεγμαi, 3 pl. δειδέχατο);—so also δεικανάω, *show (the hand)*, poetic, pres. late, mid. *welcome*, and epic δε(ι)δίσκομαι, *greet*, different from δε(ι)δίσκομαι = δεδίσσομαι, *frighten*.
- δέμω (δεμ-, δμε-), *build*; a. ἔδειμα; δέδμημαι. Ionic, poetic.
- δέρκομαι, *see*; δέρξομαι late; ἐδερξάμην late; 2 a. ἔδρακον, and late εἰς-έδρακα; ἐδέρχθην and 2 a. p. ἐδράκην, *saw*; 2 p. δέδορκα as present;—vb. μονό-δερκτος (Eur. *Cycl.* 78). Poetic, occasionally late prose.
- δέρω, *slay*, also δαίρω; δερῶ; ἔδωρα; δέδαρμαι; 2 a. p. ἐδάρην, δαρήσομαι (New Test.); ἐδάρθην late;—vb. δαρτός late, δρατός (Hom.).
- δέχομαι, *receive*, δέκομαι Aeol. and New Ionic; δέξομαι; ἔδεξάμην; δέδεγμαi; -έδεχθην passive (late as *simple*); late δεχθήσομαι passive; poet. δεδέξομαι act.;—vb. δεκτέος late, ἀπο-δεκτέον (Hom.);—μι-forms (1063); pres. Hom. δέχεται (3 pl.), part. δέγμενος, *awaiting*; impf. Hom. ἐδέγμην, *was expecting*, but as aorist poet. ἐδέγμην {ἔδεκτο or δέκτο, imper. δέξο, δέχθε, inf. δέχθαι}, but some consider δέχεται as a perf. without redupl. and ἐδέγμην as plupf.
- δέω, *bind*, 480; δήσω; ἔδησα; δέδεκα, rare and doubtful δέδηκα; δέδεμαι; ἔδεθην; δεθήσομαι, δέδησομαι;—vb. -δέτος, -δετέος.
- δέω (orig. δέω), *lack, need*, 480; δεήσω; ἔδεησα, Hom. has δῆσεν (*Il.* 18, 100); ἐδεύησεν (*Od.* 9, 540); δεδέηκα; impersonal δεῖ, *it is necessary*; impf. ἔδει, f. δεήσῃ, a. ἐδέησε; middle δέομαι, *want*, epic δέομαι; δεήσομαι, epic δενήσομαι; δεδέημαι; ἔδεήθην, late δεηθήσομαι.
- δηριῶ (δηρι-α-, 629), *contend*; δηρίσω late; ἐδήρισα (Theoc. and late); mid. δηριάομαι and δηρίτομαι as act.; δηρίτομαι (Theoc.); ἐδηρίσάμην and ἐδηρίνθην, *contended*. Poetic.
- δῶ, Hom. future, *shall find*. Compare root δα-.
- δι-, δφι, 44, *fear*; pres. δέω epic; f. δέισομαι epic, δέίσω late; ἔδωσα; pf.

as pres. **δέδοικα**, Hom. *δείδοικα*; 2 pf. as pres., Hom. *δεΐδια*, Att. *δέδια* {see 768, *δέδιας*, *δέδιε*, *δέδιμεν*, *δέδιτε*, *δέδιαισι*; subj. rare *δέδιη*, *δέδιωσι*; opt. (?) *δεδειή* (Plat.); imper. *δέδιθι*, late poets *δέδιθι*; inf. *δεδιέναι*; part. *δεδιώς*; plpf. *ἔδεδιν*, *ἔδεδεις*, *ἔδεδει*, *ἔδεδισαν*}.—See below root *διε-* and *δίω*.

διαιτάω, *arbitrate*, not a compound; from *δίαιτα*; augmented as though a compound of *διά*, doubly augmented in the pf. and plupf., and in compounds (560); *διαιτήσω*; *διήτησα*, but *ἀπ-εδιήτησα*; *δεδιήτηκα*, plpf. *κατ-εδεδιήτηκα*; *δεδιήτημαι*, plpf. *ἔξ-εδεδιήτητο*; *κατ-εδιητησάμην*;—*διαιτάομαι*, pass. dep., *pass a life*; *διαιτήσομαι*; *διητήθην*, but *ἔξ-εδιητήθην* (Dio Cass.).

διακονέω, *minister*, from *διάκονος*, not a compound, augments regularly (560); impf. *ἔδιακόνουν*; *διακονήσω*; *δεδιακόνηκα*; *δεδιακόνημαι*, *δεδιακονήσομαι* (Josephus); *ἔδιακονήθην*;—later forms in *διη-*: as *διηκόνησα*, *διηκονήθην*, are very doubtful in classic poetry; forms in *δεδιη-* are incorrect.

διδάσκω (*διδαχ-*, for *διδαχ-σκω*), *teach*; *διδάξω*; *ἔδίδαξα*, epic *ἔδιδάσκησα*; *δέδισαχα*; *δέδισαγμαί*; *ἔδιδάχθην*;—vb. *διδάκτος*, -τέος. (VI) See root *δα-*.

δίδωμι (*δε-*), *bind*; pr. and impf. Poetic, also Xen. *Anab.* 5, 8²⁴. (VII).

-διδράσκω (*δρα-*), only in comp., *run away*; *-δράσομαι*, late *-δράσω*; *-δέδρακα*; 2 a. *-ἔδρᾱν* {767, *-δρῶ*, *-δραίνην*, late *-δράθι*, *-δράναι*, *-δράς*}; 1 aor. *-ἔδρᾱσα* late. New Ionic *-διδρήσκω*, *-δρήσομαι*, *-δέδρηκα*, *-ἔδρην* {*-δρήναι*, but *-δρᾶς*}. (VI).

δίδωμι (*δο-*), *give*, see inflection in 498, synopsis 508, also 511; Hom. 2 sing. *δίδοις* and *δίδουισθα*, 3 sing. *δίδοι* and *δίδωσι*, 3 pl. *διδούσι*, imper. *δίδου* and *δίδωθι*, inf. *διδόναι* and *διδόμεν*; Hdt. *διδοίς*, *διδοί*, *διδούσι*; *Hymn. Hom.* impf. *ἔδιδον*; f. *δώσω*, epic also *διδώσω*; 1 a. *ἔδωκα*, and 2 a. dual and plural *ἔδο-τον*, etc., see 501 (Hes. 3 pl. *ἔδον*); 2 a. iterative Hom. *δόσσκον*; *δέδωκα*; *δέδομαι*; *ἔδοθην*;—vb. *δοτέος*.

διε-, active, *make flee*, only impf. 3 pl. *ἐν-δίσσαν* (Il. 18, 584);—mid. *διέμαι*, *flee*, or *to make flee* {subj. *δίωμαι* accented like *δύνωμαι* 516; opt. *δίοιτο* 504, 516; inf. *δίσσθαι*}. Epic. Compare *δι-*, *δίω* (*δέδοικα*, *δέδια*, *δείδω*). (VII)

δίζηναι (*διζε-*), *seek* (*η* retained throughout in the pres.); impf. *ἔδιζήμην*; *διζήσομαι*; *ἔδιζησάμην*. Ionic and poetic. (VII)

δικ-, *throw*; late pres. *δίκει*; 2 a. *ἔδικον* in Pindar and Tragedy.

διψάω, *thirst*, pres. see 479; *διψήσω*; *ἔδιψησα*; late *δεδίψηκα*.

δίω, pres. does not occur; impf. *δίον*, *δίε*, *feared*, *fled* in Homer. Compare roots *δι-* and *διε-*.

διώκω, *pursue*; *διώξω* and oftener *διώξομαι*; *ἔδιώξα*; *δέδιωχα*; *δεδιώγμαί* late; *ἔδιώχθην*;—vb. *διωκτός* late, *διωκτέος*.

δνοπαλίζω, *shake*; f. *δνοπαλίζω*. Epic. (IV)

δοκέω (*δοκ-*, 613), *seem*, *think*; *δόξω*; *ἔδοξα*; late plpf. act. 3 pl. *ἐδεδόχεσαν*; *δέδογμαί*; *ἔδοχθην* rare;—*δοκήσω*, *ἐδόκησα*, *δεδόκηκα*, *δεδόκημαι*, and *ἐδοκήθην* are poetic or late;—vb. *ἀ-δόκητος*, *unexpected*.

δουπέω, *sound heavily*, 613; impf. *ἐπ-εγδούπει* (Anthol.); *δουπήσω* (Anthol.); *ἔδούπησα* (Xen. *Anab.* 1, 8¹⁸), epic *δούπησα*, epic *ἐπι-γδούπησα*;

- 2 a. κατ-έδουπον (Anthol.); 2 p. δέδουπα, *fell*; δουπήθην (Anthol.). Poetic.
- δράσσω and δράττω (δραγ-), *seize, grasp*, active late; mid. δράττομαι, δράξομαι late, ἐδραξάμην; δέδραγμαi. Pr., impf., aor., pf. found in Attic. (IV)
- δράω, *do*, 616; δράσω; ἔδρασα; δέδρακα; δέδραμαι, rarely δέδρασμαι; ἔδρασθην;—vb. δρᾶστέος.
- δρέπω, *pluck*, late and poetic δρέπτω; ἀπο-δρέψομαι late; ἔδρεψα; 2 a. ἔδραπον (Pind.); ἐδρέφθην late;—vb. ἄδρεπτος (Aesch.).
- δύνα-μαι, *be able, can*, pr. and impf. like ἵσταμαι (498), augment ἔδυν- or ἡδυν- (525), for accent of pr. subj. and opt. see 516 {2 sing. poet. and late prose δύνα, Ionic δύνη; impf. 2 sing. ἔδύνω and late ἔδυνασο}; f. δυνήσομαι and late δυνηθήσομαι; δεδύνημαι; ἔδυνήθην and Ionic ἔδυνάσθην (also in Xen.);—vb. δυνατός. (VII)
- δύνω, *go into, set* (Ionic, poetic, rare in Xen.)=δύομαι from δύνω; a. ἔδυνα, late prose (V, IV);—δύνω (δυν-), *enter, or cause to enter, go down, sink*, see 797; δύσω trans.; ἔδυσσα trans.; δέδυσκα intrans. and δέδυσκα trans.; δέδυναι; ἔδυσθην; epic ἔδυσόμην (1028) 2 a. ἔδυν intrans. {inflected 498; subj. δύνω, opt. Hom. δύνῃ from δυν-ιη, and ἐκ-δύμεν from ἐκ-δυν-ι-μεν, 700; imper. δύθι, inf. δύναι, part. δύς};—vb. ἀπο-δυτέος.
- δύρομαι, *weep*, see ὀδύρομαι.

E

- εἰάφθῃ, see ἄπτω.
- εἶω, epic εἶάω, *permit*, augment 533; εἶσω; εἶασα, Hom. εἶασα; εἶακα; εἶαμαι; εἶαθην; εἶασομαι pass.;—vb. εἶατέος.
- ἐγγνῶω, *proffer, pledge, betroth*, augments ἡγ-γν- or ἐν-εγν-, pf. ἡγ-γν- or ἐγ-γε-γν-; compounds augment η, as κατ-ηγγύων and κατ-ηγγύημαι, and this is probably the correct form for the simple. See 563.
- ἐγείρω, *rouse, raise* trans., 2 pf. and mid. *wake* intrans.; ἐγερῶ; ἡγείρα; ἐγήγερκα late; ἐγήγεμαι; ἡγέρθην; 2 p. ἐγρήγορα, *am awake*, Hom. 3 pl. ἐγρηγόρθασι, imper. ἐγρήγορθε for ἐγρεγόρατε, inf. ἐγρήγορθαι or ἐγρηγόρθαι; 2 a. m. ἡγρόμην;—vb. ἐγερτός (Aristotle), ἐγερτέος. (IV)
- A present ἔγρω and ἔγρομαι is poetic or late.
- ἔδω, *eat*, see ἐσθίω.
- ἐεργνῦμι and ἔεργω, see εἰργνῦμι.
- ἐζομαι, *sit*, see ἵζω.
- ἐθ- (545, for σ^{Fe}θ-), present only part. ἔθων, *accustomed*; 2 p. εἴωθα, Ionic εῶθα, *am accustomed*; 2 plpf. εἰώθη, Ionic εἰώθεα. (II)
- ἐθέλω and θέλω, *wish*; impf. ἡθέλον; (ἐ)θελήσω; ἡθελήσα {(ἐ)θελήσω, (ἐ)θελήσαιμαι, etc.}; ἡθέληκα, late τεθέληκα;—vb. θελητός late. In the Attic poets θέλω is used in the Tragic trimeter.
- ἐθίζω (ἐθιδ-, σ^{Fe}θ-ιδ-), *accustom*, 533; f. ἐθιῶ (680, 4); ἐθισα; ἐθίκα; ἐθισμαι; ἐθίσθην;—vb. ἐθιστός late, ἐθιστέος. (IV)
- εἶδον, *saw*, see ὁράω, *see*, and οἶδα, *know*.

εἰκάω (εἰκαδ-), *make like, conjecture*; augments ἦκ- or εἰκ-, see 531; but the forms ἦκαζον, ἦκασα, ἦκασμαι, etc. seem more correct in Attic prose than εἴκαζον, εἴκασα, εἴκασμαι, etc. (IV)

εἴκω, *yield*; impf. εἴκον; εἴξω, like f. of εἴκω, *resemble, appear*; εἴξα; 2 a. εἴκαθον (1042); εἰκτέον late, ὑπεικτέον (Pl.).

εἴκω (εἰκ-, ἰκ-), *resemble, appear*; present not in use; impf. εἴκε, *seemed likely, fitting* (only Il. 18, 520), but some regard this as pf. or plupf.; f. εἴξω rare (like f. of εἴκω, *yield*); 2 p. ἔοικα (545) as pres., impers. ἔοικε, *it seems, is fitting*, New Ion. and Dor. οἶκα {μi-forms: 3 a. ἔικτον (Hom.), ἔοιγμεν (Att. poet.), εἴξασι (Att. poet., rare in Plat.), see 768; subj. ἔοικω, New Ion. οἴκω; opt. ἔοίκοιμι; inf. ἔοικέναι, Att. poetic εἰκέναι; pt. ἔοικώς, εἰκώς mostly poet. but always εἰκός in the sense of *fitting*, New Ionic οἰκός; 2 plpf. ἔόκειν, late προσώκειν, ἦκειν (Ar. Av. 1298), Hom. dual ἔκτεν. (II) See also εἴσκω and ἴσκω, *liken, compare*.

εἰλέω or εἰλέω, *roll*, mostly poetic or Ionic; εἰλίσω late; εἴλησα late; εἴλημαι late; εἰλήθην late;—in Hdt. εἰλέομαι, ἀπ-εἴλημαι, ἀπ-εἰλήθην; in Attic συν-εἰλέομαι (Xen. Hell. 7, 2⁸), ἀν-εἰλήθην (Thuc. 7, 80).—εἴλω (εἴλ-, ἔλ-), *roll up, press together*, no pr. act., but pass. εἴλομαι (Hom.); a. ἔλσα epic; p. p. ἔελμαι epic; 2 a. p. epic ἐάλην or ἄλην {3 pl. ἄλεν for ἐάλησαν, inf. ἀλῆναι and ἀλήμεναι, pt. ἀλέῖς; here also are generally referred a plpf. ἔόλει (Pind. Pyth. 4, 233) and plpf. p. ἔόλητο Apoll. Rh. 3, 471);—εἴλλω or εἴλλω and εἴλλομαι, also ἴλλω and ἴλλομαι occur in Attic (pr. and impf. for εἴλω and εἴλομαι), but are antiquated. (IV)

εἰμαρται, *it is fated*, see μέιρομαι (μερ-), *obtain*. (IV)

εἰμί, *be*, see 772, 773, 774; Dialects 1066.

εἰμι, *go*, see 775, 776, 777, 778; Dialects 1067.

εἶπον (εἶπ- = *Fe-Feπ-*, 553), *said*, a second aorist, epic ἔειπον {εἶπω, εἶποιμι, εἶπέ, εἶπείν, εἶπών}; first aor. εἶπα rare in Attic, poetic ἔειπα {opt. εἶπαιμι, imper. εἶπον or εἶπόν, inf. εἶπαι Hdt., pt. εἶπās (Hdt.) rare and perhaps late in Attic}; 1 aor. mid. ἀπ-εἰπάμην New Ionic and late, δι-εἰπάμην and συν-εἰπάμην late; a late epic present ἔπω occurs.—For the other tenses, the root ἔρ- or ρε- (for *Feρ-* or *Frε-*) is used: pr. εἶρω Hom. and rare (in Attic supplied by λέγω, φημί, and (especially in comp.) by ἀγορεύω); f. ἐρώ, Ionic ἐρέω; εἶρηκα; εἶρημαι; ἐρρήθην, Ion. εἰρέθην, late ἐρρέθην, ῥηθήσομαι; f. p. εἰρήσομαι;—vb. ῥητός, -τέος. (VIII) See ἐνέπω, λέγω, φημί; compare also εἶρομαι and ἐρέω or ἐρέομαι, *ask*, which are from a different root, as also εἶρω, *join*.

εἶργνῦμι or εἶργω (εἶργ-), *shut in*; ἐέρξω; ἐέρξα, poet. 2 a. ἐέργαθον; εἶργμαι; ἐέρχθην;—vb. ἐρκτή, *prison*.—ἐέργω (with soft breathing), *shut out*, has the same forms as εἶργω, with the smooth breathing, vb. ἐερκτέον.—Epic ἐέργω and ἐέργνῦμι, *shut in* or *shut out*, 2 a. ἐέργαθον, p. p. ἐεργμαι (3 pl. plpf. ἐέρχατο).—Epic also ἐργω, *shut in* or *shut out*; ἐρξα (distinguished from ἐρξα from ἐρδω, *work*), 2 a. ἐργαθον; ἐργμαι {3 pl. ἐρχαται, 3 pl. plpf. ἐρχατο}, ἐρχθην.—Ionic -ἐργνῦμι and -ἐργω (in

- comp.), *shut in*; ξυν-έρξω (Soph.); ἔρξās Attic part., also Attic -ἔρξα in comp.;—Ionic ἔργω, *shut out*; ἔρξομαι (Soph.); -ἔρξα; -ἔργμαι. Attic forms in ἐργ- and ἐργ- are doubtful.
- εἶρομαι, *ask*; εἰρήσομαι. Ionic.—Hom. also pres. ἐρέω and oftener ἐρέομαι (Hom. imp. 2 sing. ἔρειο for ἐρέο, 987, 3).—Ἔρομαι (?), pres. supplied in Attic by ἐρωτάω; ἐρήσομαι; 2 a. ἠρόμην.
- εἶρύω, *draw*; see ἐρύω.
- εἶρω (ἐρ-), *say*, epic present; see εἶπον.
- εἶρω (ἐρ, Lat. sero), *join*, rare in simple; a. -εἶρα, Ionic -ἔρσα, Hom. ἀπό-ερσα, *swept away*; p. -εἶρκα; p. p. εἶρμαι late, epic ἔερμαι. (IV)
- εἶσα, *seated*, see ἴζω.
- εἶσκω (εἶκ-), *liken, compare*, present also ἴσκω; impf. ἥσσκον (p. p. προσ-ῆξαι, *art like*, in Eur.); plpf. ἥϊκτο or εἵκτο. Epic. (VI)
- εἶωθα, Ionic ἔωθα, *am accustomed*, see root εθ-.
- ἐκκλησιάζω, *call an assembly*; augments ἐξ-ε-κλησιάζον or ἡκκλησιάζον, etc. (563). (IV)
- ἐλαύνω for ἐλα-νυ-ω, 652 (ἐλα-) and poetic ἐλάω, *drive*; f. ἐλάσω, Att. ἐλῶ (680), epic ἐλάω and ἐλόω; ἤλασα; -ἐλήλακα (late in simple); ἐλήλαμαι (Hom. plpf. 3 pl. ἐληλέδατο or ἐληλέατο or ἐληλάδατο), Ionic and late ἐλήλασμαι; ἡλάθην, late ἡλάσθην;—vb. ἐλατός, ἐλατέος. (V)
- ἐλέγχω, *examine, refute*; ἐλέγξω; ἡλεγξα; ἐλήλεγμαι (735); ἡλέγχθην;—vb. ἐλεγκτέον.
- ἐλέλιζω, *raise war-shout, shout* (Eur., Xen.); ἡλέλιξα (Xen. and late); mid. pr. bewail (Eur., Aristoph.). (IV)
- ἐλελίξω, *turn rapidly, whirl*; ἐλέλιξα; ἐλελίχθην. Epic and lyric. (IV)
See ἐλίσσω.
- ἐλίσσω, ἐλίττω, rarely εἰλίττω (ἐλικ-), *roll*; ἐλίξω; ἐλιξα; ἐλιγμαι (Hom. plupf. ἐλέλικτο; late pf. ἐλήλιγμαι); ἐλίχθην;—vb. ἐλικτός. Also written with smooth breathing. (IV)
- ἐλκω, late ἐλκύω, *draw*; ἐλξω (prose in comp.), ἐλκύσω Ionic and late; ἐλκυσσα, ἐλξα late; ἐλκυκα; ἐλκυσμαι; ἐλκύσθην, late ἐλχθην;—vb. ἐλκτέος, συν-ελκυστέος.—Hom. has also ἐλκέω, ἐλκήσω, ἡλκησα, ἐλκηθείς.
- ἐλπω, *cause to hope*; 2 p. as pres. ἔολπα, *hope*, 2 plpf. ἐώλπεα (971); mid. ἔλπομαι or ἐέλπομαι (860), *hope* = Attic ἐλπίζω. Epic.
- ἐμέω, vomit; f. (?) ἐμέω and ἐμέομαι; ἡμεσα; ἐμήμεκα late; ἐμήμεσμαι; ἡμέθην late.
- ἐναίρω (ἐναρ-), *kill*; 1 a. κατ-ἐνήρα late; 2 a. ἡναρον; mid. as act. ἐναίρομαι, a. ἐνηράμην; pass. ἐναίρομαι. Poetic. (IV)
- ἐναρίζω, *slay, spoil*; ἐναρίξω (1002); ἐναρίξα and later ἡναρίξα, ἡνάρισα (Anacr.); κατ-ηνάρισμαι, κατ-ηναρίσθην. Poetic. (IV)
- ἐνέπω and ἐννέπω (ἐν+σεπ-), *say, tell* (late ἐνίσπω); f. ἐνι-σπήσω and ἐνίψω; 2 a. ἐνι-σπον {ἐνί-σπω; ἐνί-σποιμι; imper. ἐνι-σπε or ἐνί-σπες, 2 pl. ἔσπετε for ἐν-σπετε; inf. ἐνι-σπεῖν and ἐνι-σπέμεν}; (a. ἐνίψα late). Poetic. See εἶπον.
- ἐνέηνοθε, defect. 2 pf. with pres. and impf. meaning, *sit on, lie on*; in

- compos. with ἐπ- (*Il.*, *Od.*), κατ- (*Hom. Hymn. Cer.* 280, *Hes. Scut.* 269), παρ- (*Ap. Rh.* 1, 664). Epic. Compare ἀνήνοθε.
ἐνίπτω (ἐν-ιπ-), Poetic and epic, also ἐνίσσω, *chide*; 2 a. ἐν-ἐνίπον and ἦν-ἦπ-απον. (III)
ἐννῦμι (ἐ- for Φεσ-, vestio), *clothe*, pres. act. only in comp.; impf. κατ-εἴννον (*Il.* 23, 135); f. epic ἔσσω; a. epic ἔσσα; mid. ἐννυμαι epic, Hdt. ἐπ-εἴνυσθαι (or ἐπ-ενν- or ἐπι-ενν- or ἐφ-ενν-); f. -ἔσσομαι; a. ἐ(σ)σάμην and ἔεσσάμην; pf. ἔσμαι and εἶμαι. Simple verb chiefly epic, very rare in Attic poetry; in prose ἀμφι-ἐννῦμι. (V)
ἐν-οχλέω, *harass*, with double augment, 556; ἦν-ὥχλουν; ἐν-οχλήσω; ἦν-ὥχλησα; ἦν-ὥχληκα, etc.; forms with ἐν-ωχλ- doubtful.
ἐοικα, *resemble, appear*, see εἶκω.
ἐόλει and ἐόλητο, pluperfects, see εἰλέω.
ἐορτάζω, Ion. ὀρτάζω, *keep festival*; impf. ἐώρταζον (534). (IV)
ἐπ-αἰρέω and ἐπ-αἰρίσκω (αἰρ- 613), *enjoy*, epic and lyric, rare; 2 a. ἐπαῖρον; mid. ἐπαυρίσκομαι Ion. and poet., rare in Attic prose; ἐπαυρήσομαι; a. ἐπηυράμην rare, and 2 a. ἐπηυρόμην. (VI)
ἐπείγω, *urge* (not a compound); impf. ἤπειγον; ἤπειξα late; mid. ἐπείγομαι, *hasten*; ἐπέξομαι; ἤπειγμαι late; ἤπειχθην;—vb. ἐπεκτέον. Active rare in prose.
ἐπίσταμαι, *understand* {pres. indic. like ἵσταμαι 498; 2 sing. ἐπίστω and ἐπίστη poetic, ἐξ-ἐπίσται Hdt.; subj. ἐπίστωμαι, ἐπίστη, etc., accent 516; opt. ἐπιστάμην, ἐπίσταιο, etc., accent 516; imper. ἐπίστω, poet. and New Ion. ἐπίστασο}; impf. ἠπιστάμην like ἵστάμην 498 {2 sing. ἠπίστω and poet. ἠπίστασο 506}; ἐπιστήσομαι; ἠπιστήθην;—vb. ἐπιστητός. (VII) Different from ἐφ-ίσταμαι from ἐφ-ήμι.
ἐπώ (σεπ-, 107; 533, 2), *be after, be busy with*; simple only part. in *Il.* 6, 321 and 11, 483; impf. -εἶπον (*Xen.* once, epic -ἔπον; -ἔψω (also *Xen.*); 2 a. -ἔσπον for ἐ-σεπ-ον; a. p. περι-έφθην in Hdt. Ionic or poetic.—Mid. ἔπομαι, *follow*, late poet. pres. ἔσπομαι; ἔψομαι; 2 a. ἐσπόμην {553; σπῶμαι, σποίμην, σποῦ (*Hom.* σπείω, 987, 3), σπέσθαι, σπόμενος}. In *Hom.* forms like ἔσπωμαι, ἐσποίμην, ἐσπέσθω, ἐσπόμενος, ought probably to be changed to σπῶμαι, σποίμην, etc., and the preceding word to remain unelided.
ἐρα-μαι poetic (like ἵσταμαι) and ἐράω, *love*; a. ἡράσθην act. f. ἐρασθήσομαι act.; epic a. m. ἡρασάμην; ἡρασμαι late;—vb. ἐρατός poet. and ἐραστός. (VII)
ἐράω, only in comp. ἐξ-ἐράω, *pour*; aor. ἐξ-ἡράσα; ἐξ-ἡράσθην (*Hippocr.*).
ἐργάζομαι, *work*, augments εἰρ- (533); impf. ἐργάζομην; ἐργάσομαι; ἐργασάμην; ἐργασμαι act. and pass.; ἐργάσθην pass.;—vb. ἐργαστός.
ἐργω, see εἶργω and εἶργω.
ἐρδω and ἔρδω (for Φερζω from Φεργω), *do*, Ionic and poetic; ἔρξω; ἔρξα; 2 p. ἔοργα, and 2 plpf. ἐόργεα ep. and Hdt.;—vb. ἐρκτός late. Compare ῥέξω.
ἐρείδω, *prop*; ἐρείσω late; ἤρεια; -ἤρεια late and προσ-ερήρεια late;

- ἐρήρεισμαι Hdt. {Hom. 3 pl. ἐρηρέδ-α-ται and 3 pl. plpf. ἐρηρέδ-α-το};
 ῥηρίσθην; f. p. ἐρηρείσομαι (Hippocr.). Mostly poetic.
- ἐρείκω (ἐρικ-), *tear, bruise*; ῥηρίξα or (?) ῥηρίξα; 2 a. ῥηρικον tr. and intr.;
 ἐρήριγμα; late ῥηρείχθην. Ionic and poetic. (II)
- ἐρείπω (ἐριπ-), *throw down*; ἐρείψω (also Xen. Cyr. 7, 4¹); ῥηρίψα; 2 a.
 ῥηριπον, *fell*; 2 p. κατ-ἐρήριπα, *have fallen*; ῥηριμμαι and ἐρήριμμαι late
 (plpf. ἐρέριπτο Il. 14, 15); a. p. Pind. ἐρίπην and ῥηρείφθην. Mostly
 Ionic and poetic. (II)
- ἐρέομαι, ἐρέω, *ask*; ἔρομαι;—see εἶρομαι.
- ἐρέσσω (ἐρετ-), *strike, row*, poetic, late prose, ἐρέττω late; ῥηρεσα epic. (IV)
- ἐρεύγομαι (ἐρυγ-), *cast forth, eruct*, epic and Ion., and ἐρυγγάνω; ἐρεύξομαι;
 ῥηρευξάμην late; 2 a. ῥηρυγον. (II, V)
- ἐρεύθω, *make red*, Ion. and poet., also ἐρυθαίνω poet. and late prose; ῥηρευσα;
 ῥηρεύθην.
- ἐρέφω, *cover*, Pind. and late ἐρέπτω; ἐρέψω; ῥηρεψα.
- ἐρέω, ἐρέομαι, ἔρομαι, *ask*; see εἶρομαι.
- ἐριδαίνω (ἐριδαν-), *contend*; a. ἐρίδῃνα (Ap. Rh.); a. m. inf. ἐριδήσασθαι
 (Il. 23, 792). Epic. Hom. also ἐριδμαίνω. (IV)
- ἔρπω and ἐρπύζω (ἐρπυδ-), *creep*, augments εἶρ-; ἔρψω and late διεξ-ερπύσω;
 ἐρπυσσα and late εἶρψα;—vb. ἔρπε-τός poetic (also Att. Com.) and late
 prose, *creeping*. (I, IV)
- ἐρρυγάνω (ἐρυγ-), *cast forth, eruct*, see ἐρεύγομαι.
- ἔρρω, *go (to harm)*; ἐρρήσω; ῥηρησα; εἰς-ῥηρηκα.
- ἐρύκω, *hold back*, Ionic and poetic, also Xen.; ἐρύξω ep.; ῥηρυξα, also Xen.;
 2 a. ῥηρύκανον ep.
- ἐρύω (ἐρν- and εἰρν-), *draw* {Hes. inf. εἰρύμεναι}; f. ἐρύσω and δι-ειρύσω
 late, Hom. ἐρύω (1023); a. εἰρυσσα and ἔρυσσα {subj., opt., etc. εἶρ- or
 ἔρ-}; mid., *draw to oneself, protect, guard*, ἐρύσομαι {Hom. μι-forms: pres.
 3 pl. εἰρύαται; impf. 2 sing. ἐρύσο, 3 sing. ἐρύτο or εἰρύτο (Hes. ἐρύτο),
 3 pl. εἰρνντο or εἰρύατο (Theoc. ἐρνντο), inf. ἐρυσθαι or εἰρυσθαι}; f.
 ἐρύσσομαι and εἰρύ(σ)σομαι; a. ἐρύσάμην or εἰρυσάμην; p. p. εἰρῶμαι
 and εἰρυσμαι (Ap. Rh. ἐρύμαι); a. p. εἰρύσθην {εἰρυσθείς and ἐρυσθείς}
 in Hippocr.;—vb. ἐρυστός. Ionic and poetic.—See ῥύομαι.
- ἔρχομαι (ἐρχ-, ἐλευθ-, ἐλυθ-, ἐλθ-), *go, come* {subj. only ep. and Ion.;
 opt. (?); imper. ep. and New Test.; inf. ep., tragic, Ion., rare Att.
 prose; part. poet., rare Att. prose;—in Att. prose the corresponding
 forms of εἶμι are used}; the impf. ῥηρχόμην (same as impf. of ἄρχομαι)
 rare and gen. late in simple, doubtful in Att. which uses ῥηα instead;
 fut. ἐλεύσομαι ep., Ion., Trag., late (Att. prose only Lys. 22, 11), Att.
 prose regularly uses εἶμι or ἀφίξομαι or ῥξω; pf. ἐλήλυθα, ep. ἐλήλουθα
 or εἰλήλουθα, syncop. ἐλήλυμεν and ἐλήλυτε in Com. and Trag. Frag.;
 2 a. ῥηλυθον {imper. ἐλθέ 517, 3}, poet. ῥηλυθον only Indic., Doric ῥηλυθον
 (not Pindar); vb. μετ-ελευστέος and ὑπ-ελθετέον. (VIII)
- ἔσθω, ἔσθω ep. and poet. and late prose, ἔδω ep. and poet. and Ionic and
 late prose (ἔσθ-ι-, ἔδ-, φαγ-), *eat*, Hom. inf. ἔδμεναι; fut. ἔδομαι (676)

[*φάγομαι* in Old and New Test.]; pf. *ἔδηδοκα*, Hom. part. *ἔδηδως*; p. p. *κατ-εδήδεσμαι*, ep. *ἔδηδομαι*; *ἠδέσθην*; 2 a. *ἔφαγον*;—vb. *ἔδεστος*, *-τέος*. (VIII)

εἰστίαω, *entertain*, augments *εἰστι-* (533).

ἐτετμον, see root *τεμ-*.

εὔδω, *sleep*, mostly poet. and Ion., rare in Attic prose; impf. *εὔδον* or *ἠῦδον*; *εὔδῃσω*; usually *καθεύδω*; impf. *ἐκάθευδον* and *καθηῦδον*, ep. *καθεῦδον*; *καθευδήσω*; a. inf. *καθευδῆσαι* late; pf. inf. *καθευδηκέναι* late;—vb. *καθευδήτεον*.

εὐρίσκω (*εὐρ-ε-*), *find*; *εὐρήσω*; *ἠύρηκα*; *ἠύρημαι*; *ἠύρέθην* (615); f. p. *εὐρεθήσομαι*, late *εὐρηθήσομαι*; 2 a. *ἠύρον*, 1 a. *εὐρησα* late; a. m. *εὐράμην* (Hes. and late);—vb. *εὔρετός*, *-τέος*. For *εὐρηκα*, *εἶρον*, etc. see 532. (VI)

εὐφραίνω (*εὐφραν-*), *cheer*; f. *εὐφρανῶ*; a. *ἠϋφράνα*; pass., *rejoice*; f. *εὐφρανοῦμαι* and *εὐφρανθήσομαι*; a. *ἠϋφράνθην*. See 532. (IV)

εὐχομαι, *pray*, *boast*; *εὐξομαι*; *ἠξάμην*; *ἠύγμαι* (also pass.); late *ἠϋχθην* pass.;—*εὐκτός*, *-τέος*. See 532.

ἐχθαίρω (*ἐχθαρ-*), *hate*, ep., poet., and late prose; a. *ἤχθηρα*; pass., *be hated*, with f. m. *ἐχθαροῦμαι*;—vb. *ἐχθαρτέος*. (IV)

ἐχθω, *hate*, *ἐχθομαι* pass.; only pr. and impf.; see *ἀπ-εχθάνομαι*.

ἔχω (*σεχ-*), *have*, *hold*, also *ἴσχω* (for *σι-σεχ-ω*); impf. *εἶχον* (533); *ἔξω* or *σχήσω* (*σχ-*); *ἔσχηκα*, *σιν-όχωκα* (for *-οκ-ωχα*) in *Il.* 2, 218; *ἔσχημαι* late in simple, Hom. plupf. pass. 3 pl. *ἐπ-ώχ-ατο*, *were shut* (*Il.* 12, 340); *ἐσχέθην* late; 2 a. *ἔσχον* for *ἐ-σεχ-ον* {*σχῶ*, *σχοίην* or *-σχοίμι*, *σχές*, *σχεῖν*, *σχών*}; 2 a. poet. *ἔσχεθον* (1042);—mid. *ἔχομαι*, *hold by*, *be near*, etc., *ἴσχομαι*, *restrain oneself*, *remain*; *ἔξομαι* and *σχήσομαι*; *ἔσχύμην* late in simple {*σχῶμαι*, *σχοίμην*, *σχοῦ*, *σχέσθαι*, *σχόμενος*};—vb. *ἐκτός* late, *ἐκτέος*, *ἐπι-σχετέος*, *ἀφ-εκτέον*.—Compounds with irregularities are:—

(a) *ἀμπ-έχω* and rare *ἀμπ-ίσχω*, *put on*, *clothe*, poet.; impf. *ἀμπ-εἶχον* (Hom. *ἀμπ-έχον* *Od.* 6, 225); *ἀμφ-έξω*; 2 a. *ἡμπι-σχον*;—mid. *ἀμπ-έχομαι* and *ἀμπ-ίσχομαι*, and *ἀμπ-ισχνέομαι*, *have around oneself*, *wear*; impf. *ἡμπ-ειχόμην* (556); f. *ἀμφ-έξομαι*; 2 a. *ἡμπ-εσχόμην* and *ἡμπι-σχύμην*.

(b) *ἀν-έχω*, *hold up*, poet. and New Ionic; *ἀν-εἶχον*; *ἀν-έξω* and *ἀνα-σχήσω*; (late pf. *ἀν-έσχηκα*); *ἀν-έσχον*;—*ἀν-έχομαι*, *endure*; *ἡν-ειχόμην*; *ἀν-έξομαι* and *ἀνα-σχήσομαι*; *ἡν-εσχόμην*; vb. *ἀν-εκτός*, *ἀν-εκτέος*, *ἀνα-σχετός*.

(c) *ὑπ-ισχνέομαι* (of Class V), *promise*, *ὑπ-ίσχομαι* poet. and Ion.; *ὑπο-σχήσομαι*; *ὑπ-έσχημαι*; *ὑπ-εσχόμην*.

ἔψω, *boil*, *cook*, rarely *έψέω*; *έψῃσω*; *ἔψησα*; late *ἠψηκα*; late *ἠψημαι*; late *ἠψήθην* and *ἠψθην*; vb. *έφθός* and *έψητός*, late *έφθέος* and *έψητέον*.

Z

ζάω, ζῶ, *live* {ζῆς, ζῆ, etc. 479; imper. ζῆθι for ζῆ is late}; impf. ζῶν, 479, (late 1 pers. sing. ἐζην); ζῆσω and ζήσομαι; for late ἐζήσα and ἐζήκα the Attics use ἐβίων and βεβίωκα;—pr. ζῶω (ep., Ion., Dor.); late ἐπανα-ζῶσω; Hdt. 1, 120 ἐπ-έζωσα (?).

ζεύγνυμι (ζευγ-, ζυγ-, Lat. *jug-um*), *yoke*; ζεύξω; ζεύξα; late ἐζευχα; ζεύγμαι; ἐζεύχθην rare, and 2 a. p. ἐζύγην;—vb. ζευκτός late. (V)

ζέω, poet. ζείω, *boil* (trans. and intr.); ἐξανα-ζέσω (615); ζέσα; ἀπ-έζεσμαι Ion.; ἐζέσθην late;—vb. ζεστός late.

ζώννυμι (ζω-), *gird*; ζώσω late; ζῶσα; ἐζωκα late; ζῶμαι and ζωσμαι; ἐζώσθην late;—vb. ζωστός late. (V)

H

ἡβάσκω (ἡβα-), *come to manhood* and ἡβάω, *be at manhood*; ἐφ-ἡβήσω (simple Dor.); ἡβησα; παρ-ἡβηκα. (VI)

ἡγέρεσθαι, *be collected*, see ἀγείρω.

ἡδομαι, *be pleased*; f. ἡσθήσομαι; a. ἡσθην, a. m. ἡσατο (*Od.* 9, 353);—very rare aet. ἡδω, ἡσω, ἡσα.

ἡδύνω (ἡδυν-), *make sweet*; ἡδύνα; ἡδυσμαι; ἡδύνθην and ὑπερ-ἡδύσθην (*Galen*);—vb. ἡδυντέον. (IV)

ἡγέρεσθαι, *be lifted, raised*, see αἶρω.

ἦκω, *come, am come*; impf. ἦκον also as aor.; ἦξω; ἦξα and pf. ἦκα late. See ἱκω and ἰκνέομαι.

ἦμαι, *sit*, see 782, 783, 1069.

ἦμι, *say*, see 789; epic generally ἦ alone, *said*.

ἡμύω (ῥ, late ῥ), *bow, sink*; ἡμύσω late; ἡμύσα; pf. ὑπ-εμν-ἡμύκα, Att. redupl. with ν inserted. Poet.

Θ

θάλλω (θαλ-), *bloom* (causative, *made grow*, *Pind.* *Ol.* 3, 23); f. (?) θαλλήσω late; pf. τέθηλα poet.

θάπτω (ταφ- for θαφ-, 102), *bury*; θάψω; θάψα; τέθαμμαι; 2 a. p. ἐτάφην, a. p. ἐθάφθην Ion. and rare; f. p. τεθάψομαι;—vb. θαπτέον. (III)

θαφ-, see ταφ- (ἐταφον, τέθηπα).

θείνω (θεν-), *smite*; θεινώ; ἔθεινα, 2 a. ἔθενον. Poet., Att. Comedy, also late prose. (IV)

θέλγω, *charm*; θέλξω; ἔθελξα; ἐθέλχθην;—vb. θελκτός. Mostly poet.

θέλω, *wish*, see ἐθέλω.

θέρομαι, *warm oneself*, in prose only pr. and impf.; f. θέρσομαι (*Od.* 19, 507); 2 a. p. (ἐθέρην) subj. θερέω (*Od.* 17, 23). Act. θέρω very rare and late.

θέω (θεν-, θεF-, θυ-), *run*; θεύσομαι, late θεύσω. (II)

θῆσθαι, inf., *milk*; ἐθησάμην, *sucked*, epic.

θιγγάνω (θιγ-), *touch*; θίξομαι; ἔθιγον; ἐθίχθην late;—vb. ἄ-θικτος. Mostly poet. (V)

θλάω, *bruise, break*; θλάσω; ἔθλασα; τέθλασμαι; ἐθλάσθην;—vb. θλαστός. Ion. and poet. See φλάω.

θλίβω (θλιβ-, θλιβ-), *press*; θλίψω late; ἔθλιψα; τέθλιφα; τέθλιμμαι late; ἐθλίφθην and late ἐθλίβην.

θνήσκω and older θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*; θανοῦμαι; τέθνηκα, *am dead*; f. p. τεθνήξω (473), late τεθνήξομαι; 2 pf. τέθνατον (see 499, 768); 2 a. ἔθανον;—vb. θνητός, late ἀπο-θανετέον. In Att. prose always ἀπο-θανοῦμαι and ἀπ-έθανον and nearly always ἀπο-θνήσκω, but always τέθνηκα. (VI)

θράσσω and θράπτω (τραχ-), *disturb*; θρᾶξα; ἐθράχθην; Hom. pf. τέτρηχα, *am troubled*. Mostly poetic, by-form of ταρασσω. (IV)

θραύω, *break*; θραύσω; ἔθραυσα; τέθραυμαι and τέθραυσμαι; ἐθραύσθην;—vb. θραυστός.

θρύπτω (τρυφ- for θρυφ-, 102), *break down, spoil*; θρύψω late; ἐν-έθρυψα Hipp.; τέθρυμμαι; ἐθρύφθην late, ἐτρύφην Hom., ἐτρύβην very late;—mid. θρύπτομαι, *put on airs*, θρύψομαι;—vb. ἐν-θρυπτος. (III)

θρόσκω and θρώσκω (θορ-, θρο-), *leap*; f. θοροῦμαι; 2 a. ἔθορον. Poet. (VI) By-form θορνύομαι (Hdt.), late θόρνυμαι. (V)

θύω (θυ-, 625), *sacrifice*; θύσω; ἔθυσα; τέθυμαι; ἐτύθην;—vb. θυτέον. θύω or θύνω (Hes. θύνέω), *rush*. Poet.

I

ιάίνω (ιαν-; ι, ι in ictus or augm.), *warm*; a. ἴηνα (Pind. ἴᾱνα); a. p. ἰάνθην. Poet. (IV)

ιάλλω (ιαλ-), *send*; f. ἐπ-ιαλῶ and ἐφ-ιαλῶ (Aristoph.); a. ἴηλα (Od.). Poet. (IV)

ιάύω, *rest*; ἰαύσω late; ἰανσα. Poet.

ιαχέω, *sound*; ἰαχίσσω; ἰάχησα. Epic, in ep. ᾱ, in trag. ᾱ (but some write ἰακχέω, etc., for trag. ἰᾱχέω).—ἰάχω, *sound*, poet. 2 p. part. fem. ἄμφ-ιαχυῖα (Hom.).

ιδρώω, *sweat*, regular; for irreg. contr., see 481.

ιδρύω, *place, erect*, regular; but a. p. ἰδρύνθην (for reg. ἰδρύθην) ep., also late (1038).

ἰζάνω, *sent, place*, also intr. *sit*; only pres. and impf.; the rest from ἰζω. (V)

ἰζω (ιδ-, ἰζε-), *sent or sit*, in prose usually καθίζω; impf. (often as aor.) ἰζον (poet.), κάθιζον or καθίζον (Hom.), ἐκάθιζον (555);—fut. καθίσω (not Att.), καθιῶ, late καθ-ιζήσω and ὑφ-ιζήσω;—aor. εἶσα epic (for ἐ-σεδ-σα, see ἔζομαι below), seated {imper. εἶσον or better ἔσσον, inf. ἔσσαι, part. ἔσας (Hdt. (?) ὑπ-εἰσᾱς)}; καθεῖσα and κάθισα (Hom.); Hdt. has κατεῖσα or (?) κάτισα; Theocr. Dor. pt. καθίζᾱς; Att. ἐκάθισα or καθῖσα; late ἰζήσα (also καθ-, συν-);—pf. late κεκάθικα, ἐν-ιζήκα, συν-ιζήκα.—Mid., *sit*, ἰζομαι and καθίζομαι, ἔζομαι (ἐδ- for σεδ-, Lat. *sed-eo*)

and καθέξομαι are much rarer;—impf. ἰζόμεν and ἐκαθιζόμεν, rarer are ἐζόμεν and ἐκαθεζόμεν;—fut. καθιζήσομαι and καθεδούμαι (for καθ-εδ-ε-σομαι); Hom. ἐφ-έσσομαι (*Il.* 9, 455), *seat for themselves*; εἶσομαι and καθίσομαι are late; καθιούμαι (*Old Test.*);—aor. (trans.) ἐσάμην and ἐσάμην (*Hom.*); εἰσάμην rare in prose, also *Hdt.*; Att. usually ἐκαθισάμην.—Aor. pass. ἐκαθέσθην late.—Vb. καθεστέον. (IV) See also ἦμαι and κάθημαι, *sit* (782, 783).

ἔμμι (έ-), *send*; see 770 and 771, and (*Dialects*) 1065. (VII)

ἰκάνω, ἴκω, ἰκνέομαι (ικ-), *come*: ἰκάνω only pr. and impf. (ep. and trag.); ἴκω (epic), impf. ἴκων, f. ἰξῶ in Megar. Dial. (*Aristoph. Ach.* 742), 1 a. ἰξον (1028), {late 1 a. ἰξα};—ἰκνέομαι, ἰξομαι, ἰγμαι, 2 a. ἰκόμην; in Att. prose nearly always in comp., as ἀφ-ικνέομαι, but ἰκνούμενος, *suitable*, occurs rarely. Compare ἦκω. (V)

ἰλάσκομαι (ἰλα-), ep. ἰλάομαι, *propitiate*; ἰλάσομαι; ἰλασάμην, ἰλάσθην. (VI) Compare ἰλημι.

ἔλῃμι (ἰλα-), *be propitious*, pres. only imper. ἔλῃθι or ἔλαθι, ἔλατε (*Ap. Rh.*); pf. ἔλῃκα; mid. ἔλαμαι, *propitiate*. See ἰλάσκομαι. Epic. (VII)

ἔλλω, *roll*, see εἰλέω and εἴλω.

ἰμάσσω (647, 1002), *lash*; aor. ἴμασα. Epic. (IV)

ἰμείρω (ἰμερ-), *desire*, ep.; ἰμείρομαι, *desire*, a. ἰμειράμην and (*Hdt.*) ἰμέρθην. Poet. and Ion. (IV)

ἵπταμαι, *fly*, see πέτομαι. (VII)

ἰσᾶμι, Doric for οἶδα, *know* {ἴσας, ἰσᾶτι, ἴσαμεν, ἴσατε, ἴσαντι}. (VII)

ἴσχω, *liken, compare*, see εἴσχω. (VI)

ἰστάνω, *place, late*; only pres. and impf.

ἵστημι (στα-), *set*; for inflection see 498, 499, and 508, also 797, 4 {*Hdt.* 2 sing. ἰστᾶς, 3 sing. ἰστᾶ, imper. ἵστᾶ (1016, 1); Hom. imper. καθ-ἰστᾶ}; f. στήσω, *shall set*; a. ἔστησα, *set* {Hom. 3 pl. ἔστασαν and ἔστησαν}; 2 a. ἔστην, *stood* {Hom. 3 pl. ἔσταν, inf. στήμεναι}; pf. ἔστηκα, *stand*; 2 pf. ἔστα-τον, *stand*, 499 {Hom. inf. ἐστάμεν and ἐστάμεναι, part. ἐσταώς and ἐστεώς, Hes. ἐστηώς}; p. p. ἕσταμαι rare; f. pf. ἐστήξω, *shall stand*; a. p. ἐστάθην, *was set*; Hom. iterative imp. ἵστασκε, iter. 2 a. στάσκε;—vb. στατός, στατέος. (VII)

ἰσχνάνω, ἰσχνάνω, *check*; only pres. Epic.

ἰσχνάλω (ἰσχναν-), *make lean, dry*; συν-ισχνανῶ; a. ἰσχνᾶνα (*Aesch.*), Ion. ἰσχνῆνα (prob. Attic); κατ-ισχνῆναι late; ἰσχνάνθην (*Hippocr.*);—vb. ἀπ-ισχναντέον (*Aristotle*). (IV)

ἴσχω, *have, hold*, see ἔχω.

K

καθαίρω (καθαρ-), *purify*; καθαρῶ; ἐκάθηρα and (doubtful in Attic) ἐκάθᾱρα; late κεκάθαρκα; κεκάθαρμαι; ἐκαθάρθην;—vb. καθαρτέον (*Hipp.*). (IV)

καθέξομαι and καθίξω, see ἴξω.

καθεύδω, *sleep*; see εὐδω.

κάθημαι, *sit*; see ἤμαι 782, 783; 1069.

καίνυμαι (for καδ-νυ-μαι), *excel*; p. κέκασμαι (Pind. κεκαδ-μένος). Poet. (VII) καίνω (καν-), *kill*; κανῶ; 2 a. ἔκανον; 2 p. κέκονα.—Poetic. In classic prose κατα-καίνω rare in Xen. (IV)

καίω (καυ-, καF-, καFy-, και-, 650), Att. prose κάω uncontr., *burn*; καύσω; ἔκαυσα; 2 a. ἔκηα ep., poet. part. κέās; -κέκαυκα; κέκαυμαι; ἐκαύθην; 2 a. p. ἐκάην ep. Ion. and late (Hdt. has both a. p.);—vb. καυ(σ)τός, late δια-καυτέον. (IV)

καλέω (καλε-, κλε- 639, 2), *call*, Aeol. κάλημι, ep. inf. καλήμεναι; fut. καλῶ (680, 1), καλέσω (Aristotle), καλέω (Hom.); ἐκάλεσα; κέκληκα; κέκλημαι (for opt. see 745); ἐκλήθην; f. p. κεκλήσομαι;—vb. κλητός, κλητέος;—ep. pr. κικλήσκω.

καλύπτω (καλυβ-,) *cover*; καλύψω; ἐκάλυψα; late ἀπο-κεκάλυφα; κεκάλυμμαι; ἐκαλύφθην;—vb. καλυπτός, συγ-καλυπτέος. Simple rare in prose. (III)

κάμνω (καμ-), *labour, am weary or sick*; fut. καμοῦμαι; 2 a. ἔκαμον (Hom. also subj. κε-κάμω); κέκμηκα (ep. part. κεκμηώς);—vb. ἀπο-κμητέον. (V)

κάμπτω (καμπ-), *bend*; κάμψω; ἐκάμψα; κέκαμμαι; (88, 734); ἐκάμφθην;—vb. καμπτός. (III)

κατ-ηγoreώ, *accuse*; regular, but aug. and redupl. after prep., 561.

καφ-, *rant*, only epic 2 p. pt. κεκαφηώς (Il. 5, 698; Anthol. 9, 653).

κεδάννυμι (κεδα-), epic, *scatter*, see σκεδάννυμι. (V)

κείμει, *lie*; see 784 and (Dialects) 1070; compare κείω or κέω. (VII)

κείρω (κερ-), *shear*; f. κερῶ; a. ἔκειρα, ep. ἔκερσα; late -κέκαρκα; κέκαρμαι; ἐκέρθην Pind.; 2 a. p. ἐκάρην (Hdt. and late);—vb. καρτός late, ἀπο-καρτέον. (IV)

κείω, *split*, only κείων (Od. 14, 425).

κείω and κέω, *wish to lie down, rest*. Epic.

κέκαδον (χαδ-, καδ-), see χάζω.

κελαδέω, *roar*; κελαδήσω; κελάδησα; Hom. pr. pt. κελάδων. Ep. and lyr., also late prose.

κελεύω, *command*; κελεύσω; ἐκέλευσα; κεκέλευκα; κεκέλευσμαι (616); ἐκελεύσθην;—vb. παρα-κελευστός, δια-κελευστέον.

κέλλω (κελ-), *land*; f. κέλσω (678); a. ἔκελσα (686). Poet., rare in late prose. In Attic prose ὀκελλω. (IV)

κέλομαι, *order*; κελήσομαι; ἐκελησάμην, 2 a. ἐκεκλόμην (693 a, b), 2 a. μι-form κέντο for κελτο (Aleman). Poet.

κεντέω (κεντ-, κεντε-), *goad*; Ion. and poet. κεντήσω; ἐκέντησα; Hom. aor. inf. κένσαι; κεκέντημαι (Hippocr.); ἐκεντήθην (Theophr.); συγ-κεντηθήσομαι (Hdt.);—vb. δια-κεντητέον late.

κεράννυμι (κερα-, κρα-), *mix*; late κεράσω; ἐκέρᾱσα, Ion. ἔκρησα; late κεκέρακα; κέκρημαι, Ion. κέκρημαι, late κεκέρασμαι; ἐκράθην and ἐκεράσθην;—vb. κρᾱτέον. (V)—Epic also κεράω and κεραίω pres. and impf.; and κίρνημι or κερνάω, pr. and impf.

κερδαίνω (κερδ-, κερδαν-, 652, II), *gain*; f. κερδανῶ, κερδήσω late, κερδήσομαι Hdt.; a. ἐκερδάνα (685), ἐκέρδηνα Ion., Hdt. also ἐκέρδησα; προσ-κεκέρδηκα

(Dem. 56, 30), *κέκέρδηκα* and *κέκέρδα(γ)κα* late; *κέκέρδημαι* late.

(IV), (V)

κεύθω (*κευθ-, κυθ-*), *hide*; *κεύσω*; *ἔκευσα* (Hom.); 2 p. *κέκευθα* as pres.; ep. 2 a. *ἔκυθον* (subj. *κεκύθω*);—in tragedy *κεύθω* and *κέκευθα* also mean *am hidden*. Epic and tragic. (III) Ep. *κευθάνω*, only impf. *ἐκεύθανον*.

κῆδω (*κηδ-, καδ-*), *wee*, act. epic *trouble*; *κῆδήσω*; *ἐκῆδησα*; 2 p. *κέκηδα* as pres. (Tyr. 12, 28); mid. *κῆδομαι*, poetry and prose; f. redupl. ep. *κεκαδήσομαι* (Il. 8, 353) dif. from the fut. of *χάζω*; *ἐκηδεσάμην* (Aesch. Sept. 136).

κηρύσσω and *κηρύττω* (*κηρῦκ-*), *proclaim*; *κηρύξω*; *ἐκήρῡξα*; *ἐπι-κεκήρῡχα* (Dem. 19, 35); *κεκήρῡγμαι*; *ἐκηρύχθην*. (IV)

κιγχάνω, ep. *κιχάνω* (*κιχ-*), *find*; *κιχήσομαι*; 2 a. *ἔκιχον*, ep. a. *ἐκιχισάμην*, late *ἐκίχησα*; Hom. has also *μι*-forms from *κιχε-* thus: 2 a. *ἐκίχην* {*κίχης*, *ἐκίχημεν*, *κιχήτην*, subj. *κιχείω*, opt. *κιχείη*, inf. *κιχῆναι* and *κιχήμεναι*, pt. *κιχείς* and *κιχήμενος*};—vb. *ἀ-κίχητος*, *unattainable* (Aesch.). Poetic. (V)

κίδνημι (*κιδνα-*), see *σκεδάννυμι*. (V)

κίννμαι (*κιν-*), *move oneself*, pr. and impf. Epic. (V)

κίρνημι and *κινράω*, epic, see *κεράννυμι*. (V)

κίχρημι (*χρα-*), *land*; *χρίσω* Hdt.; *ἔχρησα*; *κέχρηκα*; mid. (*κίχραμαι*) and *κιχράομαι* late, *borrow*; *ἐχρησάμην*; *κέχρημαι*. (VII) Compare *χράω*, *give oracles*, and *χράομαι*, *use*.

κλάζω (*κλαγγ-* and *κλαγ-*), and *κλαγγάνω*, *clang*; *κλάγξω*; *ἔκλαγξα*; 2 a. *ἐκλαγον*; 2 p. *κέκλαγγα*, as pres.; ep. *κέκληγα* (pt. *κεκλήγοντες*); f. p. *κεκλάγξομαι* as fut. Mostly poetic. (IV)

κλαίω (*κλαν-, κλαF-, κλαFη*, *κλαι-*, 650), Att. prose *κλάω* uncontr., *weep*; *κλαύσομαι*, rare *κλαυσούμαι* poet. (681), also *κλαιήσω* or *κλᾱήσω*, late *κλαύσω*; *ἔκλαυσα*, *κέκλαυνμαι* poet., *κέκλαυσμαι* late; *ἐκλαύσθην* late;—vb. *κλαντός* poet., *κλανστός* late. (IV)

κλάω, *break*; *κλάσω*; *ἔκλασα*; *κέκλασμαι*; *ἐκλάσθην*; 2 a. pt. *ἀπο-κλας* (Anacr.). Pr. and fut. only occur late.

κλείω, older Attic *κλήω*, *shut*; *κλείσω*, *κλήσω*; *ἔκλεισα*, *ἔκλησα*; *κέκλεικα* late, *ἀπο-κέκληκα*; *κέκλειμαι*, *κέκλημαι*, *κέκλεισμαι* later; *ἐκλείσθην*, *ἐκλήσθην*;—vb. *κλειστός*, *κληστός*, late *ἐγκλειστός*. Ion. *κληῖω*, a. *ἐκλήῖσα*, *κεκλήῖμαι*, *ἐκλήῖσθην*;—Dor. f. *κλαξῶ*, a. *ἔκλαξα*.

κλέπτω (*κλεπ-*), *steal*; *κλέψω*; *ἔκλεψα*; *κέκλοφα*; *κέκλεμμαι*; *ἐκλέφθην* Hdt. and poet., 2 a. *ἐκλάπην*;—vb. *κλεπτός*, *κλεπτός*. (III)

κλήω, *shut*, see *κλείω*.

κλίνω (*κλιν-, κλι-*), *bend, make incline*; *κλινῶ* late in simple; *ἔκλινα*; late *κέκλικα*; *κέκλιμαι*; *ἐκλίθην* poet. and late prose, *ἐκλίνθην* epic, also (?) late prose; *κατ-εκλίνην*;—vb. *ἀπο-κλιτέον* (Aristot.). (IV)

κλύω, *hear*; impf. *ἔκλυον* as aor.; 2 a. imper. *κλῦθι* and (epic) *κέκλῦθι*, *κλῦτε* and (epic) *κέκλυτε*; *κέκλυκα*; *κλύμενος*=vb. *κλυτός*, *famous*. Poetic.

- κλώθω, *spin*; ἐπ-έκλωσα; ἐπι-κέκλωσμαι (Plat.); εκλωσθην (Plut.); κλωστός. Mostly poetic or late.
- κναίω, *scratch*, late in simple; -κναίσω; -ἐκναισα; κέκναικα; κέκναισμαι; -ἐκναίσθην.
- κνάω, *scrape, rub*, pres. contr. η (479); κνήσω (Hippocr.); ἐκνησα; κατα-κέκνησμαι; κατ-εκνήσθην;—late pres. also κνήθω.
- κοιλαίνω (κοιλαν-), *hollow*; κοιλανῶ; ἐκοίλᾱνα Ion. ἐκοίλῃνα; κεκοίλαμμαι and Hippocr. κεκοίλασμαι; ἐκοιλάνθην (Hippocr., Theophr.). (IV)
- κολούω, *cut short, maim*; regular, but κεκόλουσμαι and κεκόλουμαι, ἐκολούσθην and ἐκολούθη.
- κονίω, *raise dust*, reg.; but for κεκόνιμαι also κεκόνισμαι.
- κόπτω (κοπ-), *cut*; κόψω; ἐκοψα; -κέκοφα, Hom. pt. κεκοπώς; κέκομμαι; ἐκόπη; f. p. -κεκόψομαι;—vb. κοπτός, late κοπτέον. (III)
- κορέννυμι (κορε-), *satiate*, pres. late, also κορέω late; κορέσω (Hdt.), κορέω (Hom.); ἐκόρεσα poet.; ep. 2 p. pt. κεκορηώς; κεκόρεσμαι (Xen. and late prose), κεκόρημαι (Ion.); ἐκορέσθην poet.;—vb. ἀ-κόρητος and ἀ-κόρε(σ)τος poet. (V)
- κορύσσω (κορυθ-), *to helmet, arm*; a. pt. κορυσσάμενος (Hom.); pf. pt. κεκορυθμένος. Poetic, chiefly epic. (IV)
- κοτέω, *be angry*; ἐκότεσα; 2 p. pt. κεκοτηώς, *angry*. Epic.
- κράζω (κραγ-), *cry out*, pr. and impf. rare; 2 a. ἔκραγον; 2 p. κέκράγα as pres. {imper. κέκραχθι and κεκράγετε, Aristoph. 724, 768}; f. p. κεκράξομαι as fut.; f. κράξω and κεκράξω late, a. ἔκραξα and ἐκέκραξα late. (IV)
- κραιίνω (κραν-), *accomplish*; κρανῶ; ἐκράῃνα, Ion. ἐκρηνα; p. p. 3 s. κεραινται; ἐκράνθην. Ion. and poet.—Epic also κραιαίνω; ἐκρήνη; pf. κεκράανται, plpf. κεκράαντο;—vb. ᾄ-κραντος, *unaccomplished*.
- κρέμαμαι (κρεμα-), *hang*, intrans, pres. like ἵσταμαι {subj. κρέμωμαι, κρέμη, etc., opt. κρεμάμην, κρέμαιο, etc. 516}; κρεμήσομαι. (VII) Compare κρεμάννυμι and κρίνυμι (κρήμνημι).
- κρεμάννυμι (κρεμα-), late κρεμαννύω and κρεμάω, *suspend, hang* (trans.); κρεμίσω, Attic κρεμῶ; ἐκρέμασα; late κεκρέμασμαι; ἐκρεμάσθην; (for mid. κρέμαμαι intr. and κρεμήσομαι see above);—vb. κρεμαστός, κρεμαστέον. (V) See also κρίνυμι (κρήμνημι).
- κρίζω (κρικ- or κριγ-), *creak* (Com. fr.); late prose ἔκριξα; 2 a. κρίκε or κρίγε ep.; 2 p. κέκρίγα (Aristoph.). (IV)
- κρίμνημι (κριμ-va-), *not κρήμνημι* as often written, *suspend*, very rare in act.; mid. κρίμναμαι=κρέμαμαι. Poet., New Ion., late prose. (V) —κριμνάω rare and late.
- κρίνω (κριν-, κρι-), *judge*; κρινῶ; ἐκρίνα; κέκρικα; κέκριμαι; ἐκρίθην, ep. also ἐκρίνθην (707);—vb. κριτός poet., κριτέον. (IV)
- κρούω, *beat*; κρούσω; ἔκρουσα; κέκρουκα; κέκρουμαι and κέκρουσμαι; ἐκρούσθην;—vb. κρουστός late, κρουστέον.
- κρύπτω (κρυφ-), *conceal*, late -κρύφω and κρίβω; κρύψω; ἔκρυψα; συγ-κέκρυφα late; κέκρυμμαι; ἐκρύφθην, late ἐκρύφην and ἐκρύβην;—vb. κρυπτός, κρυπτέον. (III)

κτάομαι, *acquire*; κτήσομαι; ἐκτησάμην; ἐκτήθην pass.; κέκτημαι, *possess* {subj. κεκτῶμαι, -ῆ, -ῆται, etc. 743, opt. κεκτῆμην, κεκτῆς, κεκτῆτο, etc. or (?) κεκτῶμην, κεκτῶ, κεκτῶτο, etc. 745}; pf. Ion. also ἐκτημαι found sometimes in Att.; f. p. κεκτῆσομαι and Ion. also ἐκτηῖσομαι, *shall possess*; —vb. κτητός, κτητέος.

κτείνω (κτεν-, κτα-), *kill*; κτενῶ, Hom. κτενέω and κτανέω; ἔκτεινα; poet. 2 a. ἔκτανον, poet. 2 a. ἔκταν (767, 2) with mid. ἐκτάμην, *was killed*; 2 p. ἀπ-έκτονα and (Aesch.) κατ-έκτονα; p. ἀπ-εκτόνηκα, ἀπ-έκταγκα, (?) ἀπ-έκτακα, all late; p. p. ἀπ-έκταμμαι late; a. p. ἐκτάθην epic, ἐκτάνθην late. (IV) In Att. prose ἀπο-κτείνω is generally used. Passive forms of κτείνω are rare; in Att. prose θνήσκω is used as pass. of κτείνω, or the passive of ἀν-αιρέω.—By-form κτείνῳμι, κτεινῶ, also written κτείνῳμι or κτίνῳμι, late in simple; but ἀπο-κ(ε)ίν(ν)ῳμι in Att. prose. (V)

κτίζω (κτιδ-), *found*; κτίσω; ἔκτισα; late ἔκτικα and κέκτικα; ἔκτισμαι and late κέκτισμαι; ἐκτίσθην. (IV) From an earlier stem κτι-, epic 2 a. m. pt. κτίμενος, *founded*.

κτυπέω (κτυπ-), *sound*; ἐκτύπησα; 2 a. ἔκτυπον (Hom.). Poet., rare in late prose.

κῦδαίνω (κῦδαν-), *honour*; κῦδανῶ late; ἐκῦδῃνα. Ep. and late prose. Hom. also κῦδάνω, *honour, vaunt myself*; and κῦδιάω (also late). (IV)

κύνεω (κυ-), *be pregnant*, κνήσω (Hippocr.); ἐκύνῃσα, *conceived*; κέκύνῃκα; p. p. κεκύνῃμαι late; a. pass. ἐκύνῃθην late; —mid. *bring forth*.—By-form κύνω poet.; ἐκῦσα, *impregnated* (Aesch. Fr. 38), but late = *brought forth*.—Causative κύνσκω (κυ-), *impregnate* (Hippocr.), κύνσκομαι, *conceive*; fut. and aor. from κύνεω. (VI)

κυλίνδω, κυλινδέω, κυλίω, *roll*; late κυλίσω; ἐκύλῖσα; κατα-κεκύλισμαι, late in simple; ἐκυλίσθην; —vb. κυλίστός.

κυνέω (κυ-), *kiss*; (?) κυνήσομαι, late κύσω; ἔκνυσα (also late prose), ἐκύνῃσα late. Poetic. (V)—προσ-κυνέω, *do homage*; προσ-κυνήσω; προσ-ἐκύνῃσα, poet. προσ-έκνυσα; προσ-κεκύνῃκα late.

κύπτω (κῦφ-), *stoop*; -κύψω (late in simple); ἔκῦψα; κέκῦφα. (III)

κυρέω, *meet, happen*, is regular; poet., Hdt., and late prose.—κύρω (κυρ-), κύρωσα (678); ἔκυρσα (686). (IV)

Λ

λαγχάνω (λαχ-), *obtain by lot*; λήξομαι, Ion. λάξομαι; 2 p. εἴληχα, Ion. and poet. λέλογχα; εἴληγμαι; ἐλήχθην; 2 a. ἔλαχον {Hom. ἔλλαχον, but Hom. λέλαχον, *made partaker*}; —vb. ληκτέον. (V)

λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *take*; λήψομαι, late λήψω, Ion. λάμψομαι, Dor. λαψούμαι; εἴληφα, Ion. and Dor. λελάβηκα; εἴλημμαι, poet. λέλημμαι, Ion. and Dor. λέλαμμαι; ἐλήφθην, Dor. ἐλάφθην, Ion. ἐλάμφθην; 2 a. ἔλαβον (Hom. 2 a. inf. λελαβέσθαι); —vb. ληπτός, ληπτέον, Hdt. κατα-λαμπτέος. (V)

- λάμπω, *shine*; λάμψω; ἔλαμψα; 2 p. λέλαμπα poet.; late ἐλάμφθην.
 λανθάνω (λαθ-), *lie hid, escape notice of*; also λήθω (Class II) mostly poet.; λήσω; poet. ἔλησα, and late in simple (see also ληθάνω), 2 a. ἔλαθον, Hom. has also λέλαθον, *caused to forget*; 2 pf. λέληθα as pres., Dor. λέλαθα.—Mid. λανθάνομαι, *forget*, simple poet., rare in prose, usually ἐπι-λανθάνομαι, Hdt. ἐπι-λήθομαι, poet. λήθομαι; ἐπι-λήσομαι; ἐπι-λήσμαι, ep. λέλασμαι; f. p. λελήσομαι poet.; 2 a. ἐπ-ελαθόμεν (epic λελαθόμεν).—In the sense, *to cause to forget*, ληθάνω (Od. 7, 221); ἐπ-έλησα (Od. 20, 85).—Vb. ἄ-λαστος ep., ἄ-ληστος and ἀ-λάθητος very late. (IV)
- λάπτω, (λαβ- or λαφ-), *lick*, λαρ, pres. act. late; λάψω (Il. 16, 161), ἐκ-λάψομαι (Aristoph.); ἐξ-έλαψα (Aristoph.), simple late; λέλαφα (Aristoph. Fr.). (III)
- λάσκω (for λακ-σκω, λακ-), *speak*; λακήσομαι; ἐλάκησα rare; 2 p. λέλακα trag., ep. λέληκα (part. λελακνῖα); 2 a. ἔλακον; 2 a. mid. λελακόμην (Hom. Hymn. Merc. 145). Poetic, rare in late prose. (VI)
- λαφύσσω, *devour*, poet. and late prose; ἐλάφυζα late. (IV)
- λάω, *see*; only part. λάων and impf. λάε. Epic.
 λάω, *wish*; λῶ, λῆς, λῆ, λῶρες, etc. (contr. 479), inf. λῆν. Doric.
- λεαίνω (λεαν-), *smooth*; ἐλέαυα, Hdt. ἐλέηνα; λελέασμαι and ἐλεάνθην and vb. λεαντέον late.
- λέγω (α), *say, tell*; λέξω; ἔλεξα; pf. λέλεχα late (reg. εἶρηκα, see εἶρω under εἶπον); λέλεγμαι, but δι-ελεγμαι (538); ἐλέχθην; λελέξομαι;—vb. poet. λεκτός, λεκτέος.—δια-λέγομαι, *discuss*; δια-λέξομαι and δια-λεχθήσομαι; δι-ελέχθην, late δι-ελεξάμην, Aristot. δι-ελέγην; pf. δι-ελεγμαι;—vb. δια-λεκτέος.
- λέγω (β), *gather*, in simple, rare and poet., usually in comp., as συλ-, ἐκ-; λέξω; ἔλεξα; εἰλοχα (538), late ἐξ-εἶλεχα; εἰλεγμαι and λέλεγμαι; 2 a. p. ἐλέγην and rare in Att. ἐλέχθην; f. p. λεγήσομαι, late κατα-λεχθήσομαι;—vb. λεκτός poet., ἐκ-λεκτέος.—epic 2 a. m. of μι-form ἐλέγμην (Od. 9, 335), *counted myself to*, but λέκτο (Od. 4, 451), *lay down*,—see the root λεχ-.
- λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-, λοιπ-), *leave*, synopsis in 462, 2 a. and 2 pf. inflected in 463, irregularities of meaning, 797; rarely λιμπάνω; λείψω; ἔλειψα late; 2 p. λέλοιπα, *have left, have failed*; 2 a. ἔλιπον; mid. remain = *leave one's self*, but ἐλιπόμην, *left for myself* (Att. prose in comp.), in Homer sometimes = *was left behind, was inferior*; pass. = *am left, am left behind, am inferior*, λείμμαι, 3 a. plpf. ἔλειπτο (Ap. Rh.); ἐλείφθην, late 2 a. p. ἐλίπην; f. λειφθήσομαι; f. p. λελείψομαι;—vb. λειπτέον. (II)
- λείχω, *lick*; λείξω late; ἔλειξα; late ἐξ-ελείχθην.
- λεπτύνω (λεπτυν-), *make thin*; λεπτυνῶ (late); ἐλέπτυνα; λελέπτυσμαι {inf. λελεπτύσθαι, late λελεπτύνθαι, 737, 4}; ἐλεπτύνθην. (IV)
- λέπω, *peel*; -λέψω; ἔλεψα (simple only Il. 1, 236); λέλαμμαι; ἐξ-ελάπην.
 λείσσω, *see*, poet.; late λεύσω and ἔλευσα. (IV)
- λέω, *stone*, in prose mostly κατα-λέω; -λεύω; -ἔλευσα; ἐλεύσθην.

λεχ-, root, *lay down*, compare τὸ λέχ-ος, and λέγω, *gather*; forms like those from λέγω are: ἔλεξα (νόον), *laid to rest* (Il. 14, 252), imper. λέξον (Il. 24, 635); fut. and aor. λέξομαι and ἐλεξάμην occur several times;—2 aor. μι-forms: ἔλεκτο several times, imper. λέξο (Il. 24, 650, Od. 10, 320) and λέξεο (Il. 9, 617; Od. 19, 598); inf. κατα-λέχθαι (Od. 15, 394); pt. κατα-λεγμένος (Od. 11, 62; 22, 196), see 1063. Epic.

λήθω, *lie hid*, ληθάνω, *cause to forget*; see λανθάνω.

λίγξει, aor., *twanged*, only Il. 4, 125.

λιλαίομαι, *desire eagerly*; pf. λελίημαι. (IV) Epic. See λάω, *wish*.

λιμπάνω, *leave*, see λείπω.

λιμώσσω and λιμώττω, *hunger*; λιμώξομαι; ἐλίμωξα. All late. (IV)

λιπαίνω (λιπαν-), *make fat*; ἐλίπανα and ἐλίπηνα; λελίπασμαι; ἐλιπάνθην. Late. (IV)

λίπτω (λιπ-), *long for*, late; λελιμμένος μάχης (Aesch.). (III)

λίσσομαι and rarely λίτομαι (λιτ-), *supplicate*, poet., rare in prose; ἐλισάμην epic; 2 a. ἐλιτόμην epic. (IV)

λιχμάω and λιχμάζω, *lick*, mostly poet.; also late; ἐλίχμησα late; pf. pt. λελειχμότες or λελειχ-μότες for -μηοτες (Hes. Th. 826), compare 1031.

λόεω, epic for λούω, *wash*; λοέσσομαι (and late λοέσω); ἐλόεσα and mid. See λούω and λώω.

λούω (and epic λώω), *wash*; in Att. and Hdt. the pres. and impf. (except λούω, λούεις, λούει) are formed from λώω and contracted; as λούμεν, λούτε, λούσι, ἔλου, etc.

λύμαινω (λύμαν-), *abuse*, act. rare and late; ἐλύμᾱνα, and ἐλύμῃνα; λύμαινομαι as act. λῦμανοῦμαι; ἐλύμῃνάμην; λελύμασμαι; ἐλύμάνθην pass. (Aesch., Eur.). (IV)

λύω (λῦ-, λῦ-), *loose*; synopsis in 460; inflection in 461; Hom. λύω or λῦω;—epic 2 a. μι-forms: ἐλύμην as pass., λῦτο, λῦτο (ῦ by ictus, hence not to be written λῦτο), λύντο, ὑπ-έλυντο; see 1003;—pf. opt. λελῦτο or λελύντο, see 700, 1051.

M

μαίνω (μαν-) poet., *madden*; ἔμῃνα poet.; μαίνομαι, *be mad*, *rage*; f. μανοῦμαι (Hdt.); ἐμάνην; 2 p. μέμῃνα, *am mad*; ἐμῃνάμην poet.; μεμάνημαι, *am mad*, late; f. μανίσσομαι late. (IV)

μαίομαι (μασ-, μασ-γ-, μαι-, 1002, 4), *feel after*, *desire*; μάσσομαι; ἐμασάμην;—vb. ἐπί-μαστος (Od. 20, 377). (IV)—Second perf. μέμονα (μεν-, μα-), as pres. {μέμονα, μέμονας, μέμονε, but the rest are μι-forms: μέματον, μέμαμεν, μέματε, μεμάασι; imper. μεμάτω; pt. μεμᾶώς, f. μεμανία (-ᾰῶτος and -ᾰῶτες); inf. μεμονέναι (Hdt. 6, 84); plpf. μέμασαν}. (I, VII)—Doric verb μάομαι (Sapph. 23), μῶται, μῶνται, opt. μῶτο late, imper. μῶτο, inf. μῶσθαι, pt. μῶμενος tragic.—All these forms are poetic, mostly epic.

μανθάνω (μαθ-), *learn*; μαθήσομαι; μεμάθηκα; 2 a. ἔμαθον; late p. pt. μεμαθή-
μένοι as act. (Aesop);—vb. μαθητός, -τέος. (V)

μαραίνω (μαραν-), *make wither*; μαρανῶ late; ἐμαρᾶνα, and mid. as act.
ἐμαρηνάμην late; μεμάραμαι and μεμάρασμαι late; ἐμαράνθην (Hom.,
and late). (IV)

μάρναμαι (μαρ-να-), *fight* {only pres. and impf.; like ἵσταμαι (98), subj.
μάρνωμαι (516), imper. μάρναο}. Poetic. (V)

μάρπτω (μαρπ-) *seize*; μάρψω; ἔμαρψα; ep. 2 p. μέμαρπα; ep. 2 a. μέμαρ-
πὸν {Hes. inf. μαπτέειν (Sc. 231, 304) and opt. μεμάποειν (Sc. 252), but
some read μαρπέειν and μεμάρποειν}. Poetic. (III)

μαρτυρέω, *bear witness*, regular;—μαρτύρομαι, *call witnesses*; δια-μαρτυροῦμαι
late; ἐμαρτύράμην. (IV)

μάσσω and μάττω (μαγ-), *knead*; μάξω; ἔμαξα; μέμαχα; μέμαγμα; 2 a. p.
ἐμάγην; ἐμάχθην late. (IV)

μαστίζω (μαστιγ-), *whip*, pres. late; ἐμάστιξα ep.; ἐμαστίχθην late. (IV)—
ep. μαστίω.—Prose μαστίγῶ.

μάχομαι, *fight*; Hom. also μαχέομαι (Od. pt. μαχεούμενος and μαχειόμενος);
in Hdt. μαχόμενος doubtful; f. μαχοῦμαι, Hdt. μαχέσομαι, Hom. μαχέ-
ομαι and usually μαχίσομαι, μαχίσομαι also late prose; ἐμαχεσάμην,
epic also ἐμαχισάμην (also late prose); μεμάχημαι; ἐμαχέσθην late;—
vb. μαχητός (Od. 12, 119), ἀ-μάχετος (Soph. Sept. 85), μαχετέον and (?)
μαχητέον.

μέδομαι, *be concerned about*; μεδήσομαι rare. Epic.—μέδω and μεδέω, *rule*.
Epic.

μεθύσκω (μεθυ-), *intoxicate*; late μεθύσω; ἐμέθυσα; ἐμεθύσθην; late μεμέθυσμαι.
(VI)

μεθύω (μεθυ-), *be intoxicated*; for the other tenses, the passive of μεθύσκω.

μείρομαι (μερ-), *obtain*, epic; 2 pf. 3 sing. ἔμμορε epic; p. p. εἴμαρται, *it is*
fated {εἴμαρμένος, *fated*, and esp. εἴμαρμένη as subst., *Fate*}; late also
μεμόρηται and μεμορμένος. (IV) Compare also root πορ-, προ-.

μέλλω, *intend*; augm. ἐμ- or ἤμ- (525); μελλήσω; ἐμέλλησα;—vb. μέλλητέον.

μέλπω, *sing, celebrate*; μέλψω; ἔμελψα. Poetic.

μέλω, *concern, care for*, poet.; μελήσω poet., μελήσομαι epic; ἐμέλησα
late; μεμέληκα late; μέμηλα epic; μεμέλημαι as pres., poet. {ep.
μέμβλεται and μέμβλετο for μεμλ- (71 a), but late epic μέμβλομαι};
ἐμελήθην poet. The personal forms poetic or late, in prose ἐπι-μέλομαι
and ἐπι-μελέομαι.—Impersonal forms: μέλει, *it concerns*; μελήσει; ἐμέλησε;
μεμέληκε;—vb. μελητέον.

μέμονα (μεν-), *desire*, 2 pf. See μαίομαι.

μέμφομαι, *blame*; μέμφομαι; ἐμεμψάμην and rarely ἐμέμφθην.

μένω, *remain*, poet. μίμνω; μενῶ, Ion. μενέω; ἔμεινα; μεμένηκα;—vb. μενετέον,
μενετέον.

μερμηρίζω, *ponder, devise*, epic; μερμηρίξω ep.; μερμηρίξα ep., ἀπ-
εμερμήρισα (Aristoph.). (IV)

μήδομαι, *devise*; μήσομαι; ἐμησάμην. Poetic.

μηκάομαι (μηκ-, μακ-, 629), *bleat, cry*, pr. and impf. not in use; 2 p. pt.

Hom. μεμηκώς, μεμᾶκυντα; 2 plpf. ἐμέμηκον (1036); 2 a. pt. Hom. μακών. (II)

μητιάω (μητι-, 629), *plan*; also μητιάομαι and (Pind.) μητίομαι; μητίσσομαι; ἐμητίσάμην. Epic.

μιάλω (μιαν-), *stain*; μιανῶ; ἐμίλναι, Ion. ἐμίλναι; μεμιάγκα late; μεμιάσμαι, late μεμιάμμαι; ἐμίανθην. (IV)

μῆγνυμι (μυγ-), *mix*, or more correctly μελγνύμι, also μεγνύνω, less often μίσγω (for μυγ-σκω) of Class VI; μῆζω, μεζώ; ἐμίξα, ἐμειξα; μέμ(ε)ιχα late; μέμιγμα, μέμειγμα; ἐμίχθην, ἐμέιχθην; 2 a. p. ἐμίγην; ep. and late μυγήσσομαι; ep. 2 a. m. ἐμίκτο and μίκτο; ep. fut. p. μεμίζομαι;—vb. μίκτης and μίκτηός (or μεικτ-). (V)

μυμνήσκω and older μυμνήσκω (μνα-), *remind*, the simple is poet. in active; μνήσω, ἐμνησα; in prose ἀνα-μυμνήσκω, ὑπο-—μυμνήσκομαι, *remember*; ἐμνήσθην; ἐμνησάμην poet.; pf. = pres. μέμνημαι, *remember*, *memini* {subj. μεμνώμαι, μεμνώμεθα (Hdt. 7, 45 (? μεμνεώμεθα), 743;—opt. μεμνήμην, -ῆτο, -ῆτο, etc. or less common and doubtful μεμνέμην -ῶ, -ῶτο etc., 745; imper. μέμνεο Hdt. for μέμνησο}; f. p. = fut. μεμνήσομαι, *shall bear in mind*, f. μνησθήσομαι, *shall remember*, poet. μνήσομαι;—vb. ἄ-μναστος (Theoc. 16, 42), μνηστέον Hippocr., ἐπι-μνηστέος.—(VI)—Epic μνάομαι has Hom. forms (ἐ)μνώοντο μνωόμενος, and Ap. Rh. 1, 896 has imper. μνώεο; see 1009, b.

μίμνω, *remain*, poet. for μένω.

μίσγω for μυγ-σκω, *mix*, only pr. and impf.; see μεγνύνμι. (VI)

μνάομαι, *remember*, epic = μυμνήσκομαι, see μυμνήσκω;—μνάομαι, *court, desire*, epic, late prose, very rare in Att. prose.

μορύσσω, *soil, pollute*; pr. and impf. not found; ἐμόρυξα late; μεμορυγμένος or (?) μεμορυχμένος ep. (IV)

μύζω and (Ion.) μυζέω and (late) ἐκ-μυζάω, *suck*; ἐμύζησα late, ἐκ- (II).

μύζω (μυγ-), *grumble*; μύζω late; ἐμυξα. (IV)

μυκάομαι (μυκ-, 991), *bellow*; μυκήσομαι late; ἐμυκησάμην; ep. 2 p. μέμνκα as present; ep. 2 a. ἐμυκον.

μύρω (μυρ-), *run, flow*; mid. *flow with tears, lament*; aor. ἐμύράμην late. Poet. (IV)

μύσσω and μύττω (μυκ-), *wipe*, act. in comp., pres. ἀπο- (Plat.); ἐμυξα (ἀπο- late, κατα- Com. fr.); plpf. ἀπ-εμέμυκτο (Com. fr.); κατ-εμύχθην late; μύσσομαι, *wipe one's nose* (Hippocr.), ἀπο- (Xen.); ἀπ-εμυξάμην (Aristoph.). (IV)

μύω, *shut the lips or eyes*; μύσω late; ἐμυσα; μέμυκα.

N

ναίω (νασ-γ, ναι-, 650; 1002, 4), *dwell*; f. νάσσομαι late ep.; ἐνασσα, *caused to dwell, placed*, ep.; ἐνασσάμην, *took up my abode*, ep.; ἐνάσθην, *settled*; νένασμαι late. Poetic. (IV)

- νάσσω and νάπτω (ναγ-, ναδ-, 642), *stuff, compress*, pr. late; ἔναξα (Hom. and Hdt.); νένασμαι and νέναγμαι (Hippocr.). (IV)
- νάω (ναφ-γ-, 650; 1002, 4), *flow*, only pres., epic; impf. νᾶον, now written ναῖον (as in *Od.* 9, 22). (IV)
- νεικέω, ep. (pr. also Hdt.), νεικέω ep., *chide*; νεικέσω; ἐνείκεσα.
- νείφει, better than νίφει, *snow, cover with snow*; late poet. νείψω; κατ-ένειψε; pass. νέφεται.
- νέμω, *distribute, pasture, consider*; νεμῶ, late νεμήσω; ἐνειμα; δια-νενέμηκα; νενέμημαι; ἐνεμήθην;—vb. δια-νεμητέον.
- νέομαι, *go, come*, also as future. Poet. See νίσομαι.
- νέφω and (?) -νεφέω, only in comp. συν-νέφει, *be clouded*; late -νεφήσει; 2 p. συν-νένοφε.
- νέω (1) (νευ-, νεφ-, νυ-, 632), *swim*; f. νουσοῦμαι (Xen. *An.* 4, 3¹²), see 681; ἐξ-ένευσα; δια-νένευκα;—vb. νουστέον. (II) See νήχομαι.
- νέω (2), *heap up*, pr. in comp. and only in Hdt.; in Att. χῶω is used; νήσω (Suid.); ἔνησα; νένη(σ)μαι; late ἐνή(σ)θην;—vb. νητός (*Od.*).—Epic νηέω, νηήσω, ἐνηησάμην.
- νέω (3) and νήθω, *spin*; νήσω; ἔνησα; νένησμαι late; ἐνήθην;—vb. νητός.
- νίξω (νιβ-, νιγ-, 645), and late νίπτω, Hom. νίπτομαι, *wash*; the simple is poet. or late; -νίψω; -ἔνιψα; -νένιμμαι; κατ-ενίφθην (Hippocr.); f. νιφήσομαι late (Old Test.);—vb. ἄ-νιπτος (II), ἀν-ἀπό-νιπτος. (IV, III)
- νίσομαι better than νίσσομαι (perhaps for νεο-γομαι, compare νέομαι), *go or will go*. Poetic. (IV)
- νοέω, *think, observe*; νοήσω, etc. In New Ionic ο + η = ω: ἔνωσα, νένωκα, νένωμαι, ἐνώθην.
- νομίζω (νομιδ-), *think*; fut. Att. νομιῶ (see 680, 4), νομιῶ late; ἐνόμισα etc. (IV)
- νυστάζω (νυσταδ-, νυσταγ-, 1002, 1), *sleep, feel drowsy*; νυστάξω (Old Test.) ἐνύστασα and late ἐνύσταξα. (IV)

Ξ

- ξέω, *scrape, smoothe*; ἔξεσα mostly ep.; ἔξεσμαι; late ἐξέσθην;—vb. ξεστός (*Od.*).
- ξηραίνω (ξηραν-), *dry*; ξηρανῶ; ἐξήρανα, Ion. ἐξήρηννα; ἐξήρασμαι and late ἐξήραμμαι; ἐξηράνθην;—vb. ξηραντέον late. (IV)
- ξύρεω, *shear*, reg.; but ξύρω late, has ἔξυρα (Hippocr. and late). (IV)
- ξύω, *polish*; ξύσσω; late -ἐξύσμαι; ἐξύσθην;—vb. ξυστός (Hdt.).

Ο

- ὀδάξω, ὀδαξάω, ὀδαξέω, *smart from a bite* (Xen., Hippocr.); ὀδαξήσομαι as pass. (Hippocr.); ὠδαξάμην (Anthol.); ὠδαγμαί (Soph. *Fr.* 708).
- ὀδοιπορέω, *travel*, from ὀδοιπόρος, regular; but pf. mid. is sometimes found ὀδοι-πεπόρηκα for ὠδοιπόρηκα. See 567, 568.

ῥοδοποιέω, *make a way*, regular; but pf. usually with aug. and red. ῥοδο-πεποιη- instead of ῥοδο-ποιη-. See 567, 568.

ὀδυν-, *be angry*, no pres.; ὀδυνάμην and ὀδῶδυσμαι. Hom.

ὀδύρομαι (ὀδυρ-), *lament*; ὀδυροῦμαι; ὠδυράμην; late κατ-οδυρθείς pass.; ὀδυρτός (Aristoph.), ὀδυρτέον late. Trag. δύρομαι. (IV)

ὀίω (ὀδ-, ὀξε-), *smell*; ὀξήσω, Ion. ὀξέσω; ὠξήσα, Ion. ὠξεσα; 2 pf. as pres. ὀδωδα Hom., also late.

οἶγω, also οἶγνυμι, *open*; οἶξω; ὦξα, ep. also ὠῖξα; οἶχθείς Pind. Poetic, in prose ἀν-οἶγνυμι.

οἶδα (ιδ-), *know*. See 786, 787, 788; Dialects, 1071.

οἶζέω, *swell*; ὠδησα; ὠδηκα.—οἰδάω (Plut.).—οἰδάνω ep., οἰδαίνω late, a. ἀν-ὠδηνα late; aor. ἀν-οιδησάμην act. (Q. Sm. 9, 345). (V)

οἰκτῖρω (οἰκτιρ-), later οἰκτεῖρω, *pity*; (?) οἰκτερῶ (Aesch. Fr.); ὠκτῖρα, ὠκτεῖρα; οἰκτειρήσω, ὠκτεῖρήσα, ὠκτειρήθην, late. (IV)

οἰμῶω (οἰμωγ-), *lament*; οἰμῶξομαι, late οἰμῶξω; ὠμῶξα; οἰμωγμένος (Eur. Ba. 1285); οἰμωχθείς (Theogn. 1204).

οἶνοχοέω, *pour wine*, reg.; Hom. pres. οἶνοχοέω; impf. Hom. οἶνοχόει and ἔφνοχόει, Anaer. ὠνοχόει.

οἶομαι, *think*, in prose usually οἶμαι; impf. ὠόμην, in prose prob. always ὠμην; οἴησομαι; ὠήθην;—vb. οἴητέον;—epic οἶω and often δῖω only 1 sing.; ὀτομαι, ὀισάμην, ὠίσθην.

οἴχομαι, *be gone*; οἴχσομαι; Ion., also late οἴχημαι and παρ-όχημαι, prob. not Att.; οἴχωκα (Ion., poet.), also found as ὠχωκα (628, but some consider οἴχωκα for οἴχ-ψχ-α with Att. redupl.); παρ-όχηκα ep. and late prose; ep. by-form οἴχνέω.

ὀκέλλω (ὀκελ-), *run ashore*; ὠκεῖλα. Poet. κέλλω, κέλσω (678), ἔκελσα (686). (IV)

ὀλισθάνω (ὀλισθ-), *slip*, also rarely -ὀλισθαίνω, late in simple; ὀλισθήσω late; 2 a. ὠλισθον Ion., poet., late; ὠλίσθησα and ὠλίσθηκα Hippocr. and late. (V)

-ὀλλυμι (for ὀλ-νῦ-μι, 652, VIII, root ὀλ-) and **-ὀλλύω**, *destroy*, simple is poet., in prose ἀπ-ὀλλυμι, also ἔξ-ὀλλυμι and δι-ὀλλυμι; f. ὀλέσω ep., also late in comp., doubtful in Att. (680, 6), Hdt. ὀλέω (1011, 2 (c)); Att. -ὀλῶ; -ὠλεσα; -ὀλώλεκα; 2 p. -ὀλωλα, *perish*; mid. -ὀλλυμαι, *perish*; -ὀλοῦμαι; 2 a. -ὠλόμην {ep. part. οὐλόμενος}; late p. p. ὀλωλεσμαι, late a. p. ἀπ-ὠλέσθην. (V)—Poetic ὀλέκω pr. and impf.

ὀλολύζω (ὀλολνγ-), *shout*, rare in prose; ὀλολύξομαι, Old Test. ὀλολύξω; ὠλόλυξα. (IV)

ὀλοφύρομαι (ὀλοφυρ-), *bewail*; ὀλοφυροῦμαι; ὠλοφῦράμην; ὠλοφύρθην (Thuc. 6, 78³) probably pass. (IV)

ὀμαρτέω, *be together, accompany*, poet.; reg.; but also 2 a. ὀμαρτον (Orph. Arg. 513).

ὀμιχέω, *make water*, pres. (Hes. Op. 727); ὠμιξα (Hippon. 55).

ὀμνυμι (ὀμ-, ὀμο-) and **ὀμνύω**, *swear*; f. ὀμοῦμαι, late ὀμόςσω and ἐπ-ομόςσομαι;

- ἄμοσα; ὁμώμοκα; ὁμώμομαι and ὁμώμοσμαι, late ὁμοσμένος; ὁμόθην and ὁμόσθην;—vb. ἀπ-ώμοτος. (V)
- ὁμόργνυμι (ὁμοργ-,) *wipe*; poet. in *simple*; ὁμόρξω late; ὁμορξα;—
ἔξ-ομόργνυμαι; ἔξ-ομόρξομαι; ἔξ-ωμορξάμην; ἀπ-ωμόρχθην. (V)
- ὀνύημι (ὀνα-, for ὀν-ονη-μι, 764, b), *benefit*; ὀνήσω; ὀνήσα; 2 a. m. ὀνήμην and late ὀνάμην {767, 1; opt. ὀναίμην, ὀναιο, etc. 516; imper. ὀνησο Hom., pt. ὀνήμενος Hom.}; ὀνῆμαι late; ὀνήθην;—vb. ἀν-ὀνήτος. (VII)
- ὀνομαι (ὀνο-), *insult*, pres. and impf. like δίδομαι (498), opt. ὀνοίτο (Hom.), Hom. also 2 pl. οὐνεσθε (Il. 24, 241); ὀνόσομαι; ὀνοσάμην, Hom. also ὄνατο (Il. 17, 25); κατ-ονόσθην (Hdt.);—vb. ὀνο(σ)τός. Ionic and poetic. (VII)
- ὀξύω (ὀξυν-), *sharpen*, Attic prose παρ-οξύω; ὀξυνῶ; ὠξύνα; late παρ-ὠξύνγκα; ὠξυμαι, late ἀπ-ὠξυσμαι; ὠξύνθην. (IV)
- ὀπνίω (ὀπν-; 1002, 4), *take to wife*; ὀπύσω (Aristoph. Ach. 255); late ὠπυσμένος. Epic and late prose. (IV)
- ὀπωπα, see ὀράω.
- ὀράω (ὀρα-, ἰδ-, *Fiδ-*, ὀπ-), *see*; Aeol. ὀρημι; impf. ἑώραν, Hdt. ὤρων; f. ὀψομαι, 2 sing. only ὀψει {Hom. distinguishes ἐπ-ὀψομαι, *shall look on*, and ἐπι-ὀψομαι, *shall choose*; see also 1 aor. mid.}; 1 a. mid. ἐπι-ωψάμην, *chose* (Plat. Com. Frag. 2, 623; also Plat. Leg. 947°); but ἐπ-ὀψατο, *saw* (Pind. Frag. 88); ἑώρακα and ἑώρακα, Herodas in 4, 40 has ὤρηκα, sometimes, ὀρώρηκα, with Att. redupl.; 2 pf. ὀπωπα, poet., Ion., late; ἑώραμαι and ὤμαι; ὤφθην, late ἑωράθην; 2 a. εἶδον {ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἴδε and Att. also ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών}; {οἶδα, *know*, see 786, 787, 788, and (Dialects) 1071};—vb. ὀρατός, ὀπτέον late, περι-οπτέον.—To ἰδ- also belong these middle forms: Pres. εἶδομαι, *seem, appear, resemble*; ep., poet., New Ion., also late prose {εἰδόμενος Pind. N. 10, 15; impf. εἰ-είδετο Qu. Smyr. 1, 153}; aor. εἰσάμην and εἰσάμην epic; 2 aor. εἰδόμην, *saw*, ep., poet. (in Att. prose rare and only in comp.). (VI)
- ὀργαίνω (ὀργαν-), *be angry*; ὤργαῖνα trans., *enraged*. Only in trag. (IV)
- ὀρέγ-ω, *reach*, ep., poet., late prose, of ὀρέγνυμι (V) only part. ὀρεγνύς in Il. 1, 351 and 22, 37; ὀρέξω; ὠρεξα (also rare in Att. prose);—ὀρέγομαι, *stretch oneself, desire*, rare and late ὀρεγνίμενος; ὀρέξομαι; ὠρεξάμην and oftener ὠρέχθην; ὠρεγμαι (Hippocr. 1, 520), with redupl. ὠρώρεγμαι {3 pl. ὠρωρέχεται Il. 16, 834, plupf. ὠρωρέχατο Il. 11, 26, part. ὠρωρεγμένος Joseph. Ant. 18, 65};—vb. ὀρεκτός (Il. 2, 543; Aristot. Metaph. 11, 72).—Rare collat. form ὀριγ-νάομαι (Eur. Ba. 1255 and late); late ὀριγνήσομαι; aor. inf. ὀριγνηθήναι Isocr. 6, 9; Antiphon Soph. Frag. 91 (109).
- ὀρέομαι, see ὀρνύμι.
- ὀρίνω (ὀριν-), *raise, rouse*; ὠρίνα; ὠρίνθην. Also ὀροθύνω (ὀροθυν-); ὠρόθυνα. All epic.—(IV) Compare ὀρνύμι.
- ὀρνύμι (ὀρ-), *raise, rouse*; ὀρσω; ὠρσα; ep. 2 a. ὠροπον (also intrans.); 2 p. ὠρωρα, mid. = *have roused myself*; mid. = *rise, rush*; ὀρνυμαι; f. ὀροῦμαι (Hom.); p. ὠρώρεμαι (Hom.); 2 a. ὠρόμην {ep. forms: ὠροτο,

- imper. ὀρσο and ὀρσεο and ὀρσεν, inf. ὀρθαι, part. ὀρμενος}. Poetic.—
(V)—Epic by-form ὀρέομαι, pr. and impf.—Compare ὀρένω.
ὀρύσσω and **ὀρύττω** (ὀρυχ- or ὀρυγ-), *dig*; **ὀρύξω**; **ὠρυξα**, rare late 2 a. ὠρυγον;
ὀρώρυχα; **ὀρώρυγμα** and late ὠρυγμα; **ὠρύχθην**, late ὠρύγην, late (?)
 ὠρύχην (but κατ-ορυχίσομαι Aristoph. *Av.* 394;—vb. **ὀρυκτός**. (IV)
ὀσφραίνομαι (ὀσφρ-α-, ὀσφραν-, 652, IV), *smell*; rare and late ὀσφρά(ν)ομαι;
ὀσφρήσομαι; 2 a. ὠσφρόμην (Hdt. 1, 80 has 1 aor. 3 pl. ὠσφραντο);
 ὠσφράνθην rare and late:—vb. ὀσφραντός and ὀσφρητός late.—(V, IV)
 —Late act. -ὀσφραίνω, *give to smell*.
ὀτοτύζω (1002), *lament*; ὀτοτύξομαι; ἀν-ωτότυξα. Poetic (dramatic). (IV)
ὀτρύνω (ὀτρυν-), *rouse, urge on*; ὀτρυνῶ; ὠτρῦνα; late ὠτρύνθην. Poet.
 and late prose. (IV)
οὔρέω, *make water*; impf. εὔρου (533); οὔρήσομαι, οὔρήσω (Hippocr.);
 ἐν-εούρησα; ἐν-εούρηκα; a. p. οὔρήθην (Hippocr.).—New Ionic has οὔρ-
 for Attic εὔρ-.
οὐτάζω, *wound*; οὐτάσω; οὔτασα; οὔτασμαι; late οὐτάσθην. Ep. and
 trag. (IV)
οὐτάω, *wound*; late οὐτήσω; οὔτησα; 2 a. ep. 3 sing. μι-form οὔτα {inf.
 οὐτάμεναι and οὐτάμεν}; 2 a. mid. pt. οὐτάμενος as pass. Epic.
ὀφείλω (ὀφελ-, 649, 2), *owe*; ep. mostly has the Lesbian ὀφέλλω, rarely and
 only in *Il.* ὀφείλω; ὀφειλίσω; ὀφείλῃσα; ὀφείλῃκα; a. p. pt. ὀφειληθεῖς;
 2 a. ὠφελον, in wishes, *O that!* (see the Syntax). (IV)
ὀφέλλω (ὀφελ-), *increase*, poetic, mostly epic; aor. opt. ὀφέλλειε (Hom.).
 (IV)
ὀφλιस्कάνω (ὀφλ-, ὀφλισκ-), *owe, incur (a penalty), be guilty*; ὀφλήσω; ὠφλησα
 rare and un-Attic; ὠφλήκα; ὠφλημαι; 2 a. ὠφλον {inf. and part. some-
 times found accented ὀφλεῖν and ὀφλων as present, ὀφλω as ind. pres.
 rare and late}. (VI, V)

II

- παίζω** (παιδ-, παιγ-), *sport*; **παιξομαι** (see 681; said by a Syracusan in Xen.
Symp. 9, 2; but late παίξομαι is probably Attic; late also παίζω);
ἐπαισα, late ἐπαιξα; **πέπαικα**, late πέπαιχα; **πέπαισμαι**, late πέπαιγμαι;
 late ἐπαίχθην;—vb. **παιστέον**. (IV)
παίω, *strike*; **παίσω** and **παίήσω**; **ἐπαισα**; **πέπαικα**; ἐμ-πέπαισμαι late;
 ἐπαίσθην (730, 731) in Aesch.
παλαίω, *wrestle*; **παλαίσω** (*Il.* and late prose); **ἐπάλαισα**; **πεπάλαικα** late;
πεπάλαισμαι (730, 731) late; **ἐπαλαίσθην** (Eur.).
παλάσσω, *throw, sprinkle, throw lots*; **παλάξω**; **πεπάλαγμα** {formation in σ,
 πεπάλασθε and πεπαλάσθαι doubtful}. (IV)
πάλλω (παλ-), *shake, brandish*, poetic; **ἐπηλα**; **πέπαλμαι**; Hom. 2 a. redupl.
 part. ἀμ-πεταλών; Hom. 2 a. mid. ἐπαλτο and πάλτο; late and rare
 πέπηλα and ἀνα-παλείς. (IV)
πάομαι, *acquire, find*, no present; **πάσομαι**; ἐπασάμην; πέπαμαι Doric verb,

also poetic; not to be confused with *πάσσομαι* and *ἐπᾶσάμην* from *πατέομαι*, *taste, eat*.

παρ-νομέω, *transgress the law* (563); augments *παρ-ενόμουν* and *παρηνόμουν*, etc.; but perf. *παρ-νενόμηκα*, late *παρηνόμηκα*. Probably all the forms in *παρην-* are un-Attic and late.

παρ-οινέω, *behave rudely (in liquor), insult (as a drunken man)* (556); *ἐ-παρ-ώνουν*; *ἐμ-παρ-οινήσω* (Luc.); *ἐ-παρ-ώνησα*; *πε-παρ-ώνηκα*; *πε-παρ-ώνημαι* Luc.; *ἐ-παρ-ώνηθην*;—impf. *ἐ-παροίνει* (Dio Cass. 45, 28).

πάσσω and *πάττω* (647), *sprinkle*; *πάσω*; *ἔπασα*; *ἐπάσθην*; late *πέπασμαι*;—vb. *παστέον*. The simple verb is poet. and late prose. (IV)

πάσχω (*παθ-, πενθ-*) for *παθ-σκω* (104), *suffer, feel*; *πέισομαι* from *πενθ-σομαι* (40); 2 a. *ἐπαθον*; 2 p. *πέπονθα* {2 pl. *πέποσθε* for *πεπόνθατε*, *Il.* 3, 99; *πεπαθνία* in *Od.* 17, 555}; Doric *πέποσχα*;—vb. *παθητός* late. (VIII)

πατάσσω, *strike*, pr. and impf. epic; *πατάξω*; *ἐπάταξα*; *ἐκ-πεπάταγμαi* (*Od.* 18, 327); late *ἐπατάχθην*;—for the pres. and impf. the Attics use *τύπτω* and *παίω*, for the pf. and aor. pass. *πέπληγμαι* and *ἐπλήγην*. (IV)

πατέομαι (*πατ-*, 990), *taste, eat*; fut. *πάσομαι* in Aesch. *Sept.* 1037 very doubtful; *ἐπᾶσάμην*; plpf. *πεπάσμην* in *Il.* 24, 642;—vb. *ᾄ-παστος* (*Od.* 4, 788). This verb is not to be confounded with *πάομαι*, *πάσομαι*, etc., *find, acquire*, nor with the passive of *πατέω*, *tread*.

παύω, *make cease*, regular; but in Hdt. the MSS have *ἐπαύθην* and *ἐπαύσθην*;—vb. *ᾄ-πανστος*, *πανστέον*. Late a. p. *ἐπάην*, in New Test. *ἀνα-παύσομαι*.

πειθω (*πειθ-, πιθ-*), *persuade*; *πέισω*; *ἔπεισα*; *πέπεικα*; 2 p. *πέποιθα*, *trust*; 2 a. *ἐπιθον* poet.; redupl. ep. 2 a. *πέπιθον* {in Pind. *Isth.* 4, 90 = *trusting*}; hence Hom. fut. *πιθήσω* (990), *Od.* 21, 369 = *shall obey*, but Hom. fut. *πεπιθήσω* (*Il.* 22, 223) = *shall persuade*; poet. *πιθήσας*, *trusting*; Hom. sync. 1 pl. of 2 plupf. *ἐπέπιθ-μεν* (1064); in Aesch. *Eum.* 599 the 2 pf. imperative *πέπεισθι* ought probably to be *πέπισθι* or perhaps *πέποισθι* (for *πεπιθ-θι* or *πεποιθ-θι*);—mid. and pass. *πέιθομαι*, *am persuaded, believe, obey*; *πέισομαι*; 2 a. *ἐπιθόμην* poet.; *πέπεισμαι*; *ἐπέισθην*;—vb. *πιστός*, *πειστέον* = *one must obey*. (II)

πείκομαι epic = *πεκτέω* (*πεκ-*), *comb*; fut. Dor. *πεξῶ* (Theocr.); late aor. *ἔπεξα*; ep. a. m. *ἐπεξάμην*; *ἐπέχθην*. (III)

πεινάω, *hunger*, for pres. contr. see 479; *πεινήσω*; *ἐπείνησα*; *πεπείνηκα*.

πειρείνω (*πειρεν-*), *end*, epic for *περείνω*; *ἐπείρηνα*; 3 sing. pf. *πεπείρανται* in *Od.* 12, 37 and *metri causa* in Soph. *Tr.* 581. See *περαίνω*. (IV)

πείρω (*περ-*), *pierce*, ep. and late prose; *ἔπειρα*; *πέπαρμαι*; 2 a. p. *ἀν-επάρην* (Hdt.). (IV)

πεκτέω (*πεκτ-*), *comb*, see *πέικω*.

πελάζω (*πελαδ-, πελα-, πλα-*; *πέλας*, *near*, 644), *bring near*, intr. *approach*; *πελάσω* and Att. *πελῶ* (680, 5); *ἐπέλασα*; ep. *πέπλημαι*; *ἐπελάσθην* and trag. *ἐπλάθην*; 2 a. mid. ep. *ἐπλήμην*;—vb. *πλαστός*. Poetic, rare in Hdt. (IV)—By-forms: *πελάω* poet.; *πελάθω* and *πλάθω* dram.; also of Class V, epic *πίλνῃμι* or *πίλναμαι*, and *πιλνάω*.—In prose *πλησιάζω*. (IV)

- πελεμίζω (1002, 1), *shake, drive away*; πελέμιξα; πελεμίχθην. (IV)
 πέλω and πέλομαι, *be*; impf. ἔπελον and ἐπελόμην {ep. sync. ἔπλε; ἔπλεο
 and ἔπλεν, ἔπλετο; πλόμενος Euphor. Fr. 55, Homer in comp. ἐπι-
 πλόμενος and περι-πλόμενος}. Poetic.
- πέμπω, *send*; πέμψω; ἐπέμψα; πέπομφα (715, 1; 720, 2); πέπεμαι (same as
 p. m. from πέσσω, *cook*, but see 88 and 734); ἐπέμφθην;—vb. πεμπτός,
 πεμπτός.
- πεπαίνω (πεπαν-), *make soft*; ἐπέπα (Dor.); p. p. inf. πεπάνθαι; ἐπεπάνθην.
 (IV)
- πεπαρεῖν, πεπορεῖν, πέπρωται, see root πορ- or προ-.
- πέπτω, *cook*, see πέσσω.
- περαίνω (περαν-), *end, accomplish*; περανῶ; ἐπεράνα, ep. ἐπέρηνα; πετέρασμαι;
 ἐπεράνθην;—vb. ἀ-περαντός, περαντέον (Galen), δια-περαντέον. (IV)
- πέρδομαι, Lat. *pedo*; ἀπο-παρδήσομαι; 2 p. πέπορδα; 2 a. ἀπ-έπαρδον.
- πέρθω, *destroy, sack*; πέρσω; ἔπερσα; ep. 2 a. ἔπραθον (621, 1; 996) and
 ἔπραθόμην {sync. 2 a. inf. πέρθαι for περθ-σθαι}. Poetic, in prose
 πορθέω.
- πέρνημι (περ-να-, 1062, 1), *sell*, poetic for πωλέω or ἀποδίδομαι; fut. inf.
 περάν for περάσειν in Il. 21, 454 (see 680); ep. ἐπέρᾱσα; pass.
 πέρναμαι; Hom. πεπερήμενος. (V)—Observe also περάω, *go over, cross*,
 in simple poet. or late prose; περάσω; ἐπέρᾱσα; πετέρακα.—See also
 πιπράσκω, *sell*.
- πέσσω, Att. πέττω (πεκ-), late πέπτω (πεπ-), *cook*; πέψω; ἔπεψα; πέπεμαι
 (same as p. m. from πέμπ-ω, *send*, but see 88 and 734); ἐπέφθην;—vb.
 πεπτός. (IV, III)
- πέταμαι, *fly*; see πέτομαι.
- πετάννυμι (πετα-), *expand*, later ἀνα-πετάω; f. πετάσω; πετῶ; ἐπέτασα Att.
 in comp.; late δια-πεπέτακα; πέπταμαι (sync., 619) Att. ἀνα-, and late
 πεπέτασμαι; ἐπετάσθην poet. (V)—See also πίτ-νη-μι or πιτνάω.
- πέτομαι (πετ-ε-, πτ-), *fly*; πετήσομαι and πτήσομαι (619); 2 a. -ἐπτόμην in
 comp. (619).—Of Class VII are late ἵπτα-μαι and poet. πέτα-μαι; 2 a. poet.
 ἔπτην (768) and mid. ἐπτάμην; pt. περι-πτήσασα (Or. Sib. 1, 245).—
 Poetic ποτάομαι and ποτέομαι; ποτήσομαι (Mosch. 2, 145); πεπότημαι;
 ἐποτήθην; vb. ποτητός (Od. 12, 62).—Epic πωτάομαι; πωτήσομαι;
 late ἐπωτήθην.
- πείθομαι (πυθ-, πευθ-), poetic for πυνθάνομαι.
- πέφνον and ἔπεφνον and πέφαμαι, all poet.; and late πέφνω, see root φεν-
 or φα-.
- πήγνυμι (παγ-, πηγ-), *fix, fasten*; πήξω; ἔπηξα; late 2 p. πέπηχα; 2 p.
 πέπηγα, *am fixed* (797, 9); late πέπηγμα; poet. ἐπήχθην; 2 a. p.
 ἐπάγην; ep. 2 a. m. of μι-form κατ-ἐπηκτο, *stuck*, in Plat. Phaed. 118^a,
 pres. opt. (1063); πηγνύτο for πηγνυ-ι-το (700, 1051; but some MSS
 have πηγνύοιτο. (II, V)—Late pres. πήσσω or πήττω.
- πημαίνω (πημαν-), *injure*; πημανῶ; ἐπήμηνα; ἐτημάνθην; vb. πημαντέον.
 Mostly poet. (IV)

πῖαινω (πῖαν-), *fatten*; πῖανῶ; ἐπῖαινα; πεπῖασμαι; late ἐπιάνθην. Poet., Ion., late prose. (IV)

πίληνμι and πιλνάμαι (πιλνα-), *πιλνάω*; see πελάζω, *approach*.

πίμπλημι (πλα-, see 765), *fill*; πλήσω; ἐπλησα; πέπληκα; πέπλησμαι, late also πέπλημαι; ἐπλήσθην; poet. 2 a. m. of μι-form ἐπλήμην {767, 1; epic πλήτο and πλήντο, Aristoph. ἐν-ἐπλητο; opt. in Aristoph. ἐμ-πλήμην (700) and ἐμ-πλήτο; imper. ἐμ-πλησο (Aristoph.); pt. ἐμ-πλήμενος (Aristoph.)}; vb. ἐμ-πληστέος. In Attic prose in comp.: ἐμ-πίμπλημι.—(VII)—By-form πιμπλάνω only pass. πιμπλάνεται (Il. 9, 679).—Late by-form ἐμ-πιμπλάω.—πλήθω, *be full*, poetic, also late prose; in late prose also trans., *fill*; 2 p. (poet.) πέπληθα, *be full*; in Att. prose only πλήθουσα ἀγορά.—πληθύω, *be full*, *abound*, συμ-πληθύω, *fill*; ἐπλήθυσα, late συν-επλήθυσα;—also late πληθύνω (πληθυν-), *fill*; in Aesch. pass.; late πεπλήθυμαι.

πίμπρημι (πρα-, see 765), *burn*; πρήσω; ἔπρησα; late -πέπρηκα; πέπρημαι, late πέπρησμαι; ἐπρήσθην. In Attic prose usually in comp.: ἐμ-πίμπρημι. (VII)—Late πιμπράω.—Hom. impf. ἐν-ἐπρηθον (from πρήθω) only Il. 9, 589.

πινύσκω (πινυ-), *make wise*, poet.; Hom. ἐπίνυσσα; late ἐπινύσθην. (VI) See πνέω.

πίνω (πι-, πο-), *drink*; fut. πίομαι or πίομαι (676), πιοῦμαι (Xen. Conv. 4, 7, and late; see 681); πέπωκα; πέπομαι; ἐπόθην; 2 a. ἔπιον {imper. πῖθι, poet. and late πῖε; 767}; vb. ποτός, ποτέος, Aesch. Pr. 480, πιστός.—(V, VIII)

πιπίσκω (πι-), *give to drink*; πίσω; ἔπισα. Ionic and poetic. (VI) See πίνω.

πιπράσκω (πρα-), *sell*, pres. rare and perhaps late, but Ion. πιπρήσκω; πέπρᾱκα; πέπρᾱμαι; ἐπράθην; vb. πρᾶτός, πρᾶτέος. (VI) See also poetic πέρννμι. For the pres., fut., and aor. the Attic uses πωλέω and ἀπο-δίδομαι, πωλήσω and ἀπο-δώσομαι, ἐπώλησα and ἀπ-εδόμην.

πίπτω (πετ-, πτο-; for πι-πετ-ω, 626), *fall*; fut. πεσοῦμαι (681), Ion. πεσέομαι, late πέσομαι; p. πέπτωκα; 2 p. part. (Soph.) πεπτώς, Hom. πεπτηώς and πεπτέως; late pf. πέπτηκα; 2 a. ἔπεσον, Dor. ἔπετον, rare and late 1 a. ἔπεσα.—Of Class V, poet. πίντω.

πίτνημι (πιτνα-, 652, IX; 1062) and πιτνάω, *spread*, only pres. and impf. act. and mid. Poet. for πετάννμι. (V)

πίτνω, poetic for πίπτω, *fall*.

πίφαιύσκω (φαν-), *declare*, ep. and Aesch.; mid. ep. (VI) See -φαύσκω (φαίνω).

πλάζω (πλαγγ-), *cause to wander*; ἔπλαγξα; mid. πλάζομαι; πλάγξομαι; ἐπλάγχθην; late ἐπλαγξάμην; vb. πλαγκτός. Poetic. (IV)

πλάθω, dramatic for πελάζω, *bring near*, *approach*.

πλάσσω (πλατ-, 647), Att. πλάττω; ἀνα-πλάσω (Hippocr.); ἔπλασα; late; πέπλακα; πέπλασμαι; ἐπλάσθην; vb. πλαστός, late πλαστέον. (IV)

πλέκω, *weave*, *braid*; late πλέξω; ἔπλεξα; δια-πέπλοχα or ἐμ-πέπλεχα

Ion.; πέπλεγμαι; ἐπλέχθην (rare) and 2 a. p. ἐπλάκην; vb. πλεκτός (Aesch.).

πλέω (πλυ-, πλευ-, πλεῖ-, 632), *sail*; πλεύσομαι and πλευσοῦμαι (681), πλεύσω late; ἐπλευσα; πέπλευκα; πέπλευσμαι (616); ἐπλεύσθην late; vb. πλευστός. (II)—Ionic and poetic πλώω, πλώσομαι and late πλώσω; ἐπλώσα; πέπλωκα; ep. of μι-form ἐπλων (1063); vb. πλωτός.—Rare πλωῖζω, Att. πλώζω (Thuc. 1, 13), late πλωῖζομαι;—late πλωῖζομαι.

πληγ-νυ-, ἐκ-πλήγ-νυσθαι, *strike oneself* (Thuc. 4, 125), see πλήσσω. (V) πληθῶ, πληθύνω, *be full*, πληθύνω, *fill*; see πύμπλημι.

πλήσσω, Att. πλήττω (πλαγ-, πληγ-, 639), *strike*; πλήξω; ἐπλήξα; 2 p. ἐπέπληγα; ἐπέπληγμαι; ἐπλήχθην rare; 2 a. p. ἐπλήγην, and (always in comp.) ἐξ-ἐπλάγην and κατ-ἐπλάγην; Hom. redupl. 2 a. (ἐ)πέπληγον; vb. κατα-πληκτός;—pres. inf. mid. of the μι-form (Cl. V) ἐκ-πλήγ-νυ-σθαι (only Thuc. 4, 125). (IV, II)—In Attic prose, the *simple* verb is used only in the perfect and passive systems; in the other systems, the compounds.

πλύνω (πλυν-), *wash*; πλυνῶ; ἐπλῦνα; πέπλυμαι (617); ἐπλύθην (late); vb. πλυτός (Hippocr.), πλυτός. (IV)

πλώω, πλωῖζω, πλωῖζομαι; see πλέω.

πνέω (πνυ-, πνευ-, πνεῖ-, 632), *breathe, blow*, poet. πνείω; πνευσοῦμαι (681), -πνεύσομαι (late in *simple*), late πνεύσω; ἐπνευσα; -πέπνευκα in comp.; late ἐμ-πέπνευσμαι; late -ἐπνεύσθην in comp. (II)—Ἄνα-πνέω, *take breath*; epic forms: 2 aor. imper. ἄμ-πννε; 2 a. mid. 3 sing. ἄμ-πνῆτο; a. p. ἄμ-πνίσθην.—From the same root: epic πέπνῦμαι, *be wise*; πεπνῦμένος, *wise*.—See πινύσχω.

πνίγω (πνίγ-, πνίγ-), *choke*; ἀπο-πνίξω, late ἀπο-πνίξομαι, Dor. ἀπο-πνίξομαι; ἐπνίξα; πέπνιγμαι; 2 a. p. ἐπνίγην (Att. ἀπ-); late ἀπ-επνίχθην.

ποθέω, *desire, miss*; ποθήσω and ποθέσομαι (679); ἐπόθησα and ἐπόθεσα; late πέποθηκα; late πεπόθημαι; late προ-εποθήθην.

πονέω, *labour*; πονήσω, etc., reg.; but πονέσομαι (Luc. Asin. 9); texts of Hippocr. sometimes have πονέσω and ἐπόνεσά (679).

πορ- or προ-, root, *give, impart*; poetic 2 a. ἔπορον; 2 a. inf. πεπορεῖν (*to show*), in Pind. Py. 2, 57 is πεπαρεῖν in some MSS; p. p. πέπωρωται (poet., also late prose), *it is fated*; πεπωρωμένος, *fated*, rare in prose {ἡ πεπωρωμένη, *fate*}. Compare μείρομαι.

πράσσω and Att. πράττω (πράγ-), *do*; πράξω; ἐπράξα; πέπράχα; 2 p. πέπράγα, *have fared (well or ill)*, sometimes *have done*, 797; πέπράγμαι; ἐπράχθην; vb. πρᾶκτός. (IV)

πράϋνω (πράϋν-), *soothe*; ἐπράϋνα; ἐπράϋνθη; late πεπράϋσμαι. (IV)

πρέπω, *be conspicuous, becoming*, poetic; πρέψω; ἔπρεψα. In prose, impersonal: πρέπει, πρέπει, ἔπρεψε.

πρήθω, see πύμπλημι (πρα-), *burn*.

πρια-, 2 a. stem: ἐπριάμην, *bought*, inflected in 498; see also 516, 520.

For the present, see ὀνέομαι. (VIII)

πρίω, *saw*; ἔπρισα; πέπρισμαι; ἐπρίσθην. 616.

προῖσσομαι (προῖκ-, προῖξ, Att. προῖξ, *gift*), *beg*; *simple* only in pres.

- (Archil. 130); *κατα-προΐξομαι* (Archil., Hdt.), Att. *κατα-προΐξομαι* (Aristoph.); late *κατ-επροΐξαμην*. (IV)
- πταίω*, *stumble*; *πταίσω*; *ἔπταισα*; *ἔπταικα*; late *ἔπταισμαι*; late *ἔπταισθην*; vb. *ἄ-πταιστος*, *not stumbling*. 616.
- πτάρνυμαι*, late *πτάρνυμι* (*πταρ-*); f. *πταρῶ* (? Hippocr. 8, 484); 2 a. *ἔπτарон*, 1 a. *ἔπτара* (Aristot. *Probl.* 33, 16); late 2 a. p. *ἐπτάρην*. (V)
- πτήσσω* (*πτακ-*, *πτηκ-*), *cover*; late *πτήξω*; *ἔπτηξα*; *ἔπτηχα*, late *ἔπτηκα*, late *ὑπο-πέπτηχα*; 2 a. part. *κατα-πτακόν* in Aesch. *Eum.* 257. (IV, II)—From the kindred root *πτα-*: epic pf. part. *πεπτηώς* (may be confounded with Hom. *πεπτηώς* from *πίπτω*); 2 a. 3 dual of *μι*-form *κατα-πτήτην* in *Il.* 8, 136 (compare *ἔπτην* from *πέτομαι*, *fly*).—Poetic and Hdt. *πτώσσω* (*πτωκ-*); late *πτώξω*, late *ἔπτωξα*.
- πτίσσω*, *pound*; *ἔπτισα* (Hdt.); *ἔπτισμαι*; late *περι-πτισθεῖς*. 647. (IV)
- πτύρομαι* (*πτυρ-*), *be afraid, fear* (Hippocr. and late); *ἐπτύρην* late; act. *ἐπτύρα* late. (IV)
- πτύσσω* (*πτυγ-*), *fold*; *πτύξω*; *ἔπτυξα*; *ἔπτυγμαι*; *ἐπτύχθην*; 2 a. p. *ἀν-ἐπτύγην* (Hippocr.); vb. *πτυκτός* (Ion., late). The *simple* form does not occur in Attic prose. (IV)
- πτῦω* (*πτῦ-*, 625), *spit*; *πτύσω* and *πτύσομαι* (late); *-ἔπτυσα* (*simple* poet., late); *ἔπτυκα* late; *ἐπτύσθην* (Hippocr., late); 2 a. p. *ἐπτύνην* (Hippocr.); vb. *κατά-πτυστος*.
- πύθω*, *make rot*; *πύσω*; *ἔπῡσα* (*πύσε*, Callim. *Fr.* 313); pass. = *rot, decay*.
- πυνθάνομαι* (*πυθ-*), *hear, inquire*; f. *πεύσομαι*; *πέπυσμαι*; 2 a. *ἐπυθόμην*; vb. *πευστέος*, *ἀνά-πυστος* (*Od.* 11, 274). Poetic pres. *πεύθομαι*. (V, II)
- πυρέσσω*, Attic *πυρέτω* (*πυρετός*, *fever*), *have a fever*; *πυρέξω* (Hippocr.); *ἐπύρεξα* (Hippocr., late); *πεπύρεχα* (Aristot.). (IV).

P

- ράινω* (*ράν-*, *ρα-*), *sprinkle*; *ράνῳ*; *ῥρᾶνα*, ep. *ῥρασσα*; *δι-ῥραγκα* (Old Test.); *ῥρασμαι* (*ῥρᾶνται* Aesch. *Pers.* 569, epic 3 pl. *ῥρά-δ-αται*, plpf. *ῥρά-δ-ατο*; see 988, 989); *ῥάνθην*; vb. late *ράντός*. Ionic, poetic. (V, IV)
- ραίω*, *strike, break*; *ραίσω*; *ῥραισα*; *ῥραισθην*; f. mid. as pass. *διαρραΐσασθαι* (*Il.* 24, 355). Poetic.
- ράπτω* (*ραφ-*), *stitch*; *ράψω*; *ῥραψα*; late 2 a. *συν-ῥραφον*; late plpf. *συν-ῥραφήκει*; *ῥραμμαι*; 2 a. p. *ῥράφην*; vb. *ραπτός*, late *προσ-ραπτέον*. (III)
- ράσσω* (*ράγ-*), *ράττω*, *throw down*, pres. late; *ράξω* late, *ῥυρ-ράξω* (Thuc. 8, 96); *ῥραξα*; late *-ῥράχθην*. See *ἀράσσω*. (IV)
- ρέζω* (*ῤρεγ-* from *ῤεργ-*, 620), *do*; *ρέξω*; *ῥρεξα*, usually *ῥεξα*; *ῥέχθην* (also Hippocr.); vb. *ἄ-ρεκτος*. Poetic. (IV) Compare *ῥῥῶ*.
- ρέπω*, *bend, incline*; *ρέψω* (Hdt.; Paus. 9, 37); *ῥρεψα*.
- ρέω* (*ῤν-*, *ῤεν-*, *ῤεῖ-*, 632), *flow*; f. *ῤεύσομαι* (rare in Att.), *ῤευσόμην* (Aristot.), later *ῤεύσω*; *ῥρευσα* (Hippocr.; late; rarely Attic); *ῥρήνηκα* (613);

- 2 a. p. ἐρρύν as act., fut. p. ῥήσομαι as active; vb. ῥντός (Eur.), ῥενστός (Emped. and late). (II)
 ῥε-, root, say; see εἶπον, said.
 ῥήγνυμι (ῥαγ- for *Fr*αγ-, ῥηγ-, ῥωγ-), break; ῥήξω; ῥρηξα; δι-έρρηχα (Old Test.); 2 p. ῥρωγα, am broken (717; 797); -ῥρηγμα rare; ῥρήχθην rare; 2 a. p. ῥράγην; vb. ῥηκτός (Il.). In Attic usually in comp. (V, II)—Of Class III, poetic (also late prose) ῥήσσω; ῥήττω late prose.
 ῥίγέω (ῥιγ-, 613), shudder; ῥιγήσω; ῥρίγησα; 2 p. ῥρίγα as pres. Mostly poetic. See ῥιγώω, shiver.
 ῥιγώω, shiver with cold; regular; but sometimes peculiar pres. contr. (481) to ω and φ as well as to ov and οι {ῥιγώ, ῥιγῶς, ῥιγῶ and ῥιγοί; opt. ῥιγῶν; inf. ῥιγῶν and ῥιγοῦν; part. ῥιγῶντες (but gen. pl. ῥιγούντων in Xen. Hell. 4, 54)}.
 ῥίπτω (ῥιφ-, ῥιφ-), throw; also ῥιπτέω (636); ῥίψω; ῥρίψα; ῥρίφα; ῥρίμμαι; ῥρίφθην; 2 a. p. ῥρίφην; vb. ῥιπτός (Soph. Tr. 357). (III)
 ῥύομαι or ῥύομαι (a by-form of ἐρύομαι), defend, guard {ep. μι-forms in Hom.: impf. 3 pl. ῥύατο, inf. ῥύσθαι}; ῥύσομαι; ῥρυσάμην; late ἐρύσθην; vb. ῥυτός (Od. 6, 267). Poetic, New Ionic, late prose, rare in Att. prose.—See ἐρύω.
 ῥυνάω, epic, ῥυνόω, be foul; Ionic pf. pt. ῥερυνωμένος.
 ῥώννυμι (ῥω-), strengthen; ῥώσω; ῥρωσα; ῥρωμαι {imper. ῥρωσο = farewell; so also inf. as φράζε ῥρῶσθαι, Plat. Phaed. 61^b}; ῥρῶσθην. (V)

Σ

- σαίλω (σαν-), fawn upon; a. ἔσηνα. (IV)
 σαίρω (σαρ-), sweep; σαρώ (New Test.); ἔσηρα; 2 p. σέσηρα, grin.
 σαλπίζω (σαλπιγγ-), sound the trumpet; late σαλπίσω and σαλπιῶ; ἐσάλπιγξα, late ἐσάλπισα; late περι-σεσάλπισται and περι-σεσάλπιγkται. (IV)
 σαόω, save, see σῶζω.
 σάσσω (New Ionic), Attic σάττω (σαγ-), load, pack, equip; ἔσαξα; σέσαγμα. (IV)
 σάω, sift, late by-form σήθω; ἔσησα; σεση(σ)μένος; ἐσή(σ)θην; vb. late σηστέον. New Ionic.
 σβέννυμι. (σβε-), extinguish; σβέσω; ἔσβεσα; late ἔσβεσμαι; ἐσβέσθην; 2 a. p. ἔσβην, went out {767, 1; inf. ἀπο-σβῆναι, pt. ἀπο-σβείς (Hippocr.)}; ἔσβηκα, am extinguished; vb. σβεστός late. (V)
 σέβω, revere, only pres.; impf. ἔσεβον late; oftener σέβομαι; a. p. ἐσέφθην as act.; f. inf. σεβήσεσθαι (Diog. Laert. 7, 120); vb. σεπτός (Aesch. Pr. 812).
 σείω, shake; σείσω; ἔσεισα; σέσεικα; σείσειμαι (616); ἐσείσθην; vb. σειστός.
 σεύω (συ-, σεν-), urge, urge; aor. ἔσσενα (1027); pf. ἔσσυμαι, hasten (974), pt. ἐσσύμενος (877), ἐσύθην and ἐσσύθην; 2 a. m. ἐσ(σ)ύμην (1063); vb. ἐπίσσυτος (Aesch.), ἀνάσσυτος (Hippocr.). Poetic, also late prose.—From σεύομαι or σόομαι, hasten, these forms in the Drama: Doric

- σῶμαι (Com. Frag. 2, 887), σεύται (1062, 3; or ? σοῦται, Soph. Tr. 645), σοῦσθε (Aristoph. *Vesp.* 458), σοῦνται (Aesch. *Pers.* 25); imper. σοῦ (Aristoph. *Vesp.* 209), σοῦσθω (Soph. *Aj.* 1414), σοῦσθε (Aesch. twice, Callim.); σοῦσθαι (Plut. *Mor.* 362). (II)
- σημαίνω (σημαν-), *show*; σημανῶ; ἐσήμηνα; late σεσήμαγκα; σεσήμασμαι; ἐσημάνθην; vb. ἀ-σήμαντος (Il. 10, 485); late σημαντέος. (IV)
- σήπω (σηπ-, σαπ-), *cause to rot*; σήψω (Aesch. *Frag.* 270); κατ-ἐσηψα late; 2 p. σέσηπα as pres., *be rotten*; late σέσημμαι; 2 a. p. ἐσάπην; ἐσήφθην late; vb. σηπτός (Aristot.). (II)
- σίνομαι (σιν-, *injure* (Ion., also poet.); f. (?) σινήσομαι (Hippocr. 8, 112); ἐσινάμην (Ionic). (IV)
- σκάπτω (σκαφ-), *dig*; σκάψω; ἔσκαψα; ἔσκαφα; ἔσκαμμαι; 2 a. p. ἐσκάφην; late ἐσκάφθην. (III)
- σκεδάννυμι (σκεδα-), *scatter*; f. σκεδάσω (Theog.; late prose), Att. σκεδῶ 680, 3; ἔσκεδάσα; ἔσκεδασμαι; ἔσκεδάσθην; vb. σκεδαστός (Plat. *Tim.* 37). In Att. gen. in comp. (V)—σκεδάω only σκεδάων (late), late also σκέδαζω.—Epic κεδάννυμι; ἐκέδασσα; ἐκεδάσθην; plpf. pass. κεδέαστο (Ap. Rh. 2, 1112);—late and rare κεδάω only pr.; late and rare κεδάομαι only pr.—Pres. σκίδνῃμι (σκιδ-να-) and σκίδναμαι (poetic, Ionic, rare in Attic); poetic κίδνῃμι and κίδναμαι.
- σκέλλω (σκελ-, σκλη-), *dry up*, pres. late; f. σκελῶ late; Hom. a. ἔσκηλα, *made dry*; 2 aor. inf. (Aristoph.) ἀπο-σκληῖναι (from ἔσκλην, 767); late f. ἀπο-σκλητομαι; ἔσκληκα, *be dried up*, Ion., also late {sync. part. ἐσκληώτες (Ap. Rh. 2, 53)}. (IV)
- σκέπτομαι (σκεπ-), *view*; σκέψομαι; ἔσκεψάμην; ἔσκεμμαι; Ion. ἐσκέφθην pass.; 2 a. p. ἐπ-εσκέπην (Old Test.); vb. σκεπτέος. (III) In the pres. and impf. Attic writers usually employ σκοπέω, but the other tenses of σκοπέω are used only by late writers. (III)
- σκήπτω (σκηπ-), *prop*; σκήψω; ἔσκηψα; late p. ἐπ-έσκηφα; ἔσκημμαι; ἐσκήφθην. (III)
- σκιδνῃμι (σκιδ-να-), see σκεδάννυμι. (V)
- σκώπτω (σκωπ-), *jeer*; σκώψομαι, late ἀπο-σκώψω; ἔσκωψα; late ἔσκωμμαι; ἔσκώφθην. (III)
- σμάω, contr. σμῶ, *anoint, smear*; for pres. contr. see 479; otherwise reg.; δια-σμώντε in Hdt. 2, 37 is a wrong reading for δια-σμώντες.—By-form σμήχω, mostly Ionic and late; σμήξω; ἔσμηξα; ἔσμηγμαι late; δι-εσμήχθην late; vb. νεό-σμηκτος (Il. 13, 342), ἀ-σμηκτος.
- σμύχω, *burn*, pr. late; ἔσμύξα (Hom.); late κατ-έσμυγμαι; late κατ-εσμήχθην; late ἀπ-εσμύγην.
- σόομαι, *hasten*; see σείω, *move, urge*.
- σπάργω, *roll, wrap*; only ἔσπαρξα (Hom. *Hym. Ap.* 121).
- σπάω, *draw*; σπάσω; ἔσπάσα; ἔσπάκα; ἔσπασμαι; ἔσπάσθην; vb. ἀντί-σπαστος, σπαστέος (Hippocr.). 615; 616.
- σπείρω (σπερ-), *sow*; σπερῶ; ἔσπειρα; late ἔσπαρκα; ἔσπαρμαι; 2 a. p. ἐσάρην; vb. σπαρτός, late σπαρτέον. (IV)

- σπένδω, *pour libation*; fut. σπέσω (90, 4); ἔσπεισα; κατ-έσπεικα late; ἔσπεισμαι (736); late ἐσπέισθην.
- σπέρχω, *urge, drive*; poetic, New Ionic, rarely late prose; rarely Att. prose (in comp.); mid., *hasten, be angry*; ἐσπέρχθην.
- σπεύδω, *urge, speed, trans. and intrans.*; σπέυσω; ἔσπευσα; late ἔσπευκα; late ἐσπενυμαι; vb. σπενυστέον.
- στάζω (σταγ-), *drop*, στάξω late; ἔσταξα; ἐν-έσταγμαi; -έσταχθην; 2 a. p. ἐστάγην; vb. στακτός. 640. Rare in prose. (IV)
- στέγω, *cover, defend*; late στέξω; late ἔστεξα; late ἐστέχθην.
- στείβω (στιβ-, στειβ-), *tread*; late στείψω; κατ-έστειψα; ἐστίβημαι (613); στειπτός. Poetic. (II)
- στείχω (σιχ-, στειχ-), *go*, poetic, Ion., late Att. prose; ep. ἔστειξα; ep. 2 a. ἔστιχον. (II)
- στέλλω (στέλ-), *send*; στελῶ; ἔστειλα; ἔσταλκα (621); ἔσταλμαι; 2 a. p. ἐστάλην. (IV)
- στενάζω (στεναγ-), *groan*; στενάξω poet., late prose; ἐστέναξα; late ἐστέναγμαι; vb. στενακτός, στενακτέος. (IV)—Epic στενάχω and στεναχίζω only pr. and impf.—στένω, *sigh, groan* (rare in prose), ep. στεινω, *straiten*; both only pr. and impf.
- στέργω, *love*; στέρξω; ἔστερξα; 2 p. ἔστοργα (Hdt.), 621; ἔστεργμαι (Emped. 190; late); late ἐστέρχθην; vb. στερκτός, στερκτέος.
- στερέω and στερίσκω (στερ-), *deprive*, rare; but ἀπο-στερέω reg. for the pres. and impf.; στερήσω; ἐστέρησα, Hom. ἐστέρεσα; ἐστέρηκα; ἐστέρημαι; ἐστερήθην; 2 a. p. poet. ἐστέρην.—στέρομαι, *am deprived of, am in want*.
- στεῦμαι, *pledge oneself, affirm*, defective verb (1062, 2) {only στεῦται, στεύνται, τεῦτο}. Poetic. (VII)
- στέφω, *encircle, crown*; στέψω; ἔσταιφα; ἔστεμμαι; ἐστέφθην; vb. late στεπτός. Rare verb; στεφανός is gen. used instead.
- στηρίζω (στηριγ-, 640), *support*; f. στηρίξω, στηρίσω, στηριῶ (Old and New Test.); ἐστήριξα, late ἐστήρισα; ἐστήριγμαi; ἐστηρίχθην. Poetic, Ionic; also late prose. (IV)
- στίλβω (στιγ- 640), *prick*; στίξω; ἔστιξα (Hdt.); ἔστιγμαi; ἐστίχθην late; vb. στικτός (Soph.). (IV)
- στορνύμι (στορ-), *spread out*; f. late στορέσω, στορῶ; ἐστόρεσα; late ἐστόρεσμαι; late ἐστορέσθην (also Hdt.).—By-form στρώννυμι (στρω-); στρώσω (late in simple); ἔστρωσα (trag., Hdt.); late ἔστρωκα; ἔστρωμαι; ἐστρώθην (Soph.; late); vb. poet. στρωτός. (V)
- στρέφω, *turn*; στρέψω; ἔστρεψα; late 2 p. -ἔστροφα (621); ἔστραμμαι; ἐστρέφθην (rare in Att. pr.), Ion. and Dor. ἐστράφθην; 2 a. p. ἐστράφην; vb. στρεπτός, late στρεπτέος.
- στρώννυμι (στρω-), *spread out*; see under στορνύμι. (V)
- στυγέω (στυγ-, 613), *hate, dread*; f. pass. στυγήσομαι (Soph.); ἐστύγησα (trag., late pr.); ἐστυξα (in Homer = *made terrible*); ep. 2 a. ἔστυγον; ἀπ-εστύγηκα Hdt.; late ἐστύγημαι; ἐστυγήθην; vb. στυγητός. Ionic and poetic.

- στυφελίζω (στυφελιγ-), *dash*; ἐστυφέλιξα; late ἐστυφελίχθην. Poetic (rare in Hippocr.). (IV)
- σῦρίζω, Att. σῦρίττω (σῦριγξ, *pipe*), *play on the pipe, whistle*, f. late σῦρίζω, σῦρίσω, Old Test. σῦριῶ; ἐσύριξα, late ἐσύρισα. (IV)
- σῦρω (συρ-), *draw*; συρῶ (Old Test.); ἔσῦρα; σέσυρκα; late σέσυρμαι; late 2 a. p. -ἐσύρην; vb. δια-συρτέον late. Att. pr. in comp. (IV)
- σφάζω (σφαγ-), Att. pr. σφάττω, *slay*; σφάζω; ἔσφαξα; late ἔσφακα; ἔσφαγμα; ἐσφάχθην rare; 2 a. p. ἐσφάγην; vb. σφακτός. (IV)
- σφάλλω (σφαλ-), *trip up, deceive*; σφαλῶ; ἔσφηλα; late ἔσφαλκα; ἔσφαλμαι; late ἐσφάλθην; 2 a. p. ἐσφάλην. (IV)
- σφάττω (σφαγ-), *slay*; see σφάζω. (IV)
- σφετερίζω (σφετεριδ-), *appropriate, reg.*; but ἐσφετεριξάμην (1002) in Aesch. *Supp.* 39. (IV)
- σφίγγω, *bind, fasten*; late σφίγξω; late ἔσφιγξα (also Hippocr.); late ἔσφιγμα {ἐσφιγξαι, ἔσφιγκται, etc., 735, 739}; late and Hippocr. ἐσφίγθην.
- σφύζω and late σφύττω (σφυγ-, 1002), *throb*; σφύξω; ἔσφυξα. Mostly late. (IV)
- σχάζω (σχαδ-), *cut open, let go, reg.*; pr. also σχάω, impf. ἔσχων (Aristoph.). (IV)
- σῶζω, later σώζω, epic σώω (σφδ-, σω-), *save*; σώσω; ἔσωσα; σέσωκα; σέσωμαι and σέσωσμαι; ἐσώθην; vb. σωστός late, σωστέος. (IV)—Epic σώω; σώζω is very rare in epic.—Epic, poetic (not Att.) σαώω {subj. σόης, σόῃ, σόωσι; but authorities differ between these and σαῶς or σοῶς (σάψς, σόψς), σόφ, σοῶσι (σάωσι, σαῶσι)}; σαῶσω; ἐσαῶσα; ἐσαῶθην; 2 a. of μι-form σάω, *he saved or save thou* (from Aeol. σάωμι; but some write σάου, making it impf. or pres. imper.).

T

- τα-, root, *take*; imperative τῇ (Hom.), in Herodas τῆ, 2 pl. τῆτε (Sophr. *Fr.* 100).
- ταγ-, root, *seize*; 2 a. part. τεταγών. Epic.
- ταλα-, see τλα-.
- τανύω, *stretch*; f. τανύσω (simple late) and in Hom. τανύω (see 1023); ἐτάνυσσα; τετάνυσμαι, late prose τετάννυμαι; ἐτανύσθην;—pr. pass. of μι-form τάννυται. Epic, also Ion. prose. Compare τείνω.
- ταράσσω (ταραχ-) and тарάττω, *disturb*; тарάξω; ἐτάραξα; late plpf. συνετεταράχαι; τετάραγμα; ἐταράχθην. Compare θράσσω. (IV)
- τάσσω and τάττω (ταγ-), *arrange, order*; τάξω; ἔταξα; τέταχα; τέταγμα; ἐτάχθην; 2 a. p. rare ἐτάγην; vb. τακτός, τακτέος. (IV)
- ταφ- or θαп- (102), *astonish*; 2 p. τέθηπα, *am astonished* (ep., Ion., also late); 2 a. ἔταφον (poet.). (II)
- τέγγω, *wet*; τέγξω; ἔτεγξα; ἐτέγχθην. Rare in Att. pr.
- τείνω (τεν-), *stretch*; тенῶ; ἔτεινα; τέτακα; τέταμαι; ἐτάθην; vb. τατός (Aristot.), ξυν-τατέος. 621, 1; 707. See τανύω and τιταίνω. (IV)

τεκμαίρομαι (τεκμαρ-), *ordain, infer, judge*; τεκμαροῦμαι; ἐτεκμηράμην.—Act. τεκμαίρω, *put a mark, limit, show*, poetic; ἐτέκμηρα;—vb. τεκμαρτός (Com. fr.), τεκμαρτέον (Hippocr.). (IV)

τελέω, *complete, accomplish*; fut. τελέσω, Att. τελῶ (680, 1 and 6); ἐτέλεσα; τέτελεκα; τετέλεσμαι; ἐτελέσθην; vb. ἐπι-τελεστέος. 615; 730, 1.

τέλλω (τελ-), *perform, raise, compel*; a. ἔτειλα. Poetic.—ἀνα-τέλλω, *make or let rise, rise*; ἀν-έτειλα; late ἀνα-τέταλκα.—ἐν-τέλλω, *enjoin, command*; usually ἐν-τέλλομαι; late ἐν-τελοῦμαι; ἐν-τετέλαμην; ἐν-τέταλμαι.—ἐπι-τέλλω, *enjoin, rise*, poetic. 621, 1. (IV)

τεμ-, *find*; epic redupl. 2 a. τέτμον or ἔτετμον (619; 993).

τέμνω (τεμ-, τμε-), Ion. and Dor. τάμνω, τέμω (in *Il.* 13, 707), *cut*; f. τεμῶ; τέτμηκα {pt. τετμηώς pass. (Ap. Rh. 4, 156)}; 2 a. ἔτεμον, Ion. and poet. ἔταμον; τέτμημαι; ἐτμήθην; vb. τμητός (poet., late), τμητέος. (V) See τμήγω.

τέρπω, *gladden, amuse*; τέρψω; ἔτερψα; ἐτέρφθην, Hom. also ἐτάρφθην; Hom. 2 a. p. ἐτάρπην {with subj. τραπέω, *not* from τρέπω}; Hom. 2 a. ἐταρπόμεν and redupl. τεταρπόμεν. 621.

τερσαίνω (τερσαν-), *dry*, ep., pr. late; a. ἐτέρσθη (Il.). (IV)—Epic and Ion. τέρσομαι, *become dry*; 2 a. p. ἐτέρσην; late ἔτερσα, *made dry*.

τεταγών, *having seized*; see root ταγ-.

τετῆμαι, Hom. pf., *am troubled, vexed*; only dual τετίησθον, pt. τετιημένος, and τετιηώς, *troubled, vexed*.

τέτμον, *found*; see root τεμ-.

τετραίνω (τετραν-, τρα-), *bore*, pres. in comp.; late (?) τιτραίνω; f. Ion. δια-τετρανέω; a. Ion. ἐτέτρηνα, late ἐτέτρηνα; late ἐτετράνθην. 618; 652, II. (IV, V)—Late τιτραίω and τίτρημι (τρα-); late τρήσω; ἔτρησα; τέτρημαι; late ἐτρήθην; vb. late τρητός.

τεύχω (τυχ-, τυκ-, τευχ-), *prepare, make*; τεύξω; ἔτευξα; 2 a. Hom. τέτυκον, τετυκόμην; pf. pt. Hom. τετευχώς as pass., see τυγχάνω; τέτυγμα {Hom. τετευχ-αται and τετευχ-ατο, 740}; f. pf. τετεύχομαι; Hom. ἐτύχθην, Hippocr. ἐτεύχθην; vb. Hom. τυκτός. Poetic. In Homer τέτυγμα and ἐτύχθην often have the meaning of τετύχηκα and ἔτυχον, from τυγχάνω, *happen, hit*. (II)—Poetic τιτύσκομαι, *prepare, aim*; act. late. (VI)

τήκω (τακ-), *melt, trans.*; τήξω; ἔτηξα; 2 p. τέτηκα, *am melted*; late τέτηγμαι; ἐτήχθην rare; 2 a. p. ἐτάκην; vb. τηκτός, late τηκτέος. (II)

τιε-, *trouble*; see τετίρημαι.

τίθημι (θε-), *put*; for synopsis and inflection, see 508; 498 (504); 1015, 1016. Dialectic forms: Homer: Pres. τίθησθα for τίθης, τίθῃσι and τιθεῖ, 3 pl. τιθεῖσι (προ-θέουσι in *Il.* 1, 291, is doubtful unless from προ-θέω, *rush forth*); inf. τιθέμεν and τιθήμεναι (Theognis 286 has τιθεῖν); part. τιθέμενος and (*Il.* 8, 34) τιθήμενος.—Hdt.: Pres. τιθεῖς, τιθεῖ, 3 pl. τιθεῖωι; Impf. ἐτίθεα, ἐτίθεας, ἐτίθεε. For the subjunctive see 1044–1048.

τίκτω (τεκ-, for τι-τεκ-ω, 626), *bring forth, beget*; τέξομαι, τέξω (poet., also

- late), rare and poet. *τεκοῦμαι* (*Hym. Hom.* 3, 127); 2 p. *τέτοκα*; 2 a. *ἔτεκον*; very rare *ἔτεξα* (not Att.); late *τέτεγμαι*; late *ἐτέχθην*.
- τίλλω* (*τιλ-*), *pluck*; *τιλῶ*; *ἐτίλα*; *τέτιλμαι*; *ἐτίλθην*. Poetic, occasionally Ionic and late Attic prose, mostly in comp. (IV)
- τινάσσω*, *swing, shake*; *δια-τινάξομαι* (reflex. or pass.); *ἐτίναξα*; *τετίναγμα*. Ep., also late. (IV)
- τίνω* (*τι-*), ep. *τίνω*, *pay, expiate*; mid. *take payment, avenge*; *τίσω*, better *τέλω*; *ἐτίσα*, better *ἔτεισα*; *τέτικα*, better *τέτεικα*; *τέτισμαι*, better *τέτεισμαι*; *ἐτίσθην*, better *ἐτέισθην*; vb. Hom. *τῖτός* (comp. *ἄ-τῖτος*), *ἀπο-τ(ε)ιστέον*.—Pres. *τίνυμι* rare and late, *τίνυμαι* ep. and (rarely) Hdt. (V) See *τίω*, *honour*.
- τιταίνω* (*τιναν-*), *stretch*; *ἐτίτηνα*. Epic, see *τείνω*. (IV)
- τιτρώσκω* (*τρο-*), *wound*; *τρώσω*; *ἔτρωσα*; late *τέτρωκα*; *τέτρωμαι*; *ἐτρώθην*; vb. Hom. *τρωτός*, late *τρωτέον*. (VI)—Epic pres. *τρώω* rare.
- τιτύσκομαι*, *prepare, aim*; see *τεύχω*.
- τίω*, Hom. *τίω*, *honour*; epic *τίσω*, *ἔτίσα*, *τέτιμαι*; vb. Hom. *ἄ-τῖτος*. Poetic.
- In Attic *τίσω* and *ἔτίσα* are from *τίνω* (except *προ-τίσας* in Soph. *Ant.* 22).
- τλα-*, sync. from *ταλα-*, *endure*; f. *τλήσομαι*, late *τλήσω*; late *ἔτλησα*; *τέτληκα* usually as pres.; 2 a. *ἔτλην* {767, *τλῶ*, *τλαίην*, *τλήθι*, *τλήναι*, *τλᾶς*}; 2 pf. epic *μι*-forms *τέτλαμεν* {1064; *τετλαίην*; *τέτλαθι*, *τετλάτω*; *τετλάμεναι* and *τετλάμεν*; *τετληώς*, *τετληνῖα*}; *τλητός*.—Poetic, rare in prose.—From *ταλα-*: late fut. *ταλάσσω*; ep. *ἐτάλασσα*.
- τμήγω* (*τμαγ-*, *τμηγ-*), *cut*; *τμήξω*; *ἔτμηξα*; 2 a. *ἔτμαγον*; 2 a. p. *ἐτμάγην*, late *ἐτμήγην*. Poetic. (II) See *τέμνω*.
- τορέω* (*τορ-*, 990), *pierce, bore*; pr. only *ἀντι-τορεῦντα* (*Hymn. Merc.* 283); f. *ἀντι-τορήσω* (*Hymn. Merc.* 178); f. *τετορήσω* in Aristoph. *Pax* 381, *utter in a piercing tone*; *ἐτόρησα*; 2 a. *ἔτορον*; late *τετορημένος*. Epic. See *τετραίνω*.
- τοτ-*, *hit, find*; only aor. *ἔτοσσα* (Pind.). (IV)
- τρέπω*, Ion. and Dor. *τρέπω*, *turn*; *τρέψω*; *ἔτρεψα*; 2 a. *ἔτραπον* poet.; *τέτροφα*, rarely *τέτραφα* (? Att.), these perfects identical with those from *τρέφω*; *τέτραμμαι*; *ἐτρέφθην* rare in Att., Ion. *ἐτράφθην*; 2 a. p. *ἐτράπην*; late *τρεπτός*, *τρεπτέος*, late *τραπητέον*. 621.—Hom. also *τραπέω* and *τροπέω*.
- τρέφω* (*τρεφ-* from *θρεφ-*, 102), Dor. *τρέφω*, *nourish*; *θρέψω*; *ἔθρεψα*; 2 a. epic *ἔτραφον* as pass., *was nourished, grew*; *τέτροφα*, late and doubtful *τέτραφα* (these perfects identical with those from *τρέπω*); *τέθραμμαι*; *ἐθρέφθην* rare in Att., 2 a. p. *ἐτράφην*; vb. *θρεπτέος*.
- τρέχω* (*τρεχ-* from *θρεχ-*, 102; *δραμ-*), Dor. *πράχω*, *run*; fut. *δραμοῦμαι*, *-θρέξομαι* (in comp., and in Comedy), *θρέξω* late, *δραμῶ* rare and late, and *δράμομαι* rare and late; *ἔθρεξα* poet. and rare; 2 a. *ἔδραμον*; *δεδράμηκα*, poet. *δέδρομα*; *δεδράμηναι*; vb. *θρεκτέον*, late *δραμητέος*. (VIII)—poet. *δρομάω*.
- τρέω*, *tremble*; *ἔτρεσα*. Rare in prose.
- τρίβω* (*τριβ-*, 625), *rub*; *τρίψω*; *ἐτριψα*; *τέτριφα*; *τέτριμμαι*; *ἐτρίφθην*, oftener 2 a. p. *ἐτριβην*; vb. *ἀτριπτός* (*Od.*), late *τριπτέον*.

τρίζω (τρίγ-, 640), *squeak*; *ἐτρίξα* late; 2 p. *τέτριγα* as pres. (Hom. pt. *τετριγώτες*). Ionic, poetic. (IV)
 τρύζω (1002, 1), *murmur, mourn*, epic; late *ἐτρυξα*. (IV)
 τρύχω, *waste, exhaust*, *τρύχόω* (628) only Mimn. 2, 12; f. *τρῦχάσω*, ep.
τρίξω; *ἐτρίχωσα*; *τετρίχωμαι*; *ἐτρυχώθην* Ion.
 τρώγω (τραγ-, 631), *gnaw*; *τρώξομαι*; *κατ-ἐτρώξα* (Ion.); 2 a. *ἐτραγον*; *τέτρωγμαι*; vb. *τρωκτός*. (II)
 τυγχάνω (τυχ-, *τευχ-*), *happen, hit*; *τεύξομαι*; epic *ἐτύχησα*, 2 a. *ἐτυχον*; *τετύχηκα*, less often *τέτευχα*, late *τέτυχα*; *ἐπι-τέτευγμαι* late, *ἐν-ετεύχθην* late. (V, II) In Homer *τέτυγμαι* and *ἐτύχθην* (from *τεύχω*) often have the meaning of *τετύχηκα* and *ἐτυχον*.
 τύπτω (τυπ-, *τυπτ-*, 636), *strike*; *τυπτήσω*, late *τύψω*; *ἐτυψα* Ion. and lyric, *ἐτύπησα* late; 2 a. *ἐτυπον* poet.; *τετύπηκα* late; *τέτυμμαι* poet., *τετύπημαι* late; *ἐτύφθην* and *ἐτυπτήθην* late, 2 a. p. *ἐτύπην* poet., late prose; vb. *τυπητέος*. (III) For the aor. Attic prose uses *ἐπάταξα* (*πατάσσω*) or *ἐπαίσα* (*παίω*); for the pf. and pass. systems, *πέπληγα*, *πέπληγμαι*; *ἐπλήγην* (*πλήσσω*).
 τῦφω (τῦφ- for *θῦφ-*, 102, 625), *raise smoke*; *τέθῦμαι*; 2 a. p. *ἐτύφην*. Simple form very rare in Attic prose.

Υ

ὕγιαίνω (*ὕγιαν-*), *be in health, recover health*; *ὕγιανῶ*; *ὕγιᾶνα*, Ion. *ὕγινα*; *ὕγιανθην* (Hippocr.); vb. *ὕγιαντέον* late;—late *ὕγιάζω* is reg. (IV)
ὕλασσω (*ὕλακ-*), poet., *howl, bark at*, rare, *ὕλάσσω* late; *ὕλαξα* late. (VI)
 —Epic *ὕλάω*, pr. and impf.—Usually *ὕλακτέω*.
ὑπ-συχ-νέομαι (*ὑπ-εχ-*), and *ὑπί-σχομαι*, *promise*, see *ἔχω* (c). (V)
ὕφαίνω (*ὕφαν-*), *weave*; *ὕφανῶ*; *ὑφῆνα*, late *ὑφᾶνα*; *ὑφαγκα* late; *ὑφασμαι* (737, 2); *ὑφάνθην*; vb. *ὕφαντός*. (IV) In *Od.* 7, 105, *ὕφάω*.
ὔω, *rain*; *ὔσω*; *ὔσα* (Pind., Hdt., late prose); *ὔσμαι*; *ὔσθην* (Hdt.). 616.

Φ

φαέινω (*φαεν-*), *appear, show*; *ἐφαάνθην*. Poetic. See *φαίνω*. (IV)
φαίνω (*φαν-*), *show*; synopsis in 464; certain tenses inflected in 465;
φανῶ; *ἔφῆνα*; *πέφαγκα*; *πέφασμαι* (485); *ἐφάνθην*;—*φαίνομαι*, *appear*; 2 a. p. *ἐφάνην*, *appeared*; f. *φανήσομαι* and *φανοῦμαι*; 2 p. *πέφῆνα*;—*φαίνομαι*, *show, declare*; *φανοῦμαι*; *ἄπ-εφηνάμην* (simple rare and poet.);—Hom. 2 a. iter. *φάνεσκε*, *appeared*; vb. *ἄ-φαντος* (Il.). (IV)—From root *φα-*, *φάω*, *appear*, pres. late; impf. *φάε* (Hom.); f. p. *πεφίσεται*, *will appear*; pf. *πέφαται* (in Stobaeus); see root *φεν-*, *φα-*, for several similar forms.—In comp. *δια-*, *ἐπι-*, *ὑπο-*, New Ion. and late *-φαύσκω* and *-φωσκω*; in the Bible *φαύσω*, *ἐφανσα*. (VI) Compare *πιφαύσκω*; and *φαείνω*.
φάσσω (*φα-*), *say*, = *φημί*; only pres. and impf.; see *φημί*. (VII)
-φαύσκω, *φάω*; see *φαίνω*.

φείδομαι (φιδ-, φειδ-), *spare*; φείσομαι; ἐφείσάμην; ep. 2 a. πεφιδόμην, ep. f. πεφιδήσομαι; πεφεισμένος late, πεφιδημένος late epic; vb. φειστέον.

(II)

φεν-, φα-, *kill*; 2 a. redupl. and sync. ἔπεφνον and πέφνον (pt. κατα-πεφνών also found accented κατα-πέφνων); πέφαμαι; πεφήσομαι. Epic.—A late pres. πέφνω is found, also a p. pt. πεφασμένος.

φέρω (φερ-, οἰ-, ἐνεκ-, ἐνεγκ- for ἐν-ενεκ-), *bear*; fut. οἴσω (οἴσομαι mid. and pass.); 1 a. ἤνεγκα, ἤνεγκάμην; 2 a. ἤνεγκον (mid. rare); p. ἐνήνοχα; ἐνήνεγμαι; ἤνέχθην; ἐνεχθήσομαι, οἰσθήσομαι; vb. οἰστός, οἰστέος.—Poet. and dial. forms: Homer pr. imper. φέρετε for φέρετε; a. ἤνεκα, rarely ἤνεικον, ἤνεικάμην; aor. imper. οἶσε (1028; also Aristoph.), inf. οἰσέμεν(αι), Pind. οἴειν; vb. φερτός (also Eur.). Herodotus has ἤνεκα, ἤνεικάμην; ἐνήνεγμαι; ἤνείχθην; once (in 1, 157) a. inf. ἀν-οἶσαι or ἀν-ῶσαι; generally ἀν-ῶστος for ἀν-οιστος. Hesiod (*Scut.* 440) has a doubtful pr. indic. συν-ενείκεται. Late verbal συμπερι-ενεκτέον (Stobaeus). (VIII)

φεύγω (φυγ-, φευγ-), *flee*; φείξομαι, Dor. φευξοῦμαι rare in Att. prose (681), late φεύξω; 2 p. πέφευγα; Hom. p. part. πεφυγμένος, πεφυζότες; 2 a. ἔφυγον; late ἔφευξα (but see φεύζω); late ἐφεύχθην; late p. pts. (Nicander) πεφυζήσotes and φυζηθείς; vb. φευκτός, φευκτέος, ep. φυκτός. (II)—φυγγάνω, New Ion. and Att. poet., Alcaeus has πεφύγω. See φεύζω.

φεύζω, *cry*, φεῦ, *lament*; ἔφευξα (Aesch.). 1002, 1. (IV)

φημί (φα-), *say*; for inflection, etc. see 779, 780, 781, and (Dialects) 1068. (VII)

φημίξω (1002, 1), *say*, pr. late; late φημίξω; ἐφημίξα (Hes.), ἐφήμισα (trag.); πεφημισμένος, ἐφημίσθην, φημιχθείς, all late. (IV)

φθάνω (φθα-), *anticipate*, Hom. φθάνω; φθήσομαι, φθάσω late (doubtful in Att.); ἔφθασα; 2 a. ἔφθην (like ἔστην in 498) (mid. only φθάμενος epic); ἔφθακα late, πέφθακα very late; ἐφθασθην late; vb. φθαστέον late; φθάνομαι late. (V)

φθέγγομαι, *utter, speak*; φθέξομαι; ἐφθεγάμην; ἐφθεγμαί (485; 735); vb. φθεγκτός.

φθείρω (φθερ-), *corrupt, destroy*; f. φθερῶ, Hom. δια-φθέρσω (1019); ἔφθειρα; ἔφθαρκα; ἐφθαρμαι, late πέφθαρμαι; 2 p. ἔφθορα late, but Attic δι-ἐφθορα intr. *am ruined* or trans. *have destroyed*; 2 a. p. ἐφθάρην; vb. φθαρτός late. 621. (IV)

φθίνω (φθι-), *perish*, mostly poet., epic φθίνω, rarely trans.; φθινήσω, ἐφθίνησα, ἐφθίνηκα, all late; ? ἔφθινα late (V)—φθινύθω (epic) is trans. and intr.—Epic φθίω, *perish* (pr. and impf. in Homer only); φθίσω, Hom. φθίσω, trans.; ἔφθισα, Hom. ἔφθισα, trans.; late ἔφθικα; ἔφθιμαι; ἐφθίθην (Hom.); 2 a. of μι-form ἐφθίμην {subj. φθίωμαι; opt. φθίμην (for φθι-ι-μην, 700, 1051); φθίσθω; φθίσθαι; φθίμενος}; vb. φθιτός.

φιλέω (φιλε-), *love, philήσω*, etc., reg.; Hom. pr. inf. φιλήμεναι (1062, 3); ep. aor. from stem φιλ- (627; 990) ἐφιλάμην.

φλάω, *bruiſe*; φλασσῶ for φλάσω (Theocr.); ἔφλασα (Pind., Theocr., Hippocr.); ἔφλασμαι and ἐφλάσθην (Hippocr.);—φλάω, *eat greedily, swallow*, only pr. and impf. in Comedy. See θλάω, 616.

φλέω, *burn*, tr. and intr.; φλέξω; ἔφλεξα; πέφλεγμαι late; ἐφλέχθην; 2 a. p. -ἐφλέγην.

φορέω, *carry*, reg.; Hom. inf. pr. φορέειν, φορῆναι, φορήμεναι.

φράγγυμι (φραγ-), φράσσω, φράττω, *fence, stop up*; φράξω; ἔφραξα; (πέφρακα) ἐπεφράκειν late; πέφραγμα; ἔφράχθην; 2 a. p. ἐφράγγην late; vb.

ἄ-φρακτος. (V, IV) Attic are also the forms φάργγυμι, ἔφαρξα, πέφαργμαι, ἐφάρχθην, φαρκτός.

φράζω (φραδ-), *tell, show*; φράσω, etc., regular; ep. 2 a. (ἐπέφραδον; Hes. p. pt. προ-πεφραδμένος. (IV)

φράσσω, φράττω (φραγ-), *fence*; see φράγγυμι. (IV)

φρίσσω, φρίττω (φρικ-), *shudder*; φρίζω late; ἔφριξα; πέφρικα as pres. (πεφρίκοντας Pind., 1056). (IV)

φρύγω, φρύσσω and φρύττω late, *roast*; φρύξω; ἔφρυξα; πέφρυγμα; ἐφρύχθην (Hom. *Epigr.* 14, 4 and late); 2 a. p. ἐφρύγγην late; vb. φρύκτος.

φυλάσσω (φυλακ-); *guard*; φυλάξω; ἐφύλαξα; πεφύλαχα, πεφύλακα late; πεφύλαγμα; ἐφύλαχθην; vb. φυλακτέον. (IV)

φύρω (φυρ-), *mix, knead*; ἔφυρσα (Hom. and late poets, 1019); ἔφῦρα late; πέφυρμαι; ἐφύρθην; f. p. πεφύρσομαι (Pind.); vb. σύμ-φυρτος. (IV) By-form φῦράω, is regular.

φύω (φν-), *produce*; Hom. φύω (rarely in Att.); φύσω; ἔφῡσα; πέφῡκα, *am (by nature)* {ep. μι-forms; πεφύῃσι, ἐμ-πεφύῃ, πεφῡώς; Hes. has plpf. 3 pl. ἐπέφῡκον (1036)}; 2 a. ἔφῡν, *he, be born* {like ἔδῡν 498; 707; 767; subj. φύω; opt. φύην and φύῃ (700) or (?) φῡῖν in Theocr.; φῡναι; φύς}; 2 a. p. late ἐφύην (but subj. φῡῶ, φῡῇ, φῡῶσι found in Att.); vb. φυτός Pind.; late, but τὸ φυτόν, *plant*.

-φύσσω, see φαίνο.

X

-χαζώ (χαδ-), *force back, yield*, pres. ἀνα-χάζω; χάσσομαι Hom.; ἀν-έχασσα Pind.; Xen. has ἀνα-χάζοντες and δια-χάσασθαι. Poetic. (IV)—From καδ- Hom.; κέκαδον, *deprived*; κεκαδόμην, *retired*, κεκαδήσω, *shall deprive* (1037), this last different from the redupl. fut. of κῆδω.

χαίρω (χαρ-, χαρ-ε (613), χαιρε-), *rejoice*; χαίρήσω, late χαρήσομαι; ἐχαίρησα late; κεχάρηκα (Hom. pt. κεχαρηώς); κεχάρημαι, κέχαρμαι; 2 a. p. ἐχάρην as act.; ep. a. ἐχηράμην, ep. 2 a. κεχαρόμην, late ep. 2 a. ἐχαρόμην; ep. fut. p. κεχαρήσω and κεχαρήσομαι (1037); vb. χαρτός. (IV)

χαλάω, *loosen*; χαλάσω Ionic; ἐχάλασα, Pind. ἐχάλαξα; κεχάλακα (Hippocr.); κεχάλασμαι late; ἐχάλασθην. 615; 616.

χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπαν-), *be offended*; χαλεπανάω; ἐχαλέπηνα; ἐχαλεπάνθην. (IV) χανδάνω (χαδ-, χανδ-, χενδ-), *contain*; χείσομαι (90, 4); 2 a. ἔχадон; 2 p. κέχανδα as pres. poet., mostly epic; sometimes Ion. prose. (IV)

- χάσκω** (χα-), late **χαίνω** (χαν-), *gape*; f. **χανοῦμαι**; 2 a. **ἐχανον**; 2 p. **κέχηνα** as pres. (VI, IV)
- χέλω** (χεδ-), Lat. *caco*; **χεσοῦμαι**, rarely **χέσομαι** (681); **ἔχεσα**, rarely 2 a. **ἔχεσον**; 2 p. **κέχονα**; **κέχεσμαι**. (IV)
- χέω** (χν-, χεν-, χεῖ-, 632), *pour*, simple poet., or late prose, ep. **χείω** (1009, 2); fut. **χέω** (676); a. **ἔχεα** (684), ep. **ἔχευα**, late **ἔχευσα**; **κέχυκα**; **κέχυμαι**; **ἐχύθην**; poet. 2 a. **ἐχύμην** (1063). (II)
- χλαδ-**, *sound, ring, swell*; only p. pt. **κεχλαδώς** (acc. pl. **κεχλάδοντας**), and inf. **κεχλάδειν**; all in Pindar.
- χόω**, late **χώννυμι** (χο), *heap up*; **χώσω**; **ἔχωσα**; **κέχωκα**; **κέχωσμαι** (616); **ἐχώσθην**; vb. **χωστός**. (I, V)
- χραισμέω** (χραισμ-), *help, ward off*, pres. late and rare; Hom. **χραισμήσω**; Hom. **ἐχραιύμην**; Hom. 2 a. **ἔχραισμον**. 990.
- χράομαι**, **χρῶμαι**, *use* (**χρήται**, **χρήσθαι**, etc. 479); **χρήσομαι**; **ἐχρησάμην**; **κέχρημαι**; **ἐχρήσθην** pass.; vb. **χρηστός**, *good*, **χρηστέος**.—Hdt. has **χρέομαι** {**χρῶται**, **χρεόμενος**, **ἐχρᾶτο**, **ἐχρέοντο**, **χρᾶσθαι**, etc., 1011}.
- χράω**, **χρῶ**, *give oracles* (Att. **χρής**, **χρή**, etc., 479); **χρήσω**; **ἔχρησα**; **κέχρηκα**; **κέχρησμαι** Hdt.; **ἐχρήσθην**;—mid. **χράομαι**, **χρῶμαι**, *consult an oracle*; **χρήσομαι** Ion.; **ἐχρησάμην** Hdt. See **χρήζω**, *want, ask*.
- χρή** (χα-, χρε-), *there is need, it behoves*; see 790 and 1072.
- χρήζω**, Ion. **χρηῖζω**, *want, ask*; Att. pr. and impf.; **χρήσω**, Ion. **χρήῖσω**; **ἔχρησα**, Ion. **ἐχρηῖσα**. (IV)
- χρίω**, *anoint, sting*; **χρίσω**; **ἔχρισα**; **κέχρικα** (Old Test.); **κέχριμαι**, **κέχρισμαι**; **ἐχρίσθην**, vb. **χριστός**, late **ἐπι-χριστέον**.
- χρῶζω** or **χρώζω** (χρωδ-), *colour*; **ἔχρωσα** late; **κέχρωκα** late; **κέχρωσμαι**, late **κέχρωμαι**; **ἐχρώσθην**;—late pres. **χρώννυμι**.—Poetic **χροῖζω**. **χώννυμι** (χο-), *heap up*, see **χόω**.

Ψ

- ψάω**, **ψῶ**, *rub*; contrasts to **η** instead of **α**, see 479; otherwise regular; but **ἔψη(σ)μαι** and **ἐψή(σ)θην** are late.—By-form **ψήχω**; **ψήξω**; **ἐψηξάμην** late; **ἔψηγμαι**; **ἐψήχθην** late. Both usually in comp.
- ψέγω**, *blame*; **ψέξω**; **ἔψεξα**; **ἔψεγμαι** Hippocr.; vb. **ψεκτός**, **ψεκτέος** late;—(?) p. **ἔψογα**, (?) 2 a. p. **ἐψέγην**.
- ψήχω**, *rub*, see **ψάω**, **ψῶ**.
- ψύχω** (ψύχ-), *cool*; **ψύξω**; **ἔψυξα**; **ἔψυγμαι**; **ἐψύχθην**; 2 a. p. **ἐψύχην**, late **ἐψύγην**; vb. **ψυκτός**. Hippocr.

Ω

- ώθέω** (ώθ-, 627), *push*; impf. **ἔωθουν** (533); f. **ῶσω**, poet. **ῶθήσω**; **ἔωσα**, Ion. **ῶσα**; **ἔωκα** late; **ἔωσμαι**, Ion. **ῶσμαι**; **ἔωσθην**; vb. **ἄπ-ωστος**, **ἄπ-ωστέος** (**ῶστέος** late).
- ώνόμαι**, *buy*; impf. **ἔωνούμην** (533); **ώνήσομαι**; **ἔώνημαι**; **ἔωνήθην** pass.; for the late **ἔωνησάμην**, the Attics use **ἐπριάμην** (see 498, 507; 516; 520); vb. **ώνητός**, **ώνητέος**.

PART IV

FORMATION OF WORDS

1074. Simple and Compound Words.—1. A *simple* word is made from one stem only; as *μῦθο-s*, *fable*, *γράφ-ω*, *write*, *καλό-s*, *beautiful*, *ὅ-s*, *who*.

2. A *compound* word is formed by the union of two or more stems; as *μῦθο-γράφος*, *writer of fables*, *κακό-μαντις*, *prophet of evil* (*κακός*, *μάντις*).

FORMATION OF SIMPLE WORDS

1075. Roots.—In all words the fundamental part is the *root*. To it are added prefixes, suffixes, and inflectional endings (159, 2).

Thus the roots of the words *λέγω*, *τρέπω*, *λίθος*, *δίκη*, *βοῦς*, *κακός*, *γλυκύς*, *ὅς*, are *λεγ-*, *τρεπ-*, *λιθ-*, *δικ-*, *βου-* (*βοῦ-*), *κακ-*, *γλυκ-*, *ὁ-*.

The whole Greek vocabulary can be referred to a comparatively small number of roots. Whether these roots ever had an independent existence as words is not known.

1076. NOTE.—1. Roots are originally of one syllable. Most of them consist of a consonant followed by a short vowel and another consonant; as *φερ-* (*φέρω*), *δικ-* (*δίκη*), *φιλ-* (*φίλος*). Some consist of a consonant and a vowel; as *δο-* (*δίδωμι*), *βα-* (*βαίνω*). Only a few have an initial vowel followed by a consonant; as *ἀγ-* (*ἄγω*), *ὀρ-* (*ὀρνύμι*). If a root begins or ends with two consonants, one of the two is usually a liquid or *σ*; as *γραφ-* (*γράφω*), *πλεκ-* (*πλέκω*), *ἄρχ-* (*ἄρχω*), *πεμπ-* (*πέμπω*), *σπα-* (*σπάω*).

2. Roots of two syllables arise from prothetic or epenthetic addition of vowels (72, 73); as *ὀ-δοῦς* (*ὀ-δοντ-*, Lat. *dens*, *dent-is*), and *ἀλ-έ-ξω* (compare *ἀλκ-ή*).

1077. Suffixes.—1. Roots are developed into stems by the addition of suffixes. Thus the root *ἀρχ-* becomes the noun-stem *ἀρχ-ᾱ-* (nom. *ἀρχ-ή*) by means of the suffix *-ᾱ-*; it becomes the adjective-stem *ἀρχ-ικο-* (nom. *ἀρχ-ικό-s*) by the addition of the suffix *-ικο-*; it becomes the present-stem of the verb *ἄρχ-ω* by adding the tense-suffix *-ε-*. Similarly the root *γραφ-* becomes *γραφ-ᾱ-* (*γραφ-ή*); *γραφ-ικο-* (*γραφ-*

ικό-ς); γραφ-/- (γράφ-ω, γράφ-ο-μεν, γράφ-ε-τε); γραμ-ματ- for γραφ-ματ- (γράμ-μα, γράμ-ματ-ος).

2. A stem (i.e. a root and a suffix) is very often still further developed into a new stem by the addition of another suffix. Thus the noun-stem ἀρχ-ā- becomes the adjective-stem ἀρχ-α-ιο- (nom. ἀρχ-αίο-ς) by means of the suffix -ιο-; the noun-stem γραμ-ματ- becomes the new noun-stem γραμ-ματ-ευ- by means of the suffix -ευ-.

3. The root and the stem are sometimes identical; as φη-μί (φα-), ποῦς (ποδ-).

1078. NOTE.—In the list of suffixes in this part of the Grammar all the most important are considered.

1079. *Changes in Roots and Stems.*—In all formations, roots and stems are liable to a number of changes (1080-1091).

1080. The vowel of the root may take the strong form: εἰ or οἰ (from ι); εὔ (from υ); η or ω (from α). Thus λείμ-μα, *remnant*, and λοιπ-ός, *remaining*, from λιπ- (λείπω); —ζεῦγ-ος, *yoke*, παῖρ, from ζυγ- (ζεύγνυμι); —λήθ-η, *forgetfulness*, from λαθ- (λανθάνω); ῥωχ-μός, *clef*, from ῥαγ- (ρήγνυμι).

1081. By the interchange of vowels, original ε very often becomes ο (seldom α); η seldom becomes ω; ευ seldom becomes ου. Thus τρέφ-ω, *nourish*, τροφ-ή, *nourish-meat*, τραφ-ερός, *well-fed*; στέλ-λω, *send*, στόλ-ος, *expedition*; —ἀρωγ-ός, *helping*, from ἀρήγ-ω, *help*; —σπουδ-ή, *speed*, and σπεύδω.

1082. The final consonant of a stem coming before a consonant of a suffix has the regular euphonic changes (80, 84, 86). Thus γράμ-μα for γραφ-μα, δικασ-τής for δικαδ-της (from δικάζω), πίσ-τις for πιθ-τις (πιθ-, πείθω), λεκ-τός for λεγ-τος, and λέξις for λεγ-σις from λέγ-ω.

1083. A final vowel of a stem is often contracted with an initial vowel of a suffix; as ἀρχαῖος from ἀρχα-ιο-ς, οἰκείος from οἰκε-ιο-ς, αἰδοῖος from αἰδο(σ)-ιο-ς; ἥρως from ἥρω-ιο-ς; βασιλειᾶ, *kingdom*, from βασιλε(φ)-ιᾶ; οἰκίδιον from οἰκι-ιδιον.

1084. A short final stem-vowel is usually lengthened before a consonant of the ending; as δρά-μα, *action*, from δρά-ω; βή-μα, *pace, step*, from βα- (βαίνω); ποιησ-ις, *poesy (making)*, from ποιέ-ω; δῶ-ρον, *gift*, from δο- (δίδωμι). But exceptions are numerous; as βά-σις, δο-τήρ, δημό-της.

1085. A long final stem-vowel is often shortened before suffixes, as before inflectional endings; as ἀρχαῖος from ἀρχᾶ-ιο-ς, stem ἀρχᾶ- shortened to ἀρχᾶ-.

1086. A final vowel or diphthong of a stem is often dropped before an initial vowel of a suffix; as λόγ-ιο-ς, *skilled in words*, from λόγο-ς; βασιλ-ικός, *kingly*, from βασιλεύ-ς.

1087. A final consonant of a stem is sometimes dropped; as σωφρο-σύνη, *temperance*, from σῶφρων, *temperate*, stem σῶφρον-.

1088. As in the perfect and aorist passive, σ is sometimes added to the root; as σπα-σ-μός, *twitching* (σπά-ω, ἐ-σπά-σ-θην).—So occasionally θ; as στα-θ-μός, *station* (ἵστημι, στα-).

1089. Final ο of the stem is often changed to ε; occasionally ā to ω or η. Thus ἔπαινο-ς, *praise*, ἐπαινέ-ω, *praise*, ἐπαινέ-της, *praiser*; στρατιά, *army*, στρατιώ-της, *soldier*; τιμή (τιμᾶ-), *honour*, τιμη-είς, *honoured*.

1090. A vowel is sometimes added: in the root by epenthesis (73), as στ-ε-ροπ-ή and ἀστραπ-ή, *lightning*; or pleonastically, as πολι-ή-της, Ionic for πολίτης, *citizen*.

1091. Reduplication and metathesis sometimes occur, seldom syncope; as

ἐδ-ωδ-ή, *food* (ἐδ-, Ionic ἔδω, *eat*); τμη-σις, *cutting* (τεμ-, τμε, τέμ-νω); πτη-νός for πετηνός, *winged, flying* (πετ-, πτε-, πέτ-ομαι, *fly*).

1092. Primitives and Denominatives.—1. A primitive word is formed directly from a root or from the theme of a verb; as γραφή, (*γραφ-ᾱ*), *writing*, γραφ-ικός (*γραφ-ικο-*), *able to write*, γραφ-ίς (*γραφ-ιδ-*), *style* (for writing on tablets), γραφ-εύς (*γραφ-ευ-*), *writer*, γραμ-μή (*γραμ-μᾱ* for *γραφ-μᾱ*), *line*, γράμ-μα (*γραμ-ματ* for *γραφ-ματ*), *something written*,—all derived from the root γραφ- (*γράφ-ω*, *I write*). So the noun δικασ-τής, *judge*, comes from δικάζω (*δικαδ-*), *to judge*, which again is derived from δίκη, *right, law*; χορευ-τής, *chorus-dancer*, is from χορεύω, *to dance*, this latter also a derivative, from χορός, *dance, chorus*.

2. A denominative word is formed from the stem of a noun or adjective; as νικ-άω, *conquer*, from νικᾶ-, stem of νίκη, *victory*; γραμμα-τεὺς, *writer, scribe*, from the stem of γράμ-μα (*γραμ-ματ*), *anything written*; ἀρχαῖος, *ancient*, from the stem of ἀρχή (*ἀρχᾱ*), *beginning*.

FORMATION OF NOUNS

PRIMITIVES

1093. A small number of nouns have no suffix, the root and the noun-stem being identical. Thus πούς (*ποδ-*), *foot*; φλόξ (*φλογ-*), *flame*, from the root φλεγ- (*φλέγ-ω*, *burn*); θήρ, *beast*.

1094. -ο- (nom. -ος, -ον, gen. -ου), a very common suffix. The nouns in -ος denote either persons (oxytones); or things, especially abstracts (barytones).

ἀρχ-ος, <i>leader</i> , from ἀρχ-ω, <i>lead</i>	στόλ-ος, <i>expedition</i> , from στελ- (<i>στέλλω</i> , <i>send</i>)
πομπ-ός, <i>escort</i> , „ πέμπ-ω, <i>send</i>	πλό-ος for πλοφ-ος, <i>voyage</i> , from πλεφ- (<i>πλέω</i> , <i>πλυ-</i> , <i>πλεφ-</i>)
τροφ-ός, <i>nurse</i> , „ τρέφ-ω, <i>nourish</i>	
λόγ-ος, <i>speech</i> , „ λέγ-ω, <i>speak</i>	ζυγ-όν, <i>yoke</i> , from ζυγ- (<i>ζεύγ-νυμι</i> , <i>join</i>)

1095. -ᾱ (very many feminines in -ᾱ or -η). Nearly all denote things, many of them abstracts; a few denote persons.

ἀρχ-ή (<i>ἀρχ-ᾱ</i>), <i>beginning</i> , from ἀρχ-ω, <i>begin</i>	λοιβ-ή (<i>λοιβ-ᾱ</i>), <i>pouring</i> , from λείβ-ω, <i>pour</i>
τροφ-ή (<i>τροφ-ᾱ</i>), <i>nourishment</i> , from τρέφ-ω, <i>nourish</i>	σπουδ-ή (<i>σπουδ-ᾱ</i>), <i>haste</i> , from σπεύδ-ω, <i>hasten</i>
μάχ-η (<i>μαχ-ᾱ</i>), <i>fight</i> , from μάχ-ομαι, <i>fight</i>	ἐδ-ωδ-ή (<i>ἐδ-ωδ-ᾱ</i>), <i>food</i> , from ἔδ-ω (Ionic), <i>eat</i>
σκάφ-η (<i>σκαφ-ᾱ</i>), <i>tub</i> , from σκαφ- (<i>σκάπτω</i> , <i>dig out</i>)	φορ-ᾱ (<i>φορ-ᾱ</i>), <i>bearing</i> , from φέρ-ω, <i>bear</i>

1096. NOTE.—These are mostly oxytone. Observe that the following are paroxytone: βλάβη, *damage*; μάχη, *battle*; πέδη, *fetter*; πλάνη, *wandering*; ἀπάτη, *cheating*; στέγη, *roof*; μελέτη, *care*; τύχη, *chance*; αἰσχύνη, *shame*; λήθη, *forgetfulness*; νίκη, *victory*; δίκη, *right*; λύπη, *outrage*; λύπη, *pain*; and some others.

1097. Primitive nouns are also formed by the following suffixes:—

-ανο-, -ανᾱ: στέφ-ανο-ς, *crown* (στέφ-ω, *crown*); θηγ-άνη, *whetstone* (θήγ-ω, *whet*).
 -ονᾱ: ἡδ-ονή, *pleasure* (ἡδ-ομαι, *rejoice*).
 -λο-, -λᾱ: ζή-λο-ς, *zeal* (ζέ-ω, *boil*); στή-λη, *pillar* (στα-, ἵ-στη-μι, *set*); φῦ-λο-ν *kind, race* (φύ-ω, *produce*).

- ρο**-, -**ρᾱ**- : γαμ-β-ρό-*s*, *son-in-law* (γαμ-έω, *marry*); χῶρᾱ, *land*; πέτρα, *rock*; δῶ-ρο-ν, *gift* (δο-, δι-δω-μι, *give*).
 -**το**-, -**τᾱ**- : βίο-το-*s*, *living* (βιό-ω, *live*); κοι-τη, *couch* (κε-, κει-, κεί-μαι, *lie*).
 -**αδ**- : νιφ-ᾱ-*s*, νιφ-ᾱδ-*os*, *snow-flake*, from νιφ- (νίφ-ω, *snow*).
 -**ι**-, -**ιδ**-, -**ιτ**- : τρῶχ-ι-*s*, *runner*, gen. τρῶχ-ι-*os* and τρῶχ-ε-*ws* (τρέχ-ω, *run*); ἐλπ-ι-*s*, ἐλπ-ιδ-*os*, *hope* (ἐλπ-ε-*ω*); χάρι-ι-*s*, χάρι-ιτ-*os*, *favour, grace* (χαρ-, χαίρω).
 -**ον**-, -**ων**- : εἰκ-ών, εἰκ-όν-*os*, *image* (εἰκ-, εἶκα, *am like*); κλύδ-ων, κλύδ-ων-*os*, *billow* (κλυδ-, κλύζω, *splash*).

1098. Other suffixes can be seen in words like the following: *πειθῶ*, *πειθ-ο-*os**, *πειθοῦς*, *persuasion*; *αἰδώς*, *αἰδ-ο(σ)-*os**, *αἰδοῦς*, *shame*; *λέβης*, *λέβ-ητ-*os**, *kettle*; *γέλως*, *γέλ-ωτ-*os**, *laughter*; *ἕκ-νο-*s**, *hesitation*; *φερ-νή*, *dowry*; *παρθ-ένο-*s**, *maiden*; *ὤλ-ένη*, *elbow*; *κόφ-υνο-*s**, *basket*; *μελ-ινη*, *millet*; *φειδ-ωλή*, *thrift*; *πλη-θ-ώρη*, *satiety*; *ἀλγ-η-δών*, *ἀλγ-η-δόν-*os**, *pain*; *ἄρπ-ε-δόνη*, *rope*; *ἡγεμῶν*, *ἡγε-μόν-*os**, *leader*; *λειμῶν*, *λει-μῶν-*os**, *meadow*; *πληθ-σ-μονή*, *fulness*; *στά-μνο-*s**, *jar*; *λί-μνη*, *lake*.

1099. Agent.—1. The following suffixes denoting *agent* are masculine:—

- τᾱ**-, nom. -**τη-*s*** : κρι-τή-*s*, *judge* (κρίνω, κρι-, *decide*); αὐλη-τή-*s*, *flute-player* (αὐλέ-ω, *play the flute*); δρᾱ-σ-τη-*s*, *worker* (δρά-ω, *do*); ἱκ-έ-τη-*s*, *suppliant* (ἱκ-νέομαι).
 -**τηρ**-, nom. **τήρ** : δο-τήρ, *giver* (δίδωμι, δο-, *give*); σω-τήρ, *saviour* (σώ-ω, σόζω, *save*).
 -**τωρ**-, nom. -**ωρ** : ῥή-τωρ, *orator* (ῥέ-, ἔρ-, ἔρ-έω, ἔρῶ, *shall say*); κτίσ-τωρ, *founder* (κτίζω, κτιδ-, *found*).
 -**ευ**-, nom. -**εύς** : γραφ-εύ-*s*, *writer* (γράφ-ω, *write*); φον-εύ-*s*, *murderer* (φεν-).
 -**τρο**-, nom. -**τρός** : ἰᾱ-τρός, *physician* (ἰᾱ-ομαι, *heal*).

2. The following denoting *agent* are feminine:—

- τριδ**-, nom. -**τρίς** : αὐλη-τρί-*s*, *female flute-player* (αὐλέ-ω).
 -**τιδ**-, nom. -**τις** : ἱκ-έ-τις, *female suppliant* (ἱκ-νέομαι).
 -**τειρᾱ**-, nom. -**τειρα** : δό-τειρα, fem. of δο-τήρ; σῶ-τειρα, fem. of σω-τήρ.
 -**τριᾱ**-, nom. -**τρια** : ποιή-τρια, fem. of ποιη-τή-*s*, *poet* (from ποιέ-ω).

1100. NOTE.—Some of those in -τήρ (gen. -τῆρ-*os*) and in -εύς denote things; as *ζω-σ-τήρ*, *girdle* (ζῶ-ννῦμι, *gird*); *κοπ-εύ-*s**, *chisel* (κόπτω, *cut*).

1101. NOTE.—1. The masculines in -της usually form their feminines in -τρίς or -τρια, sometimes in -τις; as αὐλη-τή-*s*, αὐλη-τρί-*s*; ποιη-τή-*s*, ποιή-τρια; ἱκ-έ-τη-*s*, ἱκ-έ-τις.

2. The masculines in -τήρ have their feminines in -τειρα; as σω-τήρ, σῶ-τειρα.

3. Of those in -τωρ and -τρός, a few have corresponding feminines in -τρια; as *συλ-λήπ-τωρ*, *partner*, *συλ-λήπ-τρια* (from *συλ-λαμβάνω*, *συλ-λαβ-*); ἰᾱ-τρός, ἰᾱ-τρια.

1102. NOTE.—Sometimes the same word has two or more forms, with different suffixes; as δρᾱ-σ-τη-*s* and δρᾱ-σ-τήρ; ἄμυν-τωρ and ἄμυν-τήρ, *helper*; μαθη-τή-*s*, *pupil* (from *μανθάνω*, *μαθ-ε-*, *learn*), fem. *μαθ-η-τρίς* or *μαθή-τρια*; ἰᾱ-τρός, *poetic ἰᾱ-τήρ* (Aleman ἰᾱ-τωρ). Several in -τωρ has forms in -τορο-*s*; as *δι-ἄκ-τωρ* and *δι-ἄκ-τορο-*s**, *Guide* (frequent epithet of *Hermes*), from δι-άγ-ω.

1103. NOTE.—*Accent.*—1. Those in -τήρ, -τρός, -τρίς, and -εύς are oxytone.

2. Those in -τωρ, -τειρα, and -τρια are recessively accented.

3. (a) Those in -της are oxytone when the suffix has been added to a lengthened final stem-vowel or when the suffix is preceded by σ; as ποιη-τής (ποιέ-ω), κτισ-τής (κτίζω, κτιδ-), ὀρχη-σ-τής (ὀρχέ-ομαι).—The exceptions are: ἀήτης, ἀλήτης, αἰσμνήςτης, δυνάστης, κυβερνήτης, πενέστης, πλανήτης, πλάστης, ψεύστης.

(b) Those in *-της* are paroxytone when the suffix has been added to the short simple stem; as *ἐργά-της* (*ἐργάζομαι*), *workman*, *ὕφάν-της* (*ὕφαινα*, *ὕφαν-*), *weaver*.—Exceptions are *κριτής*, *judge*, *ὑπο-κριτής*, *actor*, *εὑρετής*, *finder*; also some words from liquid themes, as *καθαρτής*, *ψαλτής*, and a few others.

4. Those in *-τις* corresponding to masculines in *-της* are accented on the penult; as *κλέπτης*, *κλέπτis*.

1104. Action or Abstract Idea.—The following suffixes denote an action or an abstract idea:

- τι-** (nom. *-τι-s*, fem.): *πίσ-τις*, *faith*, from *πιθ-* (*πείθω*, *persuade*); *φά-τις*, *report*, from *φα-* (*φημί*, *say*). Compare Latin verbals in *-tio*, as *ac-tio*.
- σι-** (nom. *-σι-s*, fem.): *μίμη-σις*, *imitation* (*μιμέ-ομαι*, *imitate*); *πράξις* for *πράγ-σις*, *action*, from *πράγ-* (*πράσσω*, *do*). The suffix *-σι-* is for original *-τι-* (see 85). Compare also Latin verbals in *-sio*, as *divi-sio*.
- σιᾶ-** (nom. *-σιᾶ*, fem.): *δοκιμα-σιᾶ*, *testing*, from *δοκιμαδ-* (*δοκιμάζω*, *test*).
- μο-** (nom. *-μό-s*, masc.): *διωγ-μός*, *pursuit* (*διώκ-ω*, *pursue*); *λογισ-μός*, *calculation*, from *λογιδ-* (*λογίζομαι*, *calculate*); *ὄδυρ-μός*, *wailing*, from *ὄδυρ-* (*ὀδύρομαι*, *wail*); *σπασ-μός*, *spasm* (*σπά-ω*, *draw*), *ῥυθ-μός*, *rhythm*, from *ῥε-*, *ῥν-* (*ῥέω*, *flow*).
- μᾶ-** (nom. *-μη*, fem.): *ὀδ-μή*, *odor*, from *ὀδ-* (*ὀζω*, *smell*); *γνώ-μη*, *opinion*, from *γνο-* (*γιννῶσκω*, *know*).
- τυ-** (nom. *-τύ-s*, fem.), mostly poetic and dialectic words: *ὄρχη-σ-τύς*, *dancing* (*ὀρχέ-ομαι*, *dance*); *βρω-τύς*, *food* (*βρω-*, *βιβρώσκω*, *eat*). Compare Latin verbals in *-tus*, as *can-tus*.
- ειᾶ-** (nom. *-ειᾶ* for *-εῖ-ιᾶ*, *-ευ-ιᾶ*). These are from verbs in *-εύω*; as *παιδ-ειᾶ*, *education*, from *παιδεύω*, *educate*. Compare 1113, 2.

1105. NOTE.—One in *-τις* and two in *-σις* denote persons: *μάν-τις*, *seer* (*μαν-μαίνομαι*, *rage*); *πό-σις*, *husband* (but *πό-σις*, *drinking*, from *πο-*, *πίνω*, *drink*); *κά-σις*, *brother or sister*. Often others in 1104 are concrete in meaning; as *δό-σις*, *gift or the act of giving*; *χυ-μός* (*χυ-*), *juice*; *γραμ-μή*, *line*.

1106. NOTE.—*Accent.*—Those in *-τις* and *-σις* are recessively accented.—Those in *-σιᾶ* and *-ειᾶ* are paroxytone.—Those in *-μός* and *-τύς* are oxytone.—Those in *-μη* are either oxytone, as *γραμ-μή*, or paroxytone, as *φή-μη*.

1107. Result.—The result or effect of an action is expressed by these suffixes:

- ματ-** (nom. *-μα*, neuter with recessive accent): *πράγ-μα*, *deed, thing done* (*πράγ-*, *πράσσω*); *γράμ-μα*, *anything written* (*γράφ-ω*); *τμή-μα*, *section* (*τεμ-*, *τμει-*, *τέμνω*); *νόη-μα*, *thought* (*νοέ-ω*).
- εσ-** (nom. *-ος*, neuter with recessive accent): *τέκ-ος*, gen. *τεκ-ε(σ)-ος*, *τέκους*, *child*, from *τεκ-* (*τίκτω*, *bring forth*); *λάχ-ος*, *lot* (*λαχ-*, *λαγχάνω*, *obtain by lot*); *ψεύδ-ος*, *lie* (*ψεύδ-ω*, *deceive*).—The suffix *-εσ-* often expresses quality: *τάχ-ος*, *swiftness*; *βάθ-ος*, *depth*; *εὐρ-ος*, *width*.

1108. Instrument or Means is denoted by

- τρο-** (nom. *-τρον*, neuter): *ἄρο-τρον*, *plough* (*ἀρό-ω*, *plough*); *σκήπ-τρον*, *staff* (*σκήπ-τω*, *prop*); *λύτ-ρον*, *ransom* (*λυ-*, *λύω*); *δίδακ-τρον*, *teacher's hire* (*δίδαχ-*, *διδάσκω*, *teach*). They are recessively accented; except *λου-τρόν*, *bath* (*λούω*, *wash*). Compare the Latin *-trum*, as *ara-trum*.

-τρᾱ- (nom. -τρᾱ, paroxytone): μάκ-τρᾱ, *kneading-trough* (μαγ-, μάσσω, *knead*); ξύ-σ-τρᾱ, *scraper* (ξύ-ω, *scrape*). But often -τρᾱ denotes a *place*; as ὀρχή-σ-τρᾱ, *place for dancing* (ὀρχέ-ομαι); παλαί-σ-τρᾱ, *wrestling-ground* (παλαί-ω, *wrestle*).

DENOMINATIVES

1109. Quality.—Nouns expressing *quality* or the *abstract idea* of the adjective are formed from adjective-stems by the following suffixes:

-ια- (nom. -ια or -ιά, fem.): σοφ-ια, *wisdom* (σοφός-s, *wise*); εὐδαιμον-ια, *happiness* (εὐδαίμων); ἀλήθιε-ια for ἀληθεις-ια, *truth* (ἀληθής, *true*); εὐνο-ια, *kindness* (εὖνοος, εὖνοος); ἀθανασ-ια, *immortality* (ἀθάνατο-s). Compare the Latin -ia as in *miseria, memoria*.

-τητ- (nom. -της, fem.): ἰσό-της (ἰσο-τητ-), *equality* (ἴσο-s); ἀπλό-της (ἀπλο-τητ-), *simplicity* (ἀπλόο-s, ἀπλοῦς); παχύ-της (παχύ-τητ-), *thickness* (παχύ-s). Compare the Latin -tās, -tāt-is, as *veri-tās, veri-tāt-is, truth*.

-σύνη- (nom. -σύνη, fem.): δικαιο-σύνη, *justice* (δίκαιο-s, *just*); σωφρο-σύνη, *discretion* (σώφρων, σωφρον-, *discreet*).

-αδ- (nom. -άς, feminine abstract nouns of number); μον-άς (μον-αδ-) or ἐν-άς (ἐν-αδ-), *the unit, unity, the number one*, from μόνο-s or εἷς, ἐν-os; δυ-άς (δυ-αδ-), *dyad*, from δύο-s; τρι-άς, *triad*.

1110. NOTE.—Most of those with the nominative in -ια are from adjectives in -ος, but some are from adjectives of the third declension. Those in -ια are from adjectives in -ης, gen. -ε(σ)-ος, -ους, or from adjectives in -οος, -ους; the final ε or ο of the stem unites with -ια to form -εια or οια, as in ἀλήθεια from ἀλήθη(σ)-ια, εὐνοια from εὖνο-ια. But some compound adjectives in -ης have corresponding nouns in -ια, as ἀ-τυχής, *unfortunate*, ἀ-τυχία, *misfortune*; while some nouns waver between -εια and -ια, as εὐ-πάθεια or εὐ-παθία, *comfort*, from εὐ-παθής, *comfortable*.—Adjectives in -εής, gen. -εε(σ)-ος, -έους, drop one ε of the stem; as ἐν-δεής (ἐνδεεσ-), *needy*, ἐνδεια for ἐν-δεια, *need*.

1111. NOTE.—The feminine form in -α or -η of some adjectives is occasionally used as an abstract noun. The accent is then thrown back. So ἔχθρ-α, *hatred*, from ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν, *hostile, hateful*; θερ-μη, *warmth*, from θερμός, -ή, -όν, *warm*.

1112. NOTE.—*Accent.*—Abstracts in -ια are paroxytone, as σοφία; those in -εια and -οια from adjectives in -ης and (-οος) -ους are proparoxytone, as ἀλήθεια, εὐνοια. —Those in -της, -τητ-ος are almost all paroxytone, as παχύ-της; but a few are oxytone, as δηϊότης. —Those in -σύνη are paroxytone; those in -άς are oxytone.

1113. Person Related.—1. The person related to or concerned with an object is denoted by these suffixes:

-ευ- (nom. -εύς, masc., oxytone): κεραμ-εύς, *potter*, from κέραμος, *potter's clay, earthenware*; γραμματ-εύς, *secretary* (γράμμα, γραμματ-); πορθμ-εύς, *ferryman* (πορθμός-s, *ferry*); ιερ-εύς, *priest* (ιερό-s, *sacred*).

-τᾱ- (nom. -της, masc., paroxytone): τόξο-της, *bowman*, from τόξο-ν, *bow*; οἰκέ-της, *servant* (οἶκο-s, *house*); πολί-της, *citizen* (πόλι-s); στρατιώ-της, *soldier* (στρατιά, *army*); ναύ-της, *sailor* (ναῦ-s); δεσμώ-της, *prisoner* (δεσμός-s, *fetter*).

2. The feminine suffixes of the same meaning are:

- τιδ-** (nom. -**τις**, paroxytone or properispomenon, corresponding to -**της**); οἰκέ-**τις**, house-maid; πολί-**τις**, female citizen; δεσμῶ-**τις**, female prisoner.
- ειά-** (nom. -**εια**, proparoxytone). This occurs in βασίλεια, queen, and in ἱέρεια, priestess.
- ιδ-** (nom. -**ίς**, oxytone). In some feminines corresponding to masculines in -**εύς**; as φαρμακεύς, φαρμακίς, dealer in charms or poisons (φάρμακον, drug). See also 1114.
- ισσά-** (nom. -**ισσά**, proparoxytone): βασίλ-**ισσα**, queen; Κίλισσα for Κίλικ-**γα** (96, 1), Cilician, from Κίλιξ, Κίλικ-**ος**; θήσσα for θητ-**γα**, female serf, hireling, from θής, θητ-**ός**.
- αινά-** (nom. -**αινά**, recessively accented); corresponding mostly to masculines in -**ων**; a few correspond to masculines in -**ος**.

λέ-**αινα**, lioness (λέων, λέοντ-**ος**) Λάκ-**αινα**, Laconian (Λάκων, Λάκων-**ος**)
τέκτ-**αινα**, artisan (τέκτων, τέκτον-**ος**) Λύκ-**αινα**, she-wolf (λύκος)

1114. NOTE.—The suffix -**ιδ-** (nom. -**ίς**) belongs also to some feminines corresponding to masculines in -**ης** (not -**της**) of the first declension; as Περσίς, Persia, Persian woman (Πέρσης), Σκυθίς, Scythian (Σκύθης). Compounds of -**πώλης** are proparoxytone in the feminine; as ἀρτο-**πώλης**, dealer in bread, ἀρτό-**πολις**, bread-woman.—Sometimes the suffix -**ιδ-** corresponds to other masculine forms; as κάπηλος, retail-dealer, fem. καπηλίς; φύλαξ, guard, φυλακίς.

1115. NOTE.—The suffix -**ιδ-** (nom. -**ίς**) also appears adjectively; as πόλις συμμαχίς, an allied city (σύμμαχος, allied).

1116. Patronymics.—These denote descent from an ancestor and are formed from names of persons by means of the following suffixes:

-**δᾱ-** or -**ιδᾱ-** or less often -**ιαδᾱ-** (nom. -**δης**, -**ίδης**, -**ιάδης**, masculine and paroxytone).

-**δ-** or -**ιδ-** or less often -**ιαδ-** (nom. -**ς**, -**ίς**, -**ιάς**, feminine and oxytone).

-**ῖον-** or -**ῖων-** (rare and poetic, nom. -**ῖων**, masculine and paroxytone).

-**ῖωνᾱ-** or -**ῖωνᾱ-** (rare and poetic, nom. -**ῖωνη** or -**ῖνη**, feminine and paroxytone).

The suffixes -**δᾱ-** and -**δ-** are added to masculine stems in -**ᾱ-** which is then shortened to -**ᾶ-**, and to stems in -**ιο-** which is changed to -**ια-**. The other stems add -**ιδᾱ-** and -**ιδ-**; but -**ο-** of the stem in the second declension is dropped, and -**ευ-** of the third drops **υ**.—Some stems add -**ιαδᾱ-** and -**ιαδ-**. Only a few stems have -**ῖον-** or -**ῖων-**.

Βορέα- δης , son of Boreas,	fem. Βορέα- ς ,	gen. Βορέα- δ-ος from Βορέᾱ- ς
Θεστιά- δης , son of Thestius,	,, Θεστιά- ς ,	,, Θεστιά- δ-ος ,, Θεστίο- ς
Πριαμ- ίδης , son of Priam,	,, Πριαμ- ί-ς ,	,, Πριαμ- ιδ-ος ,, Πρίαμο- ς
Κεκροπ- ίδης , son of Cecrops,	,, Κεκροπ- ί-ς ,	,, Κεκροπ- ιδ-ος ,, Κέκροψ (Κεκροπ-)
Πηλε- ίδης (Hom. Πηλε- ίδης), son of Peleus,	fem. Νηρη- ί-ς or Νηρε- ί-ς ,	,, Πηλεύ- ς ,, Νηρεύ- ς
Φερητ- ιάδης , son of Pheres,	,, Φερητ- ιά-ς ,	gen. Φερητ- ιάδ-ος , from Φέρης (Φερητ-)
Κρον- ῖων , son of Cronos,	gen. Κρον- ῖων-ος and Κρον- ῖον-ος ,	,, Κρόνο- ς
Ἀκρίο- ῖωνη , daughter of Acrisius,	,,	,, Ἀκρίσιο- ς
Ἀδρηστ- ῖνη , daughter of Adrestus,	,,	,, Ἀδρηστο- ς

1117. NOTE.—The poets vary the form of the suffix according to the meter; as (Πηλε-**ίδης**) Πηλε-**ίδης** and in Homer Πηλη-**ιάδης** and Πηλε-**ῖων**.—The poets sometimes combine -**ῖον-** and -**ιδᾱ-**, as Ἰαπετ-**ῖον-ίδης**, son of Japetus (Ἰαπετός);—

sometimes the stem drops or adds a syllable, as Δευκαλ-ίδης, son of Deucalion (Δευκαλίων, Δευκαλιων-); Λαμπ-ετ-ίδης, son of Lamprus (Λάμπο-s). Other irregularities sometimes occur; as Διαγορίδαι from Διαγόρᾱ-s.—The combination -αιαδης from -αιος was always avoided, -α(ι)δης being used instead, as Πειραίδης (Hom.) from Πείραιος.—Sometimes -ίδης is used as a diminutive in comic formations, as κλεπτ-ίδη-s, child of a thief.

1118. NOTE.—Relationship is expressed in a few words by the suffixes -ιδεο-, son of —, and -ιδεᾶ, daughter of —; the nominatives end in (-ιδέος) -ιδούς and (-ιδεᾶ) -ιδῆ. Thus: θυγατρ-ιδούς, daughter's son, θυγατρι-δῆ, daughter's daughter; ἀδελφ-ιδούς, nephew, ἀδελφιδῆ, niece.

1119. Gentiles.—These denote a person as belonging to a particular country or nation or town, and are formed by means of the following suffixes:

1. -ευ- (nom. -εύς, masculine and oxytone).

-ιδ- (nom. -ίς, feminine and oxytone).

These two correspond to each other.

Μεγαρ-εύ-s, a Megarian, fem. Μεγαρ-ίς (Μεγαρ-ιδ-), from Μέγαρα (pl.)

Φωκαί-εύ-s, a Phocæan, „ Φωκαίς (φωκαι-ιδ-), „ Φώκαια

Ἐρετρι-εύ-s, an Eretrian, „ Ἐρετρίᾱ

2. -τᾱ- (with long preceding vowel, nom. -ᾶ-της, -ή-της, -ί-της, -ώ-της, masculine and paroxytone).

-τιδ- (with long preceding vowel, nom. -ᾱ-τις, -ῆ-τις, -ί-τις, -ῶ-τις, feminine and proterispomenon).

These two correspond to each other.

Τεγεᾶ-της, of Tegea,	fem. Τεγεᾶ-τις (Τεγεᾶ-τιδ-)	from Τεγᾶ
Αἰγινή-της, of Aegina,	„ Αἰγινή-τις (Αἰγινή-τιδ-)	„ Αἶγινα
Ἀβδηρί-της, of Abdera,	„ Ἀβδηρί-τις (Ἀβδηρί-τιδ-)	„ Ἀβδηρα (pl.)
Σικελιώ-της, Sicilian Greek,	„ Σικελιώ-τις (Σικελιω-τιδ-)	„ Σικελιά

1120. NOTE.—The feminine form in -ις (-ιδ-ος) may also denote a land or a dialect; as ἡ Αἰολίς, sc. γῆ or χῶρᾱ = *Aeolis*; sc. γλῶσσα or διάλεκτος = *the Aeolic dialect*.

1121. NOTE.—Ἰταλιῶται and Σικελιῶται were Greeks settled in Italy and Sicily; Ἰταλοί and Σικελοί were the original inhabitants.

1122. NOTE.—For the gentile adjectives in -ιος, -κός, -ικός, -ηνός, -ᾱνός, -ίνος, see 1140 and 1145.

1123. Diminutives.—These are formed from the stems of nouns by adding the following suffixes:

1. -ιο- (nom. -ιο-ν neuter; those of three syllables with the first syllable long by nature or position are paroxytone, all others are proparoxytone).

παιδ-ιον, little child, from παῖς (παιδ-) γέφυρ-ιον, little bridge, from γέφυρα

κηπ-ιον, little garden, „ κῆπο-s ἄσπιδ-ιον, little shield, „ ἄσπις (ἄσπιδ-)

Note that final ο of the stem of the second declension is dropped.

2. The suffix -ιο- sometimes appears in a strengthened form thus:

-ιδ-ιο- (nom. -ιδ-ιο-ν); πηγ-ιδιον, little spring (πηγή); οἰκ-ιδιον (ι + ι = υ), little house (οἰκία); ὕδιον (υ + ι = υ), little swine (ῥς, ὕ-ός); τευχ-ιδιον

(for *τειχεσ-ιδιον*), *little wall* (τείχος); *Σωκρατ-ιδιον*, *little Socrates* (Σωκράτης, Σωκρατεσ-).

-αρ-ιο- (nom. -άρ-ιο-ν): *παιδ-άριον*, *little child*, *κυν-άριον*, *little dog* (κύων, κυν-ός).

-υδρ-ιο- (nom. -ύδρ-ιο-ν, rare): *μελ-ύδριον*, *little song* (μέλος, μελεσ-).

-υλλ-ιο- (nom. -ύλλ-ιο-ν, rare): *άνθ-ύλλιον*, *little flower* (άνθος, άνθεσ-).

Observe that -εσ- of the stem is dropped.

3. -ισκο- (nom. -ίσκο-ς, masc.): *παιδ-ίσκος*, *young boy* (παῖς, παιδ-); *άνθρωπ-ίσκος*, *little man* (άνθρωπος).

-ισκᾶ- (nom. -ίσκη, fem.): *παιδ-ίσκη*, *young girl*.

1124. NOTE.—Among the many other suffixes sometimes used as diminutives are these: -ιδ- or -ιδ- (nom. -ίς or -ίς, fem.), as *θυρῖς* (θυρίδ-), *little door*, from *θύρᾱ*; *νησίς* (νησιδ-), *islet*, from *νήσος*; — -ιδεν- (nom. -ιδεύς) to denote the young of animals, as *ἄετ-ιδεύς*, *young eagle*, from *ἄετός* (but also *ὑδρεύς*, *grandson*); — *ακνᾶ*, *-ιχνᾶ*, *-υλλιδ-* (nom. -υλλίς); —several others are seen in *πιθ-άκη* from *πίθος*, *wine jar*; *πολ-ίχνη* from *πόλις*; *ἄκανθ-υλλίς* from *ἄκανθίς*, *finch*.

1125. NOTE.—Some words have the form, but not the meaning, of diminutives; as *θηρ-ιον*, *wild animal*, from *θήρ*, which is less used in prose; *τὰ ῥιν-ια*, *nostrils* (ῥίς, ῥιν-ός, nose).

1126. NOTE.—The diminutives not only may express *smallness of size*, but often they denote something *pretty* or *beloved*, or even *contemptible*; as, *πατρίδιον*, *para*; *Σωκρατίδιον*, *Socky dear!* (Aristoph.).

1127. Place is expressed by the following suffixes:

1. -ιο- (nom. -ιο-ν, neuter). This suffix may have two forms.

(a) -τήρ-ιο-ν. From names of persons in -τήρ (most of them older forms of nouns in -της). Compare the Latin *-tor-ium*, as *oratorium*.

ἄκροᾱ-τήρ-ιον, *auditorium*, from (*ἄκροᾱτήρ*) *ἄκροᾱτής*, *hearer*

δικαστ-ήρ-ιον, *court of justice*, „ (*δικαστήρ*) *δικαστής*, *judge*

(b) -εῖο-ν from -ε-ιο-ν.

κουρε-ῖο-ν, *barber's shop*, from *κουρεύ-ς*, *barber*

λογε-ῖο-ν, *place for speaking*, „ *λόγο-ς*, *speech*

μουσε-ῖο-ν, *seat of the muses*, „ *μουῖσα*, *muse*

2. -ων- (nom. -ών, masc.).

ἀνδρ-ών, *apartment for men* (ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ-ός, *man*)

ἵππ-ών, *horse-stable* (ἵππο-ς, *horse*)

οἶν-ών, *wine-cellar* (οἶνο-ς, *wine*)

ἄμπελ-ών, *vineyard* (ἄμπελο-ς, *vine*)

3. -ωνιᾶ- (nom. -ωνιᾶ, fem.): *ῥοδωνιᾶ*, *rose-bed*.

1128. NOTE.—Those in -τήριον and -εῖον sometimes denote a *means*; as *ποτήριον*, *drinking cup*; *τροφεῖον*, *prayer for rearing*; —see also the adjectives in -τήριος and -εῖος.

1129. Other suffixes for derivative nouns can be seen in words like: *κοτυλη-δών*, *-δών-ος*, *cup-like hollow* (*κοτύλη*, *cup*); —*κνημ-ίς*, *-ίδ-ος*, *greave* (*κνήμη*, *leg*, *thigh*); —*κοιλ-άς*, *-άδ-ος*, *a hollow* (*κοίλος*, *hollow*).

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

PRIMITIVES

1130. -ο-, -ᾱ- (nom. -ο-s, -η or -ᾱ, -ο-ν). A very common suffix.

λοιπ-ός, λοιπ-ή, λοιπ-ό-ν, *remaining* (λείπ-ω, λοιπ-)

κακ-ός-s, κακ-ή, κακ-ό-ν, *bad* (root κακ-)

σοφ-ός-s, σοφ-ή, σοφ-ό-ν, *wise* (root σοφ-)

-ικο- (nom. -ικό-s, -ική, -ικόν, oxytone). The primitives with this suffix oftener have -τ-ικός. It denotes *fitness* or *ability*.

ἄρχ-ικό-s, *fit to rule* (ἄρχ-ω)

βλαπ-τικό-s, *able to harm* (βλάπτω)

γραφ-ικό-s, *able to write or draw* (γράφω)

αἰσθη-τικό-s, *capable of feeling* (αἰσθάνομαι)

πρακ-τικό-s, *fit for action, practical* (νομαι)

(πράσσω)

See also 1140.

-εσ- (nom. -ης, -ες, mostly compounds).

σαφ-ής, *clear* (root σαφ-) ψευδ-ής, *false* (ψεύδ-ομαι, *lie*)

-μων- (nom. -μων, -μων, paroxytone).

μνή-μων, *mindful* (μνα-, μιμνήσκω, *remember*)

τλή-μων, *suffering, daring* (τλα-, ἔ-τλη-ν, *endured*)

-υ- (nom. -ύs, -εῖα, -ύ, added only to roots).

ταχ-ύ-s, *swift* (ταχ-, τάχ-ος, *swiftness*) εὔρ-ύ-s, *wide* (εὔρ-, εὔρ-ος, *width*)

ἡδ-ύ-s, *sweet* (ἡδ-, ἡδ-ομαι, *be pleased*)

1131. NOTE.—Participles are also primitives (suffixes -ντ-, -οτ-, -μενο-, 602, 603, 604); so also verbal adjectives in -το-s and -τεο-s (605).

DERIVATIVES

1132. -ιο- (nom. -ιο-s, -ια, -ιο-ν or -ιο-s, -ιο-ν).—The most common suffix. It expresses that *which belongs* or *pertains* in any way to a person or thing. With a preceding vowel of the stem, it becomes, -αιο-s, -ειο-s, -οιο-s, -φο-s, -υιο-s.

οὐράν-ιο-s, *heavenly* (οὐρανός-s, *heaven*)

θέρειο-s, *of the summer* (θέρως, *summer*)

πλούσιο-s, *wealthy* (πλούτος, *wealth*)

βασίλειο-s, *kingly* (βασιλεύς, *king*)

καθάριο-s, *cleanly* (καθαρό-s, *clean*)

αἰδοῖο-s, *venerable* (αἰδώς, *shame*)

φίλιο-s, *friendly* (φίλος, *dear*)

δίκαιο-s, *just* (δίκη, *right*)

ἡρῶο-s, *heroic* (ἥρω-s, ἥρω-ος, *hero*)

ἀγοραῖο-s, *forensic* (ἀγορά, *forum*)

πῆχυο-s, *a cubit long* (πῆχυ-s, *cubit*)

οἰκείο-s, *domestic* (οἶκος, *house*)

From the neuter of the adjectives in -εῖος come the nouns of *place* or *means* in -εῖον (1127, b; 1128).

Gentiles are often formed with this suffix.

Ἀθηναῖο-s, *Athenian* (Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*) Χῖος for Χι-ιο-s, *Chian* (Χίος-s)
Μιλήσιο-s, *Milesian* (Μίλητο-s)

1133. NOTE.—The ending -αῖος is found in some adjectives from stems which do not end in *a* ; as χερσαῖος, *from or of dry land* (χέρσο-s). We also find -ιαῖος ; as ταλαντιαῖος, *worth a talent* (τάλαντον) ; σκοταῖος and σκοτιαῖος, *dark* (σκότος, *darkness*).

1134. NOTE.—*Accent.* Those in -ιος not preceded by a vowel of the stem are mostly *proparoxytone*.—Those in -αῖος, -οῖος, -φος are generally *properispomena*. Important exceptions—*Oxytone* are : γεραῖος and γηραῖος, *old* ; κραταῖος, *strong* ; παλαιός, *ancient* (from adv. παλαι). *Proparoxytone* are : βίαιος, *violent* ; δίκαιος, *just* ; δειλῖος, *wretched* ; μάταιος, *foolish* ; νόμιος, *customary* (νόμος).—Of those in -εῖος (omitting ἀφνειός, *wealthy*, and poetic φατειός), many are *properispomena*, but most of them are *proparoxytone*.

1135. -εο- (nom. -εο-s, contr. -οῦs, 294). This denotes *material*.

χρῦσσο-s, χρῦσοῦs, *golden* (χρῦσό-s, *gold*) λῖνεο-s, λινοῦs, *of linen* (λῖνον, *linen*)

The older form for -εο- is -εῖο- ; as in χρῦσειο-s (poetic) ; κεράμειος or κεράμεος = κεραμοῦs, *earthen* (κέραμος, *potter's earth*). This -εῖο- is therefore the ordinary -ιο-, the *ε* belonging to the stem.

1136. -ῖνο- (nom. -ῖνο-s, *proparoxytone*). This also denotes *material*.

λίθ-ῖνο-s, *of stone* (λίθο-s) ξύλ-ῖνο-s, *wooden* (ξύλο-ν)

But ἀνθρώπ-ῖνος = ἀνθρώπειος, *human* (ἄνθρωπος).

1137. NOTE.—The same suffix -ῖνός (oxytone) is used for adjectives expressing *time* ; as νυκτερ-ῖνός, *by night* ; ἐαπ-ῖνός, *vernal* ; χθεσ-ῖνός, *belonging to yesterday*.—It also expresses *likeness, full of*, and similar ideas ; as πεδ-ῖνός, *like a plain*, flat (πεδῖον, *plain*) ; ὄρε-ῖνός for ὄρε(σ)-ῖνός, *mountainous* (ὄρος, ὄρεσ-, *mountain*).

1138. -εντ- (nom. -εις, -εσσα, -εν, 320). These denote *fullness*, and are mostly poetic.

χαρί-εις, *graceful* (χάρι-s, χαριτ-, *grace*) ὕλη-εις, *woody* (ὔλη, *wood, forest*)

1139. -τερο-, -τατο- (nom. -τερος, -τατος).

-ῖον-, -ιστο- (nom. -ῖων, -ιστος).

These form comparatives and superlatives (337, 350). Those in -τερος and -τατος are added to the stem of the positive and are therefore *denominative* ; while those in -ῖον and -ιστος are *primitive*, the suffix being added to the root.—Several poetic adjectives in -τερος have no comparative force at all ; as ἀγρό-τερο-s, *wild* (*living in the country*), from ἀγρός ; ὀρέσ-τερο-s, *living in mountains*.

1140. -ικο- (nom. -ικό-s, oxytone). It denotes *fitness or ability* ; sometimes *relation*, like -ιος. This suffix may also have the form -κο- or -ακο-.

If the stem-word ends in -ιος, the suffix is -ακός ; stems in -ι- and some others add -κός ; stems in -ευ-, gen. -εως, have -ικός, and with preceding *ε* make -εικός (but βασιλεύς makes βασιλ-ικός) ; stem-words in -ει-ος and -ει-α add -κός (but σπονδείος, *spondee*, makes σπονδει-ακός) ; the stem-words ending in -αι-ος have -ικος, the preceding *ι* often dropping out and the *α* becoming *ā*.

μαθηματ-ικό-s, *able to learn* (μάθημα, διδασκαλ-ικό-s, *fit to teach* (διδάσκαλ-ος, μαθήματ-ος, *thing learnt*) teacher)

μουσ-ικό-ς, <i>musical</i> (μουσα, <i>muse</i>)	Δεκέλει-κο-ς, <i>Deccelean</i> (Δεκέλει-α, <i>Deccelea</i>)
γυναικ-ικό-ς, <i>womanish</i> (γυν-ή, <i>γυναικ-ός</i>)	κεραμε-ικό-ς, <i>earthen</i> (κεραμεύς, <i>potter</i>)
σωματ-ικό-ς, <i>bodily</i> (σώμα, <i>σώματ-ος</i> , <i>body</i>)	Ἀχαι-ικό-ς or Ἀχᾶ-ικό-ς (Ἀχαιοί-ς, <i>Achaean</i>)
φύσι-κό-ς, <i>natural</i> (φύσι-ς, <i>nature</i>)	Κορινθι-ακό-ς, <i>Corinthian</i> (Κορίνθ-ιο-ς, <i>Corinthian</i>)
θηλυ-κό-ς, <i>feminine</i> (θήλυ-ς, <i>female</i>)	
Δᾶρει-κό-ς, <i>Daric</i> (Δᾶρείο-ς, <i>Darius</i>)	

1141. -τηριο- (nom. -τήριο-ς, *proparoxytone*). These are from nouns in -τηρ or in -της (1099); but sometimes the corresponding noun does not exist.

σω-τήρ-ιο-ς, *preserving* (σω-τήρ, *saviour*) πεισ-τήρ-ιο-ς, *persuasive* (from probable form πειστηρ, *πείθω*, *persuade*)

1142. -ωδης- (nom. -ώδης, -ῶδες). This suffix is added to noun stems and usually denotes *fullness*, sometimes *similarity* (like -ο-είδης).

ποι-ώδης, *grassy* (ποιᾶ, *grass*) αίματ-ώδης, *full of blood* (αἷμα, *αἷματ-ος*)
 ψαμμ-ώδης, *sandy* (ψάμμος, *sand*) σφηκ-ώδης, *wasp-like* (σφήξ, *wasp*)

The suffix -ώδης is probably not contracted from -ο-είδης, as is commonly supposed; the latter is derived from τὸ εἶδος, *form, shape*.

1143. -λο- (nom. -λο-ς, mostly *oxytone*).

1. The primitives are mostly active in meaning.

δει-λό-ς, <i>timid</i> (δει-, <i>δέδοικα</i> , <i>fear</i>)	φειδ-ω-λό-ς, <i>parsimonious</i> (φείδ-ομαι, <i>spare</i>)
στρεβ-λό-ς, <i>twisted</i> (στέφ-ω, <i>turn</i>)	
τροχ-α-λό-ς, <i>running</i> (τρέχ-ω, <i>run</i>)	ἀπατ-η-λό-ς, <i>deceitful</i> (ἀπάτη, <i>deceit</i>)
εἰκ-ε-λο-ς, <i>like</i> (εἰκ-, <i>εἶοικα</i> , <i>am like</i>)	νοσ-η-λό-ς, <i>sick</i> (νόσος, <i>disease</i>)

2. -αλεο- (nom. -λέο-ς, *paroxytone*). This suffix expresses *quality*.

ἄρπ-αλέο-ς, *grasping, attractive* (ἄρπ-άζω, *seize*) κερδ-αλέο-ς, *shrewd, gainful* (τὸ κέρδος, *gain*)

1144. -νο- (nom. -νο-ς, mostly *oxytone*). The primitives are usually passive in meaning.

δει-νό-ς, <i>terrible</i> (δει-, <i>δέδοικα</i> , <i>fear</i>)	ἀλγει-νό-ς for ἀλγεσ-νος, <i>painful</i> (τὸ ἄλγος, <i>pain</i>)
στρυγ-νό-ς, <i>hated</i> (στρυγ-έω, <i>hate</i>)	
πιθ-α-νό-ς, <i>persuasive</i> (πιθ-, <i>πείθω</i> , <i>persuade</i>)	ὄρει-νό-ς, <i>mountainous</i> (ὄρος, <i>ὄρεσ-</i> , <i>mountain</i>)

1145. Gentile adjectives in -ᾰνός, -ηνός, -ῖνος, often used substantively, were only formed from names of places lying outside of Greece, those in -ῖνος are used almost wholly of Italic and Sicilian Greeks; as Ἀγκυρ-ᾰνός, of *Ancyra* (Ἀγκυρα); Κυζικ-ηνός, of *Cyzicene* (Κύζικ-ος); Ταραντ-ῖνος, *Tarentine* (Τάρᾱς, Τάραντ-ος, *Tarentum*).

1146. -ρο- (nom. -ρο-ς, mostly *oxytone*). The primitives are generally active in meaning.

ἐχθ-ρό-ς, <i>hated, hostile</i> (ἐχθ-ω, <i>hate</i>)	φθονε-ρό-ς, <i>envious</i> (φθόνο-ς, <i>envy</i>)
λαμπ-ρό-ς, <i>bright</i> (λάμπ-ω, <i>shine</i>)	λύπη-ρό-ς, <i>painful</i> (λύπη, <i>pain</i>)

1147. -μο-, -ιμο-, -σιμο- (nom. -μο-s, -ιμο-s, -σιμο-s).

The suffix -μο- is rare and occurs in primitives. The adjectives in -ιμος may be derived from nouns or from the root; those in -σι-μος originally came from nouns in -σι-s, but -σιμος came to be used as an independent suffix and was applied to verb-stems. The dissyllables in -μος are oxytone, nearly all the others are proparoxytone.

θερ-μός-s, <i>warm</i> (θέρ-ω, <i>warm</i>)	νόστ-ιμος, <i>belonging to a return</i> (νόστο-s, <i>return</i>)
μάχ-ιμος, <i>warlike</i> (μάχ-ομαι, μάχ-η)	χρή-σι-μος, <i>useful</i> (χρή-σι-s, <i>use</i>)
τρόφ-ιμος, <i>nourishing</i> (τρέφ-ω, τροφ-ή)	ἵππ-α-σι-μος, <i>fit for riding</i> (ἵππάζομαι, <i>ride</i>)
ἐδώδ-ιμος, <i>eatable</i> (ἐδ-, ἐδ-ωδ-ή, <i>food</i>)	καύ-σι-μος, <i>combustible</i> (καύ-σι-s, <i>burning</i>)

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

1148. Adverbs are formed by means of the following suffixes:

-ως. This is the most common suffix.

It is added to the root of adjectives of the second declension, and to the stem of adjectives of the third declension. For examples, see 357.

-δόν, -αδόν, -ηδόν, -δῆν, -άδην; and rarely -δα, -ινδα, -δίην and -δεια. These express manner and are added to roots or to noun-stems.

Ἄνα-φαν-δόν, *openly* (ἀνα-φαίνω, φαν-); ὁμο-θύμ-αδόν, *with one accord* (ὁμό-θύμος, *of one mind*); κυν-ηδόν, *like a dog* (κύων, κυν-ός, *dog*); κρύβ-δην, *secretly* (κρύπτ-ω, *conceal*); σπορ-άδην, *scatteredly* (σπείρω, σπερ-, *sow, scatter*); μίγ-δα, *confusedly* (μίγνυμι, μίγ-, *mix*); πλουτ-ινδην, *according to wealth* (πλοῦτος); κρυπτ-ινδα, *hide-and-seek* (-ινδα used of games); σχε-δίην, *near* (σχέδιος, *near*, from σχε-δόν, *near*, root σχε-); κατα-λοφά-δεια, *on the neck* (κατά λόφον).

-ξ (= -κ-s). Expresses manner and is added to roots and to noun-stems.

Ἄνα-μῆξ, *confusedly* (ἀνα-μίγνυμι, μίγ-); πύξ, *with the fist* (πνγ-μή, *fist*); παρ-αλλάξ, *alternately* (παρ-αλλάσσω, παρ-αλλάγ-, *change*).

-εῖ, -ῖ, -ῖ. Those compounded with α- (poet. νη-) privative, πᾶς, or αὐτός, and those in -στ-ι from verbs in -άξω and -ίξω, express manner. Others are temporal or local.

Πανδημί (πᾶς, δῆμος), *in a body*; ἀμαχέ (ἀ-, μάχη), *with resistance*; νηποιέ (νη-, ποιή), *with impunity*; Hom. ἀναιμωτί (ἀν-, αἷμα), *without bloodshed*; ἀστακτί (ἀ-, στάξω), *in floods*; ὀνομασί (from ὀνομάξω), *by name*; ἐλλημιστί (from ἐλληνίζω), *in Greek*;—πρωί = Att. πρῶ, *early*; ἄγχι, *near*.

-άκις. This is added to the root of numerals and pronouns to express *how many times*; as δεκ-άκις, *ten times*, πολλ-άκις, *many times*.

-ις occurs in δις, *twice*, τρίς, *thrice*; Hom. ἀμφ-ονδ-ις, *on the ground* (οὔδας, *ground*); Hom. λίκραφίς, *sideways*.

-δις occurs in a few words; as Epic χαμά-δις, *to the ground* (= χαμάζε); ἀμοιβηδῖς, *in turn*.

-τε (Aeolic -τα, Doric -κα) is added to the stem of pronouns to express *time when*; as ἄλλο-τε, *at another time*; ὅ-τε, *when*.

-θι, -θεν, -δε (-ζε), -σε, see 284.

-ι, -σι (locatives), see 285.

1149. NOTE.—For the adverbial use of the dative and accusative of ordinary nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, see the Syntax.

1150. NOTE.—Other adverbial formations are: -ης, as ἐξῆς, *in order*;—ον, as in ἄγχοῦ, *near*; ὁμοῦ, *together*; ποῦ, *where?*—οι, as ποῖ, *whither?*—ω, as πῶ, *yet*; ὀπίω, *behind*; ἄνωτέρω, *higher*;—ον, as πλησίον, *near*;—α (oftener in poetic adverbs), as τάχα, *quickly*, in Attic prose, perhaps (ταχύς, *quick*); σάφα, *clearly* (σαφής);—ας, as ἐκάς, *far*;—υ(s), as εὐθύ(ς), *straight to*;—ην and -αν, as πρῶην, *just now*, λίαν, *too much*.

1151. NOTE.—In some adverbs -αχ- is inserted after the root ; as πολλ-αχ-ού, *many times, in many places* ; ἄλλ-αχ-ῇ, *elsewhere* ; and some others.

1152. NOTE.—Of the different forms of adverbs, those in -ης and -ου are old genitives ; datives are those in -ῃ and -ῳ (see the adverbial dative in the Syntax) ; —those in -ει, -ῖ, -ι, -σι are old locatives or datives ; —those in -ω or -ως are probably old ablatives ; —those in -ῃν or -αν are accusatives of nouns or adjectives in actual use or from old stems.

FORMATION OF DENOMINATIVE VERBS

1153. Denominative verbs are those formed from the stems of nouns or adjectives. The following are their principal terminations :

1. -άω. Verbs in -άω are formed mostly from words of the first declension, and denote *to do* or *to be* or *to have* that which is expressed by the primitive. Some lack the corresponding primitive.

τιμάω, honour (τιμή, τιμᾶ-, honour)	τολμάω, be bold, dare (τόλμα, boldness)
γοάω, wail (γόος, wail)	κομάω, wear long hair (κόμη, hair)

For verbs in -ιάω and -άω expressing desire or a morbid condition, see 1155.

2. -έω. Verbs in -έω are formed from words of all declensions, and express a *condition* or an *activity*.

φιλέω, love (φίλος, friend)	στρατηγέω, lead, am general (στρατηγός)
ἀπειλέω, threaten (ἀπειλή, threat)	τελέω, finish (τέλος, τελεσ-, end)
εὐδαιμονέω, unhappy (εὐδαιμόν, happy)	ἀτυχέω, am unlucky (ἀτυχής, ἀτυχες-)

Those from stems in -εσ- drop -εσ-, as in τελέω and ἀτυχέω. Sometimes they have older forms in -εῖω as Epic τελείω from original τελεσ-γω.

3. -όω. Verbs in -όω are nearly all formed from words of the second declension. They denote *to cause* or *to make*. Several lack the corresponding primitive, as ἀρώ, plough.

χρῦσός, gild (χρῦσός, gold)	δηλόω, make clear (δῆλος)
ἐλευθερώ, make free (ἐλεύθερος)	ζημιόω, punish (ζημιά, penalty)

4. -εύω. Verbs in -εύω were first formed from nouns in -εύς, afterwards from words of all the declensions. Most of them express *to be*, *some to do*.

βασιλεύω, am king, rule (βασιλεύς)	θηρεύω, hunt (θήρᾱ)
φονεύω, am a murderer, murder (φονεύς)	τοξείω, shoot with the bow (τόξον)
βουλεύω, take counsel (βουλή)	ἀληθεύω, speak the truth (ἀληθής, true)

5. -άζω and -ίζω. These were at first formed from actual lingual or (less often) palatal stems ; as ἐλπίζω, *hope*, for ἐλπιδ-γω (ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδ-ος) ; στάζω, *drop*, for σταγ-γω (σταγ-ών, drop). But many were afterwards formed from other stems by analogy. They express *action* ; those in -ίζω or -ιάζω from proper names express an adoption of *manners, language, opinions, or politics*.

δικάζω, judge (δίκη, justice)

ὀνομάζω, name (ὄνομα, name)

ἐργάζομαι, work (ἔργον, work)

ἡσυχάζω, be quiet (ἡσυχος)

πλουτίζω, make rich (πλούτος, riches)

ἐλληνίζω, speak Greek, live like a Greek

δωρίζω or δωριάζω, favor, or live like the Dorians

φιλιππίζω, favor Philip's party

Several in -τάζω are intensive; as βιπτάζω, throw about (βίπτω, throw).

6. -αίνω and -ύνω from -αν-γω and -υν-γω. These are derived from various stems. They are for the most part causative in meaning.

εὐφραίνω, gladden (εὐφρων, cheerful)

σημαίνω, signify (σήμα, sign)

χαλεπαίνω, am angry (χαλεπός, hard,

angry)

πεπαίνω, ripen, make ripe (πέπων)

ἡδύνω, sweeten (ἡδύς, sweet)

ὀξύνω, sharpen (ὀξύς, sharp)

1154. Endings of less frequent occurrence are: -ίω and -όω, as Epic κονίω, make dust, from κόνις; poetic γηρύω, utter, from γῆρυς, voice, sound;—έξω, only in πιέζω, press;—όζω, as δεσπόζω, am master (δεσπότης);—ύζω, as ἐρπύζω, crawl along, from ἔρπω, creep;—είνω, from -εν-γω, as Hom. ἀλεείνω = ἀλέομαι, avoid;—ίνω, from -ιν-γω, as Hom. ὀρνύω = ὀρνύμι, arouse;—αίρω from -αρ-γω, as τεκμαίρομαι, mark out, from τέκμαρ, mark;—είρω from -ερ-γω, as poet. ἱμείρω, desire, from ἱμερος, desire;—ίρω from -ιρ-γω, only οἰκτίρω, pity, from οἰκτρός, pitiable;—όρω from -ορ-γω, as μαρτύρομαι, call to witness, from μάρτυς, μάρτυρ-ος, witness;—άλλω from -αλ-γω, as αἰκάλλω, flatter, from αἰκάλος, flatterer;—έλλω from -ελ-γω, as ἀγγέλλω, announce, from ἀγγελος;—ίλλω from -ιλ-γω, as ποικίλλω, variegate, from ποικίλος, variegated;—όλλω from -ολ-γω, αἰόλλω, turn quickly (αἰόλος, quick moving);—ύλλω from -υλ-γω, as στρωμύλλω, babble, from στρωμύλος, talkative.

1155. Desideratives.—1. These express desire and end in -σείω and -ιάω (a few in -άω). Those in -σείω are formed from the theme of verbs as it appears in the future; those in -ιάω and -άω are from nouns.

γελα-σείω, desire to laugh (γελάω, laugh)

πολεμη-σείω, desire to wage war (πολεμέω,

wage war)

μαθηρ-ιάω, desire to be a pupil (μαθητής,

pupil)

στρατηγιάω, desire to be general (στρατηγός)

θανατάω, desire to die (θανατός, death)

φονάω, have murderous intent (φόνος,

murder)

2. Some in -ιάω and -άω denote a bodily affection; as ὀφθαλμιάω, have sore eyes (ὀφθαλμία); βραγχάω, am hoarse (βραγχός, hoarse).

1156. Most of those in -ώσω or -ώττω denote a morbid condition; as τυφλώσω, am blind (τυφλός, blind).

1157. Intensives or Frequentatives.—These are few, and nearly all poetic. They are formed from primitive verbs.

1. Some end in -τάω; as ναίε-τάω, dwell, from ναίω;—several in -τάζω, as βιπ-τάζω, throw about, from βίπτω, throw;—a few end in -στρέω, as βω-στρέω, call out, from βοάω.

2. Some repeat the stem, at the same time changing the stem-vowel; as μαιμάω, rant for, from μαίομαι (μα-), seek; μορμύρω, dash, from μύρω, flow; πορφύρω, boil (of the sea), from φέρω, mix; ποιπνύω, puff, from πνέω (πνν-), breathe.

1158. For the so-called inceptive or inchoative verbs in -σκω, see 657.

1159. Often several verbs with different meanings are formed from the same noun; as δουλώ, enslave, δουλεύω, am a slave, from δούλος, slave; πολεμέω and Epic πολεμίζω, wage war, πολεμέω, make hostile, from πόλεμος, war.

COMPOUND WORDS

1160. The treatment of compound words embraces: (1) the *first part*: (2) the *last part*; (3) the *accent*; (4) the *meaning*. Most compounds are made up of two parts, and the principles which apply to these, hold also in case of unusual compounds of three or more parts.

FIRST PART OF A COMPOUND

1161. *First part a noun or adjective.*—1. When the first part of a compound is a noun or adjective, its stem alone is used.

2. In stems of the first declension final *-ā-* is usually changed to *-o-* before a consonant, and is usually dropped before a vowel.

3. Stems of the second declension usually drop *-o-* before a vowel.

4. Stems of the third declension generally add *-o-* before a consonant.

Ἡμερο-δρόμος, *day-runner* (ἡμέρᾱ), δικο-γράφος, *composer of law-speeches* (δίκη); ἀελλό-πους, *storm-footed* (ἄελλα); κεφαλ-αλγής, *causing headache* (κεφαλή);—λογο-γράφος, *writer of speeches* (λόγος); χορ-ηγός, *chorus-leader* (χορός);—σωματο-φύλαξ, *bodyguard* (σῶμα, σωματ-); ἰχθυ-ο-φάγος, *fish-eating* (ἰχθῦς); φυσι-ο-λόγος, *natural philosopher* (φύσις).

1162. NOTE.—The exceptions to the above rules are very numerous. Stems of the first declension sometimes have *-ā-* or *-η-* instead of *-o-*; as ἀγορᾱ-νόμος, *clerk of the market* (ἀγορά); χοη-φύρος, *bringer of libations* (χοή); μοιρη-γενής, *fated from birth* (μοῖρα, *fate*).—Compounds of γῆ, *earth*, have γεω- in Ionic and Attic, and γᾱ- in Doric; as γεω-μέτρης, Doric γᾱ-μέτρᾱς, *land-measurer*.—Stems of the second declension occasionally have *-η-* instead of final *-o-*, as ἐλαφη-βύλος, *deer-slaying* (ἐλαφο-ς, *deer*).—Some words of the Attic second declension have *-ω-* instead of *-o-*, as νεω-κόρος, *having charge of a temple* (νεώς).—A final stem-vowel is often retained when the second part of the compound originally had digamma, as Hom. δημο-εργός = Attic δημιουργός, *artisan*; and *-o-* is not elided when the second part is *-οχος* (from ἔχω), but is contracted with *o* to *ou*, as ἐστιοῦχος from ἐστιο-οχος, *guarding the house* (ἐστία, *hearth*), ῥαβδοῦχος, *carrying a staff* (ῥάβδος).

1163. NOTE.—Stems in *-i-* and *-v-* sometimes do not add *-o-* before a consonant; as πολι-πόρτης, *sacker of cities*; ἡδύ-λογος, *of sweet speech*. So ναῦς, *ship*, and βοῦς, *ox* or *cow*, are usually ναυ- and βου-; as ναύ-κληρος, *master of a ship*; βου-κόλος, *cow-herd*.—The stem of πᾶς (παντ-), *all*, generally appears as παν-, seldom as παντ-ο- or παντ-; as πάν-σοφος or πᾶς-σοφος, *all wise*; παντο-πόρος, *full of resources*; πάντ-αρχος, *all-ruling*; πανούργος, *villainous*, is from παν-ο-έργος.—Sometimes neuter stems in *-ματ-* (nom. *-μα*) drop *-τ-* or *-ατ-*; as ὄνομα-κλυτός, *of famous name*, αἰμο-ρραγής, *bleeding freely* (αἷμα, αἷματ-ος, *blood*).—Stems in *-εσ-* (nom. *-ης* or *-ος*) generally drop *-εσ-* and add *-o-*; as ψευδ-ο-μάρτυς, *false* (ψευδής) *witness*; ἀνθ-ο-φύρος, *bearing flowers* (ἄνθος). So also stems in *-ας-*; as κρε-ο-φάγος, *flesh-eating* (κρέας). But some poetic forms retain *-εσ-* or *-ας-*; as σκεο-φύρος, *shield-bearing*, σελασ-φύρος, *light-bringing*; some add *-i-* after *-εσ-*, as τειχεσ-ι-πλήτης, *approacher of walls* (perhaps *-εσ-ι-* is here dat. pl.).

1164. NOTE.—Sometimes *-ᾱ-* or *-η-* takes the place of *-o-* with stems of the third declension; as ποδ-α-νιπτήρ, *foot-pan*, ξιφ-η-φύρος, *wearing a sword*.—In some cases *-i-* is added to stems of the third declension; as πυρ-ι-πνους, *fire-breathing*.

1165. NOTE.—The first part of some compounds is a genitive, or dative, or old

locative; as νεώσ-οικος, *ship-house*, δορί-κτητος, *won by the spear*, ναυσι-πόρος, *traversed by ships*, ὄρει-βάτης, *mountain ranging*, ὁδοι-πόρος, *way-farer* (ὁδοι- locative, or from ὁδῶ).

1166. First part a verb-stem.—Compounds whose first part is a verb-theme (as in English *break-water*, *make-shift*, *go-between*) are rare in prose.

1. The present stem, or the theme, remains unchanged before a vowel; and adds -ε- or -ο- or -ι- before a consonant.

Πείθ-αρχος, *obedient to command*; ἔλ-ανδρος, *man-slaying* (ἐἶλον, ἐλ-); δακ-έ-θυμος, *biting the heart*; λιπ-ο-ταξία, *desertion of one's post*; ἀρχ-ι-τέκτων, *master-builder*.

2. The verb-stem has -σι- (-σ- before a vowel) joined to it.

Λῦ-σί-πονος, *freeing from toil* (aor. ἔλυσα); ἐγερ-σί-μαχος (ἐγερ-, ἐγείρω), *battle-stirring*; στρεψι-δικος (στρεφ-), *perverting justice*; παυ-σ-άνεμος, *calming the wind*; πλήξ-ιππος (πληγ-), *horse-lashing*.—Several insert ε before -σι- or -σ-; as ἑλκ-ε-σί-πεπλος, *trailing the robe*; φερ-έ-σ-βιος, *life-bearing*.

1167. NOTE.—In the compounds without -σι- or -σ-, only primitive stems are used. Stems of verbs in -έω and -άω (as μῖσέω and νικάω) drop ε and α. Hence μῖσ(ο)- and νικ(ο)-, not μῖσε- and νικα-, in composition; as μῖσ-άνθρωπος, *hating mankind*; μῖσ-ό-γυνος, *woman-hater*, νικ-ό-βουλος, *prevailing in the Council*.

1168. First part a preposition or adverb.—Only the regular euphonic changes here occur. Prepositions drop a final vowel before a vowel, and πρό may contract ο with a succeeding ο or ε to ου.

Ἀπο-βάλλω, *throw away* (ἀπό, βάλλω); ἀπ-έχω, *hold off* (ἀπό, ἔχω); ἐγ-χέω, *pour in* (ἐν, χέω); προ-έχω or προὔχω, *hold before* (πρό, ἔχω); φροῦδος, *gone* (πρό, ὁδοῦ); περι-ρέω, *flow around* (περί, ρέω); ἀει-λογία, *continual talking*; εὐ-περέης, *fitting*; παλὶλ-λογος, *saying again* (πάλιν, *again*).—Rarely η takes the place of a final vowel of a preposition, or is inserted after it; as ἐπ-ή-βολος, *having attained, fitting*; ὑπερ-ή-φανος, *conspicuous*.

1169. First part an inseparable particle.—The following particles are inseparable and are used only in composition:

1. ἡμι-, *half*, Lat. *semi-*; as ἡμί-θεος, *demigod*; ἡμι-μανής, *half-mad*; ἡμί-εφθος, *half-cooked*.

2. δυσ-, *ill, un-, mis-* (opposed to εὖ, *well*), denotes *difficulty* or *disagreeableness*; as δύσ-βατος, *hard to pass* (opposed to εὖ-βατος); δυσ-μαθής, *hard (or slow) to learn* (opposed to εὖ-μαθής); δύσ-γαμος, *ill-wedded*; in Homer δύσ-παρις, *ill-starred Paris*.

3. ἀ- *privative* (ἀν- before a vowel) has the force of a negative, like Latin *in-*, English *un-* or *-less*; as ἀ-παις, *childless*; ἀ-βατος, *inaccessible* (βαίνω, βα-); ἀ-τιμος, *unhonoured*; ἀν-άξιος, *unworthy*; ἀν-ήκεστος, *incurable* (ἀκέομαι); ἀν-αιδής, *shameless*. The form ἀ- often stands before vowels, especially if the following part originally had digamma; as ἀ-(φ)οινος, *wineless*; ἀ-(φ)ηδής, *unpleasant*; ἀ-οπλος or ἀν-οπλος, *unarmed*; ἀ-ύπνος, *sleepless*. Sometimes ἀ- contracts with a following vowel, as ἄκων

from ἀ-έκων, *unwilling*. For ἀ- *copulative* and ἀ- *intensive*, see 1170. For ν- from ἀν- in Epic poetry, see 4 below.

4. νη- (Lat. *ne*), an Epic *negative* prefix; as νή-ποιος, *unavenged*. In many cases the -η- probably belongs to the second part, and ν- is from ἀν-; as ν-ημερτής, *unerring* (ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμαρτ-).

5. ἀρι- and ἐρι-, poetic *intensive* prefixes; as ἀρι-γυνος, *well-known*, ἐρι-κυδής, *very glorious*.

6. ἀγλ- (compare ἀγαν, *very, too*), an Epic *intensive* prefix; as ἀγα-κλυτός, *highly renowned*; ἀγ-ήνωρ, *very manly*.

7. ζα- or δα-, an Epic *intensive* prefix; as ζά-θεος, *most divine*; δά-σκιος, *thickly shaded*. Of these ζα- is really the Lesbian form of διά, and δα- is evidently from σδα- = ζα-.

1170. NOTE.—Another prefix is ἀ- *copulative*, used like the Latin *con-*, and denoting *union* or *likeness*; as ἀ-κοίτης, fem. ἀ-κοίτις, *bed-fellow*; ἀ-τάλαντος, *of equal weight*.—An ἀ- *intensive* is found in several words; as ἀ-τενής, *very tight*, *stubborn* (τεν-, τείνω); ἀ-πεδος, *even*, *flat* (πέδον, *ground*).

LAST PART OF A COMPOUND

1171. When the last part of a compound noun or adjective begins with ἄ or ε or ο, this vowel (unless it is long by position) is usually lengthened: α and ε to η, and ο to ω.

Ὑπ-ήκοος, *obedient* (ὑπό, ἀκούω); εὐ-ήνεμος, *with fair wind* (εὖ, ἄνεμος); κατ-ηρεφής, *covered* (κατά, ἐρέφω); ἀν-ώμοτος, *unsworn*;—but ἀν-ομβρος, *without rain*, because ο in ὀμβρος is long by position.

1172. NOTE.—In a few of the compounds of ἄγω, *lead*, and ἀγνύμι, *break*, ἄ becomes ᾱ; as λοχ-ᾱγός, *captain* (λόχος, ἄγω); ναυ-ᾱγός, *shipwrecked* (ναῦς, ἀγνύμι).

1173. *Compound Adjectives and Nouns*.—1. If the last part is a masculine or feminine noun or adjective of the second or third declension, usually it remains unchanged.

"Α-θεός, *godless*; ἀπ-οικος, *away from home*; ἄ-παις, *childless*; κακο-δαίμων, *ill-fated*; δύσ-ερος, *insensible to love or sick in love*; δί-πους, *two-footed*; πάν-σοφος or πᾶς-σοφος, *all wise*; ἀν-όμοιος, *unlike*; μισό-πονος, *labour-hating*; φιλ-έλλην, *fond of the Greeks*; ἀκρό-πολις, *acropolis*; ὁμό-δουλος, *fellow-slave*.

2. If the last part is a noun of the first declension, or a neuter of the second or third, or a verb-theme, it is changed, and commonly assumes the ending -ος, -ον, or -ης, -ες,—less often -ης or -της (gen. -ου), -τηρ, and -τωρ.

Σύν-δειπνος (δείπνων), *dining together*; φιλό-τιμος (τιμή), *honour-loving*; ἀ-τυχής (τύχη), *unfortunate*; ἀν-ώνυμος (ὄνομα, ὀνοματ-), *nameless*; πεντα-ετής (ἔτος), *five years old*; ὑπερ-βαρής (βάρος), *overloaded*; λυρο-ποιός (ποιέω), *lyre-maker*; δύσ-μαχος (μάχομαι), *hard to fight*; ναυ-μάχος, *fighting in ships*; εὐ-γενής (γένος), *of good birth*; θεο-φιλής (φιλέω), *beloved of the gods*; γεω-γράφος (γράφω), *geographer*; λιθο-βόλος (βάλλω), *throwing stones*, but λιθό-βολος, *stoned* (147, 2; 1181); εὐ-πρεπής (πρέπω), *becoming*; ἡμι-θανής (θαν-, θνήσκω), *half-dead*.—Μυρο-πώλης, *dealer in perfumes* (μύρον, πωλέω); γεω-μέτρης, *land-measurer* (γῆ, μετρέω); νομο-θέτης, *law-maker*

(νόμος, θε-, τίθημι).—Μηλο-βοτήρ, *shepherd* (μήλον, βόσκω); παιδ-ολέτωρ, *child-murderer* (παῖς, ὀλε-, ὀλλῶμι).

3. An abstract noun in the last part of a compound is nearly always changed to a new abstract in -ιά-, which is derived from a (real or supposititious) compound adjective.

Τύχη, *luck*, but ἀ-τυχία, *ill-luck*, from ἀ-τυχής, *unlucky*; μάχη, *fight*, but ναυ-μαχία, *sea-fight* (lit. *ship-fight*), from ναυ-μάχος, *fighting in ships*; βολή, *throwing*, but λιθο-βολία, *stone-throwing*, from λιθο-βόλος, *throwing stones*; πράξις, *doing*, but εὖ-πράξια, *doing well, success*.

1174. NOTE.—An abstract noun compounded with a preposition can retain its forms; as προ-βουλή, *forethought*; συγ-γνώμη, *pardon*; διά-ταξις, *arrangement*, and many others. Other cases are rare;—as μισθο-φορά, *receipt of wages* (μισθός, φορά).

1175. NOTE.—Some compounds add -s to the stem of the last part; as ἀ-γνώς, ἀ-γνώτ-ος, *unknown* (γνο-, γινώσκω); ἀπορ-ρώξ, ἀπορ-ρώγ-ος, *broken off* (ράγ-, ῥήγνυμι).

1176. NOTE.—Compounds of nouns in -τηρ (gen. -τρος) end in -τωρ (gen. -τοπος), as ἀ-πάτωρ, *fatherless*.—Compounds of ναῦς, *ship*, κέρας, *horn*, κρέας, *flesh*, and γῆρας, *old age*, end in -ως; as περί-νεως, *passenger in a ship*; εὖ-κερως, *with beautiful horns*; γλυκύ-κρεως, *having sweet meat*; ἀ-γῆρως, *free from old age*. Compounds of γῆ, *land*, end in -γεως, -γειος, and -γαιος (Ionic), as εὖ-γεως, *of good soil*, κατὰ-γειος (Ionic κατὰ-γαιος), *under the earth*.—Some neuters in -μα (-ματ-) form compound adjectives in -μων; as πολυ-πράγμων (πράγμα), *busy*.—The noun φρήν, *heart, mind*, forms compound adjectives in -φρων; as σῶ-φρων, *of sound mind, discreet*.—Compounds of ἀρχω waver between -άρχης and -αρχος; as ἱππ-άρχης or ἱππ-αρχος, *general of cavalry* (ἵππος, ἀρχω).

1177. *Compound Verbs*.—1. These can be formed directly only by prefixing a preposition to a verb; as ἐκ-βαίνω, *go out*, προ-έχω, *hold forth*.

2. When the first part of a compound verb is anything else than a preposition, it is an indirect compound (denominative) ending in -έω and is derived from a (real or imaginary) compound noun or adjective.

Ναυ-μαχέω, *fight in ships*, from ναυ-μάχος, *fighting in ships*; λιθο-βολέω, *throw stones*, from λιθο-βόλος, *stone-thrower*; εὖ-τυχέω, *be fortunate*, from εὖ-τυχής; νομο-θετέω, *make laws*, from νομο-θέτης, *law-giver*; ἀ-πειθέω, *disobey*, from ἀ-πειθής, *disobedient*.

1178. NOTE.—The rare exceptions are poetic; as ἀ-τιμάω, *dishonour*.

ACCENT OF COMPOUNDS

1179. *General Rule*.—Compounds generally have the recessive accent; as πάγ-κακος, *utterly bad* (πάς, κακός); ἀ-τιμος, *unhonoured* (ἀ- and τιμή); σύν-οδος, *assembly* (ὁδός).

1180. 1. Primitives in -ᾶ, -ῆ, -ής, -εύς, -μός, and -έος retain their accent also in composition.

Συν-φορά, *event*; ἀπο-τομή, *cutting off*; συν-δικαστής, *fellow-jurymen*; συγ-γραφεύς, *writer*; συλ-λογισμός, *reckoning*; ἀπο-δοτέος, *to be given back*.

2. But dissyllabic nouns in -ᾶ, -ῆ, -ής, when compounded with any other

word than a preposition, become paroxytone; and compounds of *δεσμός*, *band*, *bond*, are recessively accented. Thus *θεά*, *ἀνδρο-θεά*, *man-goddess* (*Minerva*); *δοκή*, *ἵστο-δόκη*, *mast-hold*; *κριτής*, *ὄνειρο-κριτής*, *interpreter of dreams*;—*σύν-δεσμος*, *band*, *ligament*.

1181. Compounds ending in -ος (not -τος or -κος), whose first part is a noun or adjective or adverb, and the last part is the stem of a transitive verb, are:

(a) *oxytone* if the penult is *long* and they have *active* meaning; as *στρατ-ηγός*, *general*; *σίτο-ποιός*, *bread-maker*; *ψυχο-πομπός*, *conductor of souls*.

(b) *paroxytone* if the penult is *short* and they have *active* meaning; *λιθο-βόλος*, *throwing stones*; *πατρο-κτόνος*, *parricide*; *θηρο-τρόφος*, *feeding wild beasts*; *οἰκο-νόμος*, *managing a household*; *λογο-γράφος*, *speech-writer*.

(c) *proparoxytone* if the penult is *short* and they have *passive* meaning; as *λιθό-βολος*, *pelted with stones*; *πατρό-κτονος*, *slain by a father*; *θηρό-τροφος*, *fed by beasts*.

1182. NOTE.—Double compounds, like *συ-στράτ-ηγος*, *joint-commander*, are *proparoxytone*.

1183. NOTE.—Proparoxytone are compounds in -οχος (*ἔχω*), -αρχος (*ἄρχω*), -σῦλος (*σῦλάω*, *rob*), -πορθος (*πέρθω*, *destroy*); as *ἡμι-οχος*, *charioteer*, lit. *rein-holder*; *ναύ-αρχος*, *admiral*, *commanding a ship*; *ιερό-σῦλος*, *robbing temples*.—Those in -οῦχος are contracted from -ο-οχος; as *δαδοῦχος* (from *δαδο-οχος*), *torch-bearer*.

1184. NOTE.—There are some other exceptions; as *κακοῦργος* (for *κακο-εργός*, *evil-doer*; *πανούργος*, *villainous*; *ἐκά-εργος*, *far-worker*.

1185. All adjectives in -κός in which κ does not belong to the root remain oxytone in composition; as *ἀπο-δεικτικός*, *demonstrative*.

1186. All in -ος whose first part is a preposition, ἀ-, ἐν-, δυν-, ἀρι-, ἐρι-, ἀρτι-, ἀρχι-, ἀει-, ἀγα-, ἡμι-, ζα-, ὁμο-, πολυ-, παν-, are recessively accented.

1187. Compounds in -ος whose last part is not the stem of a verb are recessively accented.

1188. NOTE.—1. *Ἄντιος*, *against*, *opposite*, retains its accent in composition.—The multiplicatives in -πλός are paroxytone; as *δεκα-πλός*.—There are also some other exceptions.

2. For compound verbals in -τος, see 606, 2.

1189. Compound adjectives in -ης, -ες, are generally oxytone; as *ἀ-σαφής*, *uncertain*; *εὖ-γενής*, *well-born*.

1190. NOTE.—The following are barytone:

1. Those with ω in the penult; as *εὐ-ώδης*, *sweet-smelling* (*ὀδ-*, *ὀζω*); *ἐξ-ώλης*, *ruined*, *ruinous* (*ἐξ-ὀλλῶμι*).

2. Those in -άντης (*ἀντάω* or *ἀντα*), -ήθης (*ἡθος*), -ήκης (*ἄκη*), -ήρης (*ἄρ-*, *ἄρ-αρ-ίσκω*), -κήτης (*κῆτος*), -μεγέθης (*μέγεθος*), -μήκης (*μήκος*), -πήχης (*πήχυς*), -στελέχης (*στέλεχος*), -τείχης (*τείχος*), -τήρης (*τηρέω*). Thus *κατ-άντης*, *downward*, *steep*; *κακο-ήθης*, *of bad habits*; *νε-ήκης*, *newly sharpened*; *χαλκ-ήρης*, *furnished (tipped) with brass*; *μεγα-κήτης*, *huge*, *unwieldy*; *ὑπερ-μεγέθης*, *enormous*; *περι-μήκης*, *very tall or long*; *πεντα-πήχης*, *of five cubits*; *μακρο-στελεχής*, *having a long trunk*; *εὐ-τείχης*, *well-walled*; *δεμιο-τήρης*, *keeping one to one's bed*.

3. Also αὐθ-άδης, αὐτ-άρκης, ποδ-άρκης; δολο-μήδης, θρασυ-μήδης; φιλ-αλήθης, μῦσ-αλήθης.

1191. NOTE.—Compounds in -έτης (from ἔτος, *year*) are paroxytone in Attic, oxytone in late writers; as τρι-έτης, τρι-έτες (late τρι-ετής, τρι-ετές), *three years old*.

1192. NOTE.—Barytones in -ης are recessively accented in the vocative and neuter; as εὐ-ήθης, εὐ-ηθες. Except those in -ήρης, -ώης, -ώδης, -ώλης, -ώρης; as εὐ-ώδης, εὐ-ώδες.

1193. Compound adjectives of the third declension with the stem ending in a consonant are recessively accented. But the following are oxytone:

1. Those in -άς, -άδος; as πολυ-δεῖράς, *with many ridges*, κυνο-σπάς, *torn by dogs*.

2. Those in -ωψ, as γλαυκ-ώψ (except ἐλίκ-ωψ, κύκλ-ωψ, μήλ-ωψ, μύ-ωψ).

3. Those whose last part is a monosyllable with *ā* or *η* or *ω*, and derived from a verb; νεο-κράς, *newly mixed* (κεράννυμι, κερα-); ἡμι-θνής, *half-dead* (θνήσκω, θαν-); ἀπορ-ρώξ, *broken off* (ρήγνυμι, ραγ-).

4. Those in -σφάξ; as δια-σφάξ, *a rent, rocky gorge* (δια-σφάττω).

5. Compounds of δοτήρ used mostly as nouns; as ὀλβο-δοτήρ, *giver of happiness*.

1194. NOTE.—Those in -ῶπις are perispomena; as ἐλίκ-ῶπις.—Those in -ξ or -ψ never accent the antepenult.

MEANING OF COMPOUNDS

1195. According to their meaning, compound nouns and adjectives are divided into three classes: *determinative*, *possessive* or *attributive*, and *objective*.

1196. Determinative Compounds.—1. In these the first part determines or explains the second as an adjective or adverb. This class of compounds is the least numerous. They are nouns or adjectives.

¹Ἀκρό-πολις, *citadel, upper city* (= ἄκρᾱ πόλις, Hom. πόλις ἄκρη); μεσ-ημβρία, *mid-day* (= μέση ἡμέρᾱ); ψευδο-κῆρυξ, *false herald* (= ψευδὴς κῆρυξ); ὁμό-δουλος, *fellow-slave* (= ὁμοῦ δουλεύων); μεγαλο-πρεπής, *magnificent* (μεγάλως πρέπων); ὀψί-γονος, *late-born* (= ὀψέ γενόμενος); προ-βουλή, *forethought*; ἀμφι-θέατρον, *amphitheatre* (theatre extending round in a circle); ἀπ-ελεύθερος, *freedman* (= ὁ ἀπὸ τινος ἐλεύθερος ὢν); ἄ-γραφος, *unwritten* (= οὐ γεγραμμένος); ἀ-δύνατος, *unable, impossible* (= οὐ δυνατός); δυσ-άρεστος, *ill to please*; δύσ-βατος, *hard to pass*.

2. A few compounds called *copulative* are made up of two nouns or two adjectives.

²Ἰατρό-μαντις, *physician-prophet* (a prophet who is also a physician); ξιφο-μάχαιρα, *sword-sabre*; θεό-ταυρος, *god-bull* (Zeus changed to a bull); γλυκύ-πικρος, *sweetly bitter*; λευκό-φαιος, *whitish-gray*.

3. A few compounds, mostly poetic, express comparison; the word denoting the comparison usually stands first.

Μελι-ηδής, *honey-sweet* (μέλι, ἡδύς); Ἀρηι-θοός, *swift as Ares*; ποδ-ήνεμος Ἴρις, *Iris with feet swift as the wind*.

1197. NOTE.—Determinative compounds of ἀ- privative or δυσ- with nouns are

rare and poetic ; as μήτηρ ἀ-μήτωρ, *an unmotherly mother* (= μήτηρ οὐ μήτηρ οὖσα) ; Hom. Δύσ-παρις, *ill-starred Paris*.

1198. Possessive or Attributive Compounds—In these the first part explains the second, just as in determinatives ; but the compound is an adjective expressing a *quality*. These compounds can be paraphrased by making the second part the object of the participle of ἔχω or a similar verb and making the first part an attribute of the second.

Μακρό-χειρ, *long-armed* = *having long arms* (μακρὰς χεῖρας ἔχων) ; ἀργυρό-τοξος, *with silver bow* (ἀργυροῦν τόξον ἔχων) ; ὁμό-τροπος, *of the same disposition* (ὁμοῖον τρόπον ἔχων) ; κακο-δαίμων, *ill-fated* (κακὸν δαίμονα ἔχων) ; πικρό-γαμος, *bitterly wedded, unhappily wedded* (πικρὸν γάμον ἔχων) ; σώ-φρων, *of sound mind, temperate* (σὼν νοῦν ἔχων) ; δεκα-έτης, *having or lasting ten years* (δέκα, ἔτος) ; ἑκατογ-κέφαλος, *hundred-headed* ; αὐτό-χειρ, *working with one's own hand* ; ἀγαθο-ειδής, *seeming good* (ἀγαθὸν εἶδος ἔχων), and many others in -ειδής ; ἐν-θεος, *inspired, having a god within* (ἐν ἑαυτῷ θεὸν ἔχων) ; ἀμφι-κίων, *with pillars all round* (κίονας ἀμφ' ἑαυτὸν ἔχων) ; ἄ-παις, *childless* (παῖδας οὐκ ἔχων) ; ἀν-αιδής, *shameless* (αἰδὼς οὐκ ἔχων) ; δύσ-βουλος, *ill-advised, having bad counsels* (κακὰς βουλὰς ἔχων).

1199. Objective Compounds.—These are composed of a noun and a verb or adjective or preposition. The noun, which may be the first or the second part, stands in the sense of an oblique case to the other part.

Στρατ-ηγός, *general, army-leading* (= στρατὸν ἄγων) ; λογο-γράφος, *speech-writer* (λόγους γράφων) ; φιλό-μουσος, *loving the Muses* (φιλὼν τὰς Μοῖσας) ; μῖσ-άνθρωπος, *man-hating* (μῖσῶν ἀνθρώπους) ; δεισι-δαίμων, *spirit-fearing* (δεδιὼς τοὺς δαίμονας) ; poet. λῦσι-πονός, *toil-relieving* (λῦων τοὺς πόνους) ; poet. ἁμαρτ-ί-νους, *erring in mind* (ἁμαρτάνων νοῦ) ; τερπ-ι-κέραυνος, *delighting in thunder* (τερπόμενος κεραυνῷ) ; χειρο-ποίητος, *made by hand* (χερσὶ ποιητός) ; θεο-βλαβής, *stricken of God* (ὑπὸ θεοῦ βεβλαμμένος) ; poet. θε-ήλατος, *God-sent* (ἐλαθεῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ) ; οἰκο-γενής, *born in the house, home-bred* (ἐν οἰκῷ γενόμενος) ;—ἀξιο-λόγος, *worthy of mention* (λόγον ἄξιος) ; ἰσό-θεος, *god-like* (ἴσος θεῷ) ;—ἐγ-χώριος, *native, being in the country* (ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὢν) ; ἐφ-ίππιος, *pertaining to a horse, on horseback* (ἐφ' ἵππῳ ὢν) ; παρα-θαλάσσιος, *maritime, lying on the seaside* (παρὰ θάλασσαν) ; ἀπ-οικος, *colonist, away from home* (ἀπ' οἴκου ὢν).

1200. NOTE.—For the difference in accent and meaning in those whose last part is a verb, as λιθο-βόλος, *stone throwing*, and λιθό-βολος, *pelted with stones*, see 1181.

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TO THE

PHONOLOGY, INFLECTIONS, AND WORD-FORMATION

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